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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1913

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 8, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Eighty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

During the last fiscal year the Bureau of Indian Affairs was under the direction of Hon. R. G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, up to the time of his resignation, September 12, 1912. Thereafter, Hon. F. H. Abbott, Assistant Commissioner, was in charge as Acting Commissioner until June 4, 1913, on which date I took the the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Before giving a résumé of the activities of the Indian Bureau for the last fiscal year, I deem it appropriate to invite attention to a few of the larger questions which now confront this office for solution in the administration of the affairs of the Indians.

It may be interesting to note that the Indian country, under the jurisdiction of this office, covers an area almost as large as that of all the New England States and the State of New York combined.

There are about 6,000 employees in the Indian Service, who supervise the affairs of about 300,000 Indians, whose combined property is estimated to be worth nearly $900,000,000.

There have been appropriated by Congress for the Indian Service and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes since the fiscal year 1881 the following amounts:

Appropriations since 1881.

1881 to 1890	$53,797,649.09
1891 to 1900	78,883,746.47
1901 to 1910	93,337,617.42
1911	10,129,357.29
1912	8,957,199.64
1913	9,055,614.43
1914	9,461,819.67
Total	263,623,004.01

The Government is the guardian of this vast Indian estate. How this property shall be conserved for the benefit of the Indians and how they shall be taught to make the best possible use thereof so that they may ultimately take their rightful place as self-supporting citizens of the Republic are the great problems confronting this bureau.

A few of the administrative details yet to be worked out or completed may be mentioned as follows:

1. It is estimated that under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855) there are now pending at the various agencies throughout the Indian country, awaiting the determination of the heirs, about 40,000 heirship cases, which represent inherited lands valued at approximately $60,000,000. There are pending in this office about 1,500 heirship cases on which final action has not been taken.

A large appropriation is needed in order to enable the office to bring this work up to date. When the heirs are determined the inherited lands will be available for sale and the proceeds can be used to improve the allotments of the heirs. Expediting the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees is one of the urgent necessities of the Indian Service.

2. The allotting of lands to individual Indians has been continued ever since the enactment of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It is estimated that there have been allotted to 180,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres and there remain to be allotted about 39,000,000 acres. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians. There has been expended for allotment work heretofore completed about $4,500,000, and it is believed that it will require at least $3,000,000 to complete the allotment work.

I find that there are a large number of the reservations which not only have not yet been allotted but which have not been surveyed. The earliest possible completion of the allotment work is desirable, as it is the main chance of perhaps 70 per cent of the Indians to become self-supporting, and this work is also preliminary to the opening of reservations. The settlement of white people in the Indian country will result in very materially increasing the value of the lands retained by the Indians as their allotments, for it will be the means of locating therein free schools, churches, good roads, and other agencies of a modern and progressive community.

3. The timber holdings of the Indians have stumpage value of more than $80,000,000. Approximately one-seventh of this value is in timber upon allotted lands. The greater part of the unallotted timber is upon nonagricultural lands in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. The timber cover on these tribal lands bears a very direct relation to the regulation of a water supply for lands both within and outside of Indian reservations. Even where it is not

essential that the forest cover be maintained on tribal lands for water conservation purposes, it is frequently advisable that the forest be perpetuated as a source of fuel and lumber supply.

One of the difficult problems which confront the Indian Service is the administration of these timber lands so as to derive a sustained revenue adequate to provide for the needs of the Indians as agricultural development takes place within the Indian reservations and yet not affect unfavorably the future needs both as regard the timber and water supply. The solution of this problem will require sound business foresight, enlightened by the scientific principles which form the basis of the practice of both forestry and irrigation.

Practically nothing has yet been done in the line of valuation surveys and the preparation of working plans. The timber upon tribal lands in the Western States has heretofore been inaccessible, but railroads recently constructed or now projected will afford an outlet for a large amount of such timber. The valuable timber of the Indians should be made a very potent agency in promoting their progress.

4. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has provided since 1876 approximately $80,000,000 for schools among the Indians, there are to-day about 10,000 Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the Southwest and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. There are also about 7,500 defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whom no adequate facilities are available for their care and training.

The present available appropriations for Indian schools provide for 223 Indian day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes, 76 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as non-reservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective Indian children unprovided for. Efforts will be made to procure increased appropriations for Indian school work so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities. All Government schools for Indians are largely industrial.

5. I find that the health conditions among the Indians are deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of this bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis. Available Indian hospital facilities for all these patients, adults and children, will not exceed 300 beds. During the last fiscal year 1,905 Indians were reported as having died from tuberculosis. This is probably not more than 75 per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Of the whole number of deaths reported from the various Indian reservations, 32 per cent were due

to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent due to the same disease occurring in the registration area of the United States. The death rate among Indians is 32.24 per thousand, while the Census Bureau gives 16 per thousand in the registration area of the United States.

It is also estimated that there are more than 60,000 Indians in the United States who are suffering from trachoma. This eye disease is considered so serious as to cause the exclusion from this country of all immigrants who are thus afflicted. It will be remembered that the Indians are living among a very large white population, which is an added reason for taking every precaution to check and control this disease. Additional appropriations are needed to construct and equip hospitals to be located on Indian reservations and to check and control disease among Indians and to improve their health conditions generally.

6. The housing conditions of the Indians throughout the country is one of the important subjects which demand immediate consideration. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees, or wickiups—a large number of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions. There are thousands of other Indian families who live in one and two room shacks or cabins, under sanitary conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of the most dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis and trachoma.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the Indians have been allotted valuable lands, ranging from 80 to 320 acres to each Indian, these deplorable housing conditions continue to exist. An Indian family owning from 400 to 1,000 acres of valuable land certainly should not be permitted much longer to live under sanitary conditions that are a serious reflection on Indian administration.

The Indians own tribal and individual timber valued at more than $80,000,000, and as the Government has provided a large number of sawmills located on different reservations throughout the Indian country, it is my purpose to enter into a vigorous campaign to improve the housing conditions of Indians wherever practicable.

7. The Indian water-right situation on a large number of reservations is such as to demand most serious consideration. Unfortunately, legislation has been enacted by Congress which makes beneficial use of water on Indian lands within certain reservations necessary, if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. Congress has provided appropriations for constructing expensive irrigation projects on several reservations, reimbursable out of Indian funds, and the Indians are required to make beneficial use of the water on said reservations within a limited time. If this is not done they will be in danger of losing their water rights and forfeiting the same to subsequent appropriators of the water. On a large number of the reservations agri-

cultural lands are practically valueless without water. The Government holds the allotted lands in trust for the benefit of Indians for a period of 25 years, because of the fact that they are deemed incompetent to protect their property rights. It seems equally important to conserve the water rights of the Indians, at the same time encouraging them to make beneficial use of the water by farming their allotments. In this connection it should be remembered that the Indians, in a large number of cases, live far removed from railroad facilities, that they are handicapped by lack of adequate live stock and farming implements, and that they are living and working under conditions which would discourage even the most progressive white farmers who are well trained and accustomed to hard work on their farms. Legislation will probably be necessary in a number of cases to protect fully the water rights of the Indians.

I find also that Indian tribal funds have been used in construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, and that only a certain portion of the Indians have received any benefit from the irrigation systems. This is a question that will necessarily have to be worked out with great care, in order that the Indians who receive the benefits from irrigation projects shall be required to pay the cost of the same.

It is proposed to give the question of water rights of Indians very thorough and careful consideration, with the hope of fully protecting the rights of the wards of the Government.

8. I find the work of this bureau is very materially in arrears and that it is practically impossible with the present force to bring the work of the office up to date and keep it current.

The employees of this office, as a rule, are diligent, intelligent, and faithful. The records show that they did 1,522 days voluntary overtime during the last fiscal year in an effort to keep the work of the bureau as nearly current as possible.

Because of the breaking up of tribal relations and the making of individual allotments, the necessary work of the Indian Office has been very much increased during recent years without a corresponding increase in the number of employees. For example, the increase of work for 1913 over 1899 was 361.34 per cent, while the increase in employees in the Indian Office for 1913 over 1899 was only 134.65 per cent. The number of letters received in the Indian Office during the year 1899 was only 59,707, while the number of letters received during the fiscal year 1913 was 275,452. This was an increase of 23.97 per cent over the preceding year.

It is apparent that the policy of individualizing Indian property and the removing of restrictions from the Indian as fast as he demonstrates competency, together with the proper protection of incompetents and minors, will greatly increase the work of this office for several years, and that the faster these things are accomplished the

greater will be the office force required to handle allotments, sales of tribal property and allotted timber and agricultural lands, the determining of heirs, the granting of patents in fee, the handling of segregated trust funds, and the numerous other duties devolving upon this office.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the work of the Indian Bureau, handling a trust estate valued at approximately $900,000,000 belonging to 300,000 wards of the Government, should not be crippled further because of the failure to procure an additional appropriation of approximately $50,000 for employees whose services are absolutely necessary to keep the work of this bureau current. I shall include in the estimates for employees for this bureau a request for the additional help absolutely required.

9. The conditions existing in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with the probating and handling of the estates of minor Indians in the local State courts are such as to require prompt consideration. I consider it very important that an appropriation of at least $75,000 be procured in the next Indian appropriation act, so as to enable this office to employ probate attorneys to look after the interests of minor Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, and to meet properly the probate situation now existing in eastern Oklahoma.

If proper action is not promptly taken, it is only a question of time until a very large number of the Indians in eastern Oklahoma will be deprived of their property, with the result that they will become charges on the local community.

10. There is undoubtedly a larger field for the improvement of existing industrial conditions of the Indians than any other activity of the Indian Service.

I find that the Indians have more than 600,000 acres of irrigable land, approximately 9,000,000 acres of other agricultural lands, more than 50,000,000 acres of grazing lands, and that the Government has expended approximately $10,000,000 in connection with Indian irrigation projects.

Many able-bodied Indians who have valuable lands are wholly or partially without seeds, teams, implements, and other equipment to utilize properly such lands. This is particularly true in several reservations where large sums of public or tribal funds have been used in constructing irrigation systems, and is in part the reason why such large areas of irrigable and other agricultural lands are not under cultivation.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, at the same time furnishing a profitable employment for the Indians as well as utilizing their valuable grazing lands. During the last year the Indians

cultivated less than 600,000 acres of their vast area of agricultural lands.

It shall be my purpose to attempt to procure reimbursable appropriations so as to advance to the Indians needed agricultural equipment in order that they may make beneficial use of their resources and become self-supporting and progressive citizens. These reimbursable appropriations, if procured and properly used, will result in ultimately decreasing the gratuity appropriations for Indians.

I find that there is need for additional legislation by Congress to meet the problems arising, such as legislation authorizing the mining on Executive-order reservations, legislation segregating tribal and trust funds in the United States Treasury, legislation authorizing the submission of claims of Indian tribes to the Court of Claims, and other additional legislation which will be prepared and ready for submission to the Congress at its regular session in December.

The foregoing are a few of the many important problems confronting this bureau. The following contains a résumé of the work of the bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

AGRICULTURAL WORK.

Agriculture has been given the first place in this report because it has received greater emphasis than any other activity of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year. The results of the stress placed upon this subject are shown in a general awakening to the recognition of agriculture and stockraising as the main road for the Indians' advancement toward civilization.

Realizing that each Indian is a problem, and the only hope of success is to go to each one and see what he has, what he needs, and show him how to make the best use of his resources, special efforts have been made during the year to bring the workers in the Indian Service into closer touch with the Indian's life and his everyday problems.

Reservations, in the sense in which they were formerly known, are gradually disappearing, and the Indians are taking their places on homesteads and allotments, and are finding themselves face to face with the all-important and serious problem of gaining a livelihood for themselves and families, some from the soil and others from live stock.

The reservations are now largely divided into farm or stock districts, and a farmer or stockman is stationed in each. Approximately 249 farmers and 13 assistants were employed at the various reservations during the year. They make their homes, to a large extent, in such districts, thereby keeping in the closest possible touch with the activities of the individual Indians, and advising and directing them in their operations.

Books dealing with various industrial topics have been purchased and sent to a number of schools for the use of the school and reservation employees.

Experimentation in agriculture is being carried on at Pima, San Juan, Shoshone, Pala, Colville, Kaibab, San Xavier, Shivwits, and Leupp, while efforts are being made to utilize all the reservation Indian school farms to demonstrate to the older Indians the possibilities of the soil, at the same time producing the maximum income to be used in the support of the school plant.

STOCK RAISING.

In addition to the farmers, 37 stockmen were employed to give special attention to this important industry. The plan, begun about a year ago, of rounding up and disposing of worthless pony stallions and other breeding stock was continued during the year. Stallions of the draft type and a good grade of bulls, cows, and heifers were purchased for a number of reservations.

Good results are being accomplished by breeding the pony mares with stallions of the draft type weighing 1,400 to 1,600 pounds. One of the greatest difficulties to be met in encouraging the Indians to farm more of their lands is the poor condition of their stock. The introduction of the larger stallions among their herds is gradually overcoming this obstacle, and the Indians are cooperating in the plan of upbreeding their stock.

COOPERATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHERS.

The Department of Agriculture and its various bureaus and also a number of the State authorities have continued to give our service much valuable advice and aid in the inspection of livestock, eradication of diseases of animals and plants, the protection of orchards, the improvement of seeds, and the promotion of improved farming methods.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has sent to Government farmers as well as to Indian farmers, bulletins on various phases of agricultural industry, and pamphlets on home topics for the women. Drought-resisting seeds were sent to Indian schools in arid and semiarid sections of the country, and a supply was also sent to 1,000 progressive Indians.

The Bureau of Entomology cooperated in the work of eradicating grasshoppers and potato bugs, and in the inspection of orchards on several reservations. Local State authorities also gave advice and aid in this work.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has been very generous in furnishing experts to assist in the purchase and inspection of breeding

stock bought for the Indians, and in the eradication of dourine, glanders, mange, ticks, and other diseases of live stock.

The dairy being an important adjunct of practically all the Indian schools, the Bureau of Animal Industry has continued its work of sending experts to the schools for the purpose of making tuberculin tests of the dairy herds and inspecting methods of dairying.

The farmers among the Five Civilized Tribes continued their cooperative work with the various organizations in the State, both national and local. The business men, railway companies, and commercial clubs of eastern Oklahoma are all aiding Indian Service farmers in the campaign for general improvement among the Indians of this section.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

The office has during the year continued to utilize tribal funds and funds appropriated by Congress as revolving, reimbursable funds to purchase needed live stock and farming equipment for those Indians who have neither the cash nor the credit to purchase the equipment necessary to make their lands productive. These funds are repaid by the Indians in accordance with the terms of definite written agreements.

Appropriations for the purchase of agricultural implements, wagons, and other supplies and live stock to be sold to the Indians under the reimbursable plan are being used at the following reservations: Fort Belknap, Tongue River, Flathead, Pueblo (Albuquerque, Santa Fe), Fort Mojave, Martinez, Pala, Pechanga, Soboba, San Xavier, Walker River, Shawnee, Malki, Fort McDermitt, and Salt River.

The practice heretofore in vogue of issuing implements, wagons, harness, stock, etc., to Indians in return for labor is being gradually discontinued on several reservations, the Indians being given the privilege either of paying cash for what they get, or in the case of seed, returning to the superintendent an equal value in kind. This seed is then stored at the agency and the next year it is reissued upon the same conditions to other Indians who need assistance of this character.

While the precise number of Indians benefited through these reimbursable appropriations and funds can not be stated in exact numbers, the number runs well up into the hundreds, and superintendents are unanimous in their testimony as to the good which has been accomplished. The money has been expended for the benefit of able-bodied Indians in amounts not exceeding $600, under regulations approved by the department on November 4, 1911, which provide for the proper use and repayment of the money. The Indians for the most part are meeting their payments when due and with surprising promptness.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Fairs were held at Crow, Crow Creek, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Fort Totten, Lower Brulé, Nevada, Pima, Pine Ridge, Pala, Rosebud, Standing Rock, San Carlos, Soboba, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Santee, Sisseton, San Juan, Tongue River, Cheyenne River, and Uintah and Ouray in the fall of 1912. A joint fair for the four Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendencies in Oklahoma was held, and about 2,500 Indians visited the fair, where one of the special features was a health exhibit, with posters giving sanitary maxims, diagrams, etc.

The Indians at Camp Verde, Fallon, Fort Lapwai, Western Navajo, Kiowa, Malki, Oneida, Pawnee, Rapid City, Red Lake, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Salt River, Siletz, San Xavier, Union, Uintah and Ouray, and White Earth had exhibits at the county and State fairs.

Farmers' clubs have been organized at Malki, Sisseton, Union, Fond du Lac, Oto, Potawatomi, Ponca, Standing Rock, Tongue River, Winnebago, and Yankton. A boys' corn club was started at Red Moon. An industrial workers' association was organized at Red Cliff. Farmers' institutes for the discussion of agricultural and other topics of interest to the Indians were held at a number of places, principally at Potawatomi, Union, and Sisseton.

Many of the fairs are self-supporting, and a very gratifying feature has been the increased number of Indians taking part in county and State fairs.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

Under the act of Congress, dated June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), the allottees of lands held under trust patents are authorized to lease their allotments for a period not to exceed five years, under regulations prescribed by the department. Under these regulations allottees at various agencies have been classified as competent and noncompetent, the competent Indians being permitted to transact the business incidental to making their own leases and collecting their own rentals. In the case of incompetent Indians, leases of lands are negotiated in the agency office and the rentals paid through the superintendent. All leases made by Indians classified as competent are subject only to the approval of the superintendent. During the past year the privilege of negotiating their own leases was given to 1,198 Indians.

LEASING ON THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION.

Under the laws of the State of Utah, in order to preserve the water rights, beneficial use must be made before the summer of 1919 of water to irrigate 78,000 acres of excellent agricultural land now under ditch on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. In order to reclaim as much as possible of this land before the expiration of this time limit,

a vigorous advertising campaign has been inaugurated offering to lessees very favorable terms for leasing land within the next two years. In some cases it is only required that the lessee clear the land of sage brush, level it, and leave buildings on the leased premises to the value of about $500 at the expiration of the lease.

LEASING ON THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION.

Lands on the Shoshone Indian Reservation have been advertised for lease and sale on very liberal terms. The immediate reclamation of irrigable lands on this reservation was necessary not only to provide income for the Indians, but chiefly to comply with the State law requiring beneficial use of the water before the year 1916. Thirty-two tracts out of over 87 advertised during the last fiscal year were sold. The total irrigable area on this reservation to be reclaimed is 65,674 acres, 35,000 acres of which are already subject to irrigation, $607,637 of Indian money having been expended on this project.

GRAZING ON TRIBAL LANDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, there was received for grazing privileges on tribal lands (exclusive of ceded lands) approximately $435,000.

GRAZING ON OPEN LANDS.

One of the most important developments in the leasing policy during the last fiscal year was a decision of the department permitting the leasing of so-called ceded Indian lands, which theretofore had been grazed free of charge by stockmen. Regulations governing the use for grazing purposes of these vacant Indian lands turned over to the Government to be sold, promulgated on July 25, 1912, have been put into operation on seven reservations. During the year permits to use such lands for grazing have been issued, rentals therefrom aggregating about $75,000.

ROAD BUILDING.

A systematic plan of road building and improvement is being gradually worked out under which each able-bodied Indian is required to donate a certain number of days' labor each year. At Shoshone Reservation a very comprehensive system of roads has been planned, which is a part of the national system of highways. At San Carlos, in Arizona, much road work has been done, and a new bridge has been constructed across the Black River, which divides the San Carlos from the Fort Apache Reservation. This road and bridge will enable the Fort Apache superintendency to receive its supplies from the south over a distance which is considerably less than that from the present railroad station to the north.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The use of intoxicating liquor is an insurmountable bar between the Indian and progress. Education, health campaigns, appropriations to encourage industry, all fail so long as he uses intoxicants. Realizing this, the bureau has continued during the year with vigor the campaign against illegal sales of intoxicating liquor to Indians and its introduction into what is termed the "Indian country."

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

While special emphasis was laid upon the separation of Indians from whisky and not the multiplication of individual cases, there was a total of 1,054 cases instituted, and convictions were secured in 553 cases, while 114 were dismissed.

As three-fourths of the Indians in Minnesota are citizens, the Federal officers have curtailed their operations in that State, as the sale of liquor to them must be prosecuted under the State laws.

Operations in New Mexico, among the Pueblos, were restricted by the decision of the United States district court in the case of United States *v.* Sandoval (198 Fed. Rep., 539), which held that the portion of enabling act declaring the lands of the Pueblo Indians to be Indian country was unconstitutional. This case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

An important decision affecting the use of tulapai or tiswin was handed down during the year. The Indians of the Southwest brew this beverage, which is a fermented product made from corn and various roots. Recently the superintendent of the Salt River Reservation instituted proceedings and obtained a conviction against an Indian who had supplied other Indians with tiswin, on the charge of furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in violation of the provisions of the act of January 30, 1897.

An active campaign against the liquor traffic among Indians is being waged in Oklahoma. In that State during the year 179 arrests were made, 52 convictions secured, and 24,865 pints of liquor seized and destroyed. Every step has been contested in the courts, resulting in two Supreme Court decisions, three decisions of the circuit court of appeals, and six decisions of the district courts, besides the various cases taken into the State courts. One-third of the Indian population of the United States resides within the State of Oklahoma, which, owing to the great agricultural and mineral wealth of this Indian population, offers an attractive field for the bootlegger.

On September 19, 1912, Deputy Special Officer R. L. Bowman was killed, and Posseman W. R. Mayfield was wounded while in the performance of duty. Considerable liquor was being introduced into Oklahoma from Kansas, and, upon receiving information that a

shipment was being made, these officers set out to intercept, seize, and destroy it after it crossed the State line. The drivers were arrested, searched, and three loaded revolvers taken from them. Two loads of liquor had been destroyed and the greater part of the third, when Officer Mayfield went over to the fourth and commenced destroying its contents. An automobile came from the direction of the Kansas line at a rapid rate of speed, set the emergency brakes directly opposite the wagon upon which Mr. Bowman was standing, and one of the occupants opened fire with a shotgun. Mr. Bowman was killed, Officer Mayfield received three slight wounds, and an onlooker was shot in the right breast. The State authorities of Kansas and Oklahoma were asked to take immediate action, and the United States attorney at Muskogee immediately brought action against these parties. Two of them have been found guilty in the Federal court on the charge of conspiracy to deprive an officer of the rights guaranteed him by the Constitution.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE LIQUOR SERVICE.

The officers engaged in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians are called upon to face situations which require the special exercise of tact and judgment; they must handle the bootlegger on the one side, and the Indian and the witnesses on the other; they must conduct their operations so as to get results and yet endeavor not unnecessarily to antagonize the best men of the local community or create a sentiment against their work. The Oklahoma situation is a striking example of the risks that the officers must take, and it is therefore essential that these men should be encouraged and afforded every possible personal safeguard. Congress (37 Stat. L., 519) extended to these officers the powers conferred by section 788 of the Revised Statutes upon marshals and their deputies. This also applies to all persons working under the supervision of the chief special officer "whose appointments are made or affirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior."

USE OF LIQUOR AMONG EMPLOYEES.

It has been found in some instances that white employees of the Indian Service have introduced liquor upon reservations under physicians' prescriptions, and although possibly none of this liquor found its way to Indians it was a direct violation of the law and guilty persons have been prosecuted. To stop absolutely this practice an order was issued to employees strictly forbidding the use by them of intoxicants even under physicians' prescriptions, and regulations were issued, after securing permission from the War Department, to govern Indian Service physicians in the use of ethyl alcohol for medicinal and scientific purposes among the Indians and employees of the Government.

WINES FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

In order to overcome a hardship affecting the various churches on the reservations, Congress (37 Stat. L., 519) has provided that wines used solely for sacramental purposes under church authority could be introduced at any place within the Indian country, or any Indian reservation, including the Pueblo reservations in New Mexico.

DENVER CONFERENCE.

On December 30 and 31, 1912, and January 1, 1913, a conference of all the special officers and a representative of the office was held at Denver for the purpose of arriving at a better understanding as to the needs of the service and the manner of operating and conducting the work. The conference was a profitable one, resulting in a better understanding of the work and a closer cooperation of the officers of this special service and other field employees of this bureau.

PEYOTE.

Very careful consideration is being given to the question of the use of peyote. Much information has been submitted both by Indians who were members of so-called mescal organizations and who have pressed their petitions for permission to use it, and by missionaries, physicians in the Government service, and others interested in both sides of the question. The bureau has taken a firm stand against the introduction and use of peyote in the Indian country, and directed its liquor officers to obtain evidence of the use of this drug with a view to prosecution, on the ground that the data in the files of the bureau fully warrant the classification of peyote as an intoxicant. A full discussion of peyote was incorporated in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1911.

FORESTRY.

The systematic attempt to ascertain the amount and value of the timber on Indian lands, begun in 1910, has been continued. When consideration is given to the extent of the areas embraced, to the undeveloped condition of these areas, and to the very large part of these lands still unsurveyed, the magnitude of the undertaking will be readily appreciated. The timber growth varies from the scrubby mesquite and pinon on the arid plateaus of Arizona and New Mexico to the giant redwood of the Hoopa Valley region in California, and from the scattered red cedar and cottonwood of the subhumid plains and their water courses to the dense virgin stands of spruce, fir, and cedar in the Puget Sound region.

The best information available places the total amount of timber on both tribal lands and allotments at approximately 40,000,000,000 feet, with a value of about $84,000,000.

The building of telephone lines, roads, and trails for the protection of timber has been continued, and the advantage of such means of communication has been demonstrated. A total of the forest and prairie fires reported from all reservations during the calendar year ended December 31, 1912, showed that the great majority were extinguished before any great damage was done. Approximately 900,000 feet of timber were injured, about 50,000 acres were burned over, and the total damage done by all fires was estimated at only $10,000. A large part of this is estimated damage to forage and young growth.

Logging operations on the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, Lac Courte Oreille, and Fond du Lac Reservations have been continued by the regular contractors. The total amount cut on each of these reservations was as follows: Bad River, 57,183,770 feet; Lac du Flambeau, 23,049,110; Lac Courte Oreille, 4,268,050 feet; Fond du Lac, 13,128,775 feet. All of this timber was cut on allotments except 12,068,620 feet cut from unpatented lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, claimed by the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands, and 56,955 feet cut from tribal lands of the Bad River Reservation.

In the summer of 1910 the pine timber on the Red Lake Indian Reservation was injured by fire. An attempt to dispose of this timber in 1911 at minimum prices of $8 for white pine and $6 for Norway was unsuccessful. The timber was considerably damaged by standing after burning. In the autumn of 1912 it was again advertised at a lower price. During the logging season of 1912–13 there were removed 9,411,920 feet of white pine and 4,426,620 feet of Norway, for which $71,167.80 has been received. About 1,000,000 feet still remain upon one of these tracts. This will be cut during the season of 1913–14.

Timber on allotments under the Red Cliff Indian Reservation was advertised for sale during the fiscal year 1913, but no bids were received.

On December 17, 1912, the department approved the recommendation of this office that all existing contracts between Mr. A. V. Johnson and allottees of the Grand Portage Reservation be canceled, and that no further contracts be made under the authority granted to Mr. Johnson on November 4, 1907. Very many of the original allottees of Grand Portage are deceased, and the heirs have not been determined in most instances. As soon as such determinations are made an attempt can be made to dispose of the remaining timber.

About 20,000,000 feet of timber standing on allotments under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Leech Lake Indian School were sold under sealed bids opened on March 28, 1912.

The tie industry on the Jicarilla Reservation has been continued with success; but the destruction by fire of the agency sawmill on May 30, 1913, interrupted the work, which had just begun to show results. Steps toward the rebuilding of the mill were taken immediately. No timber was cut on this reservation during the year under the contract with the Navajo Lumber & Supply Co. for 130,000,000 feet, consummated in 1912.

Sales of 1,500,000 feet, at $3.25 per thousand, and 10,000,000 feet, at $3.51 per thousand, were made from tribal lands of the Klamath Indian Reservation.

The 16 sections of pine lands in the Choctaw Nation segregated under authority of section 7 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), were offered for sale for cash, as required by the act, at four different times, and wide notice was given in each offering. The only bids received were rejected as not representing the value of land and timber. Realizing the impracticability of selling this land and timber for its market value at a cash sale, upon recommendation of the department, legislation was enacted as a part of the Indian appropriation act for 1913, which provided for sale under deferred payments. On August 30, 1912, the timber and land were reoffered on terms of a payment of 25 per cent of the purchase price within 60 days from acceptance of bid, 25 per cent additional within 12 months, and the remainder within two years, all deferred payments to draw interest at 6 per cent per annum from the time of the acceptance of the bid. There was a ready response to the more liberal terms of this advertisement, and after brisk bidding at public auction the land and timber were sold for $287,000. These timber lands had been appraised by several different parties. The price received was more than $40,000 above the highest appraisal ever placed upon them and $120,000 above the highest offer received under any one of the earlier offerings.

MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS.

The Menominee Indian mill, at Neopit, Wis., established in the spring of 1908, by the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), to manufacture into lumber the timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation, reports progress. The town of Neopit numbers over 900 people, composed largely of white and Indian laborers in the lumber industry, and contains churches, schools, stores, a music hall, and hotel. The mill has a capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber daily, beside lath, shingles, crating, and other miscellaneous products. The project owns and operates its own logging railway, about 35 miles in total length. The planing mill has recently been enlarged to double its former capacity, a new engine and new machines for finishing lumber having been installed within the last year. The total investment in the plant is over $1,000,000.

The timber on the reservation consists of about 1,750,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock, and hardwoods, of which approximately 40,000,000 feet are cut annually, a basis which is calculated to insure a perpetual source of income for the Indians employed. In and about the mills, yards, camps, and railway are many Indians, some in skilled positions—the greater part in unskilled—all learning the value of daily employment and making social and economic progress. During the fiscal year just passed, an average of 322 Indians have been employed at an average wage of $29.70 per month. Of this number, 271 were Menominees, an increase of 23 per cent over the number of Menominee Indians employed during the previous fiscal year. The able-bodied males of 18 years of age and over of the Menominee tribe number 408.

The deputy supervisor of forests who was recently assigned to this project has experimented in the renewal of forests by reforesting burned-over districts and establishing a nursery. Forest damage on this reservation has been reduced to a minimum through careful patrol of the forest and the installation of a telephone system and the erection of lookout towers.

IRRIGATION.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1913 the office of the chief engineer was removed from Los Angeles, Cal., to Washington, D. C. The irrigation force consists of the chief inspector of irrigation, an assistant inspector of irrigation, who reports directly to the chief engineer, and six superintendents of irrigation at the head of as many districts, whose offices are convenient to the principal irrigation projects now under construction.

The legal right to the use of water is of primary importance in the work of the irrigation branch of the Indian Service. The water right for Indian lands rests upon common-law riparian rights in some cases, and in others it would appear that beneficial use of water must be made before title can be acquired. The United States Supreme Court has decided in the case of Winters *v.* The United States (207 U. S., 564) that prior appropriation by the United States and beneficial use by the Indians is not necessary, because of an implied reservation of water with and at the time of the reservation of the land sufficient for the irrigation thereof. However, the land in question had not been allotted, and the case did not involve the rights of any individual Indian but settled the right of the United States on behalf of unallotted Indians.

There is urgent necessity for looking thoroughly into all conditions pertaining to water rights on the various reservations and to protect the Indians against the loss of such rights.

There is at present no general method of procuring reimbursement for maintenance and operation expenses of the irrigation systems on the various reservations. On a majority of the reservations no provision is made for the reimbursement of this expense. Conditions on many reservations at the present time are such that it is not advisable to require that individuals pay the maintenance and operation expenses; but the time is not far distant when this method must change, and the owners benefited must bear this expense rather than allow it to be borne by the entire tribe or by the Government.

The total sum of $624,066.54 was expended during the year in the irrigation by the Indian Service of Indian lands, of which the following amounts were expended on nine of the largest projects: Yakima, $65,476.02; Fort Hall, $26,146.80; Uintah, $35,031.06; Fort Belknap, $20,313.58; Wind River, $31,236.65; Colorado River, $34,561.33; Fort Mojave, $34,978.47; Navajo and Moqui, $83,943.64, and Ganado, $13,420.86.

HEALTH.

In accordance with directions contained in the Indian appropriation act approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 519), the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service detailed 13 officers of that service to make an investigation as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases among the Indians of the United States, assigning each to a separate school or reservation. This investigation began September 28, 1912, and was concluded December 30, 1912, covering the tribes of Indians in 25 States and involving the personal inspection of 39,231 Indians. Senate Document No. 1038, Sixty-second Congress, contains a complete report of the investigation as transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Comparative studies plainly show that the prevalence of tuberculosis among Indians is greatly in excess of that among the white race, and the prevention of the ravages of this disease is the most important medical problem of the bureau.

Repeated examinations with the Von Pirquet tuberculosis test have demonstrated that on many reservations tuberculosis infection exists in as many as 90 per cent of the school children, and while this of course does not mean active cases, it does indicate the excessive incidence of the disease, much of which under favorable conditions may at some time become active. On account of the high incidence of tuberculosis in pupils of Indian schools the matter of health is one of paramount importance.

The service sanatoria at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Phoenix, Ariz., and Laguna, N. Mex., have each completed a successful year. Their success has stimulated the office to add to their number, and accord-

ingly there has been established at Toledo, Iowa, an additional sanatorium with a capacity of 65 patients, which by reason of its location will be admirably adapted for the treatment of children with incipient tuberculosis from the northernmost reservations. Besides offering them the advantages of sanatorium treatment, it will give them the benefit of a change of climate without taking them too far from home. As at the other sanatoria, a school will be provided for children able to take advantage of it.

The force of ophthalmologists has been increased to six, each of whom has been assigned to a separate district in which he will have supervision of the eye work, it being the plan to have a qualified operator within reach of each agency physician. These surgeons will be important factors in controlling the spread of trachoma.

Trachoma with an incidence approaching 70 per cent was reported among the Five Civilized Tribes, presenting such an alarming situation that an assistant medical supervisor was directed, during the fiscal year 1913, to make a survey of the whole Five Tribes country with a view of determining the medical and sanitary needs of the Indians.

During the year epidemics of certain of the more common infectious diseases occurred on many reservations—diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, and measles occurring most frequently. Diphtheria visited seven reservations during the year, with but one death in 54 cases. This unusually low death rate is due to the close observation under which the school children are kept by the physicians, the immediate use of diphtheria antitoxin, and the mild form in which the disease appeared.

Smallpox occurred in a mild form excepting in the Five Tribes, where it appeared in a most virulent type. Indians generally submitted cheerfully to vaccination by and followed the instructions of service physicians.

Typhoid fever, a disease formerly so rare among Indians that many service physicians believed that there existed a racial immunity, is occurring with greater frequency, due in all probability to the closer contact of the Indians with the white race. Sufficient cases have already occurred and these have been so widely distributed among the tribes that it can be safely said that the Indian is not naturally immune to this disease.

By especially prepared lectures illustrated by stereopticon slides and motion pictures, delivered to Indians on the reservations during the past few years, appeal has been made direct to them to improve their living conditions, and they have been taught by this means how to guard against disease. These lectures have been well attended, and their influence for good has been great.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

There were maintained 217 Indian day schools situated on the reservations near the Indian homes, for pupils from the first to the fifth grades. The boys were also instructed in gardening and elementary carpentry and the girls in sewing and housekeeping. A noonday lunch is served at many of these schools.

The typical Indian day school consists of a school building with a capacity of 25 to 40 pupils, a room for the serving of the noonday lunch, or for industrial training, and quarters for the employees, who are usually a teacher and his wife, the latter acting as housekeeper. There is always a garden at each school and frequently from 40 to 160 acres of land, which is used for grazing purposes.

Seventy-six reservation boarding schools were maintained. They enrolled pupils for the entire year in grades from the first to the seventh, inclusive. These schools are better equipped than the day schools to give training along industrial lines to both the boys and the girls. The pupils are housed, clothed, and fed and allowed to return to their parents during the summer vacation. Ordinarily these schools have a capacity of from 75 to 400 pupils, the plant consisting of school buildings with classrooms and assembly halls, dormitories for girls and boys, and such accessory buildings as laundry, warehouse, shop buildings, and employees' quarters.

There were 35 nonreservation boarding schools, situated off the reservations, some of them at a considerable distance from Indian communities. Pupils are brought to these schools at Government expense for periods of 3 to 5 years. These schools have more buildings and are usually better equipped than the reservation schools. There are several dormitories, large shops, increased facilities for the housing of employees, domestic science cottages, and also buildings for the electric power and heating plants. Their capacities range from 75 to 750 pupils. Nonreservation schools represent the highest class maintained for Indian pupils and furnish academic training through the eighth grade, a few doing work comparable with that given in the first year of public high schools.

Indian children were also enrolled in 45 public schools in which a tuition was paid and in several hundred public schools in which no tuition was paid, not including the 325 public schools in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes where the schools are in Indian communities but under the control of the State. Sixteen mission schools under contract and 53 not under contract enrolled Indian pupils. There is no record of the number of Indians enrolled in private schools.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

For all pupils in and above the third grade industrial training occupies at least one-half their time. Superintendents are giving careful attention to the selection of the kind of training taken up by the different pupils. If a boy has an allotment, he is advised not to take a regular trade course, but to take such training in carpentry, simple blacksmithing, etc., as would be of value to a farmer, for it is expected that he will return to his allotment. If a boy has no land, then he is encouraged to take up one of the trades.

The vocational training for boys includes carpentry, blacksmithing, masonry, harness making, tailoring, plumbing, tinning, steam and electrical engineering, printing, and agriculture, and for girls household economy.

Many Indian pupils are the possessors of considerable land, and the boys, unless they have no land, are taught the wholesomeness and value of agricultural pursuits. Each girl is given the actual care of a group of rooms comparable with what she might have in her own home and taught how to care for them; she prepares and serves meals, preserves foods, and cares for poultry; also the proper care of the household from a sanitary point of view is taught.

ACADEMIC TRAINING.

Pupils are given such training as will enable them to acquire a ready use of conversational English. Many pupils come from Indian homes in which no English is spoken, and great care must be given to the first year's training in English. A satisfactory standard of acquirements has been set in many schools where pupils of this kind have learned to use, actually, at least 280 English words in one year. Two new words can be mastered each school day during the first two years by the average Indian pupil. This is the time when he can acquire more readily than at any other a knowledge of a new language; and every effort is being made to develop the pupils during this period.

Better textbooks and supplemental reading matter, more blackboards for the classrooms, and primary equipment suitable for use in the primary grades have been in use. To prevent the spread of any contagious diseases from the handling of books, superintendents have been directed to reissue no soiled book or any book which has ever been in the hands of a pupil who might have such a disease. The courses of instruction followed in most Indian schools have conformed quite closely to those used in the public schools of the State in which the school is situated.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

One feature of the work which bears upon every phase of Indian education is that of visual instruction. Stereopticons are now in use at most of the schools and careful attention was given to the selection of a complete list of topics suitable for use in the instruction of pupils in geography, history, industrial activities, manufacturing processes in connection with the production of machinery, etc. A series of lectures along moral lines was given by Dr. Milton Fairchild in a number of schools, his talks being illustrated by selected pictures.

This plan was used particularly in connection with the study of "Home building," which was the subject of essays written by the pupils of those schools maintaining grades above the second. The improvement of home conditions among Indians is of vital importance to the future health, happiness and usefulness of the Indian. About 700 prizes were awarded to those pupils preparing the best essay on the subject of "Home building." The results obtained were excellent. The Indian children took great interest in the study and no doubt gained a large fund of practical and useful knowledge relative thereto. Many pupils prepared creditable house plans, wrote descriptions of their ideal houses and their equipment, and drew word pictures of their ideal future homes.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Outdoor life being essential to the health of Indian pupils, playgrounds are available at all schools; and where homemade apparatus has not been provided, the office has authorized the purchase of ample equipment for both boys and girls. Baseball, basket ball, and other forms of athletics are enjoyed at all the larger schools. The boys are organized into military companies, and in order to effect a uniform system of drilling a pamphlet has been published for the use of employees reproducing a portion of the Manual for Infantry Drills now used by the United States Army.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A large number of Indian pupils have been enrolled in the public schools, and the relationship between the public-school authorities and the Indians has been very satisfactory. In most communities there is but little opposition to the enrollment of healthy Indian children in these schools.

Where public-school facilities are available and Indian parents are owners of taxable property but have actually paid little or no taxes, the public-school authorities have maintained, when the district is poor financially, that children of such parents should pay for tuition in the public schools, the tuition to be paid for by the General Gov-

ernment. The office has taken the position that whenever one or the other of the parents of Indian children is an owner of taxable property in the district, tuition for such children in the public schools should not be paid. Where they are not taxpayers, however, the Indian Office has paid for tuition of Indian children in the public schools an amount approximating that necessary to furnish school facilities for white children in the same community. Indian children are frequently admitted to these schools without the payment of tuition, even though their parents pay no taxes.

AID OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

For the fiscal year 1913 there was appropriated by Congress the sum of $300,000 "To be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations in Oklahoma." The purpose of this appropriation was to aid the public schools attended by Indian children whose parents do not assist in the support of the schools by the payment of taxes on their real estate. This appropriation resulted from a recent decision by the Supreme Court which relieved a large amount of unrestricted Indian lands in the Five Civilized Tribes' country from taxation.

Pursuant to regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior, this money has been distributed to the Oklahoma public schools, payments to each district being based in part on the number of Indian children in attendance, and in part proportioned to the needs of the districts, their revenues available for school purposes differing because of the varying amounts of nontaxable Indian lands in different districts.

EFFICIENCY OF EMPLOYEES.

In order to strengthen the work now being done for Indian education, careful attention has been given to the improvement of the personnel of the service. To induce teachers to continue work along professional lines, a reading circle is maintained and books bearing upon the profession of teaching are selected for study and discussion. To add emphasis to this work, teachers are asked to prepare theses on subjects designated by the office and closely related to those treated in the texts discussed in the reading circle. The theses are submitted to the Indian Office, given a rating, and placed with the status files of the individual teachers. This has induced them to do more professional reading, and the service has been directly benefited thereby.

As a further encouragement the teachers were told that those who made a record of "excellent" in their efficiency report would be given

a promotion of not less than $2.50 per month. As a further inducement to teachers to enter the Indian service, legislation was secured providing that teachers may have, in addition to their annual leave of 30 days, 15 days educational leave with pay, this 15 days to be spent in attending summer schools, teachers' institutes, or other institutions that afford training which will directly increase their efficiency as instructors.

Another matter which will result in the increase in the compensation now received by employees is the provision in the current appropriation act authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to furnish necessary heat and light without charge to employees who are furnished quarters; such heat and light to be paid for out of the fund for heating and lighting other buildings at the same place. This amounts to a virtual increase in salary for many employees.

It has been difficult heretofore to retain in the service valuable employees in such positions as matron, industrial teachers, disciplinarian teachers and others who, of necessity, are considered as being on duty at all hours of the day and night. In order to relieve this class of employees from the long hours incident to their service, superintendents have been authorized to allow them one-half day off duty each week. This relief, with such other annual and educational leave as they may be entitled to, renders service in these positions much more attractive than heretofore.

CONFERENCES.

A conference of supervisors and other employees of the service was held at Haskell Institute September 4 to 11, 1912; also one of employees among the Sioux Indians at Flandreau, S. Dak., November 12 to 15, 1913. These conferences have strengthened the supervision of schools and unified the activities and aims of employees in reference to the welfare of Indians.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The constant efforts of this bureau for several years to overcome Indian customs as to marriage and divorce and to substitute therefor the practices recognized by law have met with considerable success, but there are certain deficiencies in the law which are embarrassing. Where Indians desire to be married according to law, they have no trouble in procuring a license and having the ceremony performed by an authorized person. However, complications are likely to arise when a divorce is sought, a number of State courts holding that they do not have jurisdiction to hear the application of noncitizen Indians residing on Indian reservations, and there is no law under which divorce suits may be taken into Federal courts. In such cases the Indians often, and naturally, follow their native custom, which is

simply the abandonment of the spouse and perhaps the immediate marrying by Indian custom of another. In cases of this kind the office finds its hands tied; it can not consistently punish the Indians for following their own customs when it has no legal and no better plan to offer as a substitute. A number of crimes were committed during the year against Indian women and girls, and in every instance the office endeavored to bring about the prosecution of the offender. In some of the cases the crimes were committed off the reservations and under the jurisdiction of the States, but in others the offenses were committed on the reservations, and because of the inadequacy of Federal statutes the offenders have remained unpunished. The necessity of further legislation regarding this important subject is apparent and urgent.

MURDERERS OF SUPERINTENDENT STANLEY.

A brief statement was made in last year's report of the death of Mr. Will H. Stanley, formerly superintendent of the Soboba Reservation, at the hands of the Indians under his jurisdiction. Ambrosio Apapas, Francisco Lugo, Cornelio Lubo, Pio Lubo, Pablino Lubo, and Leonicio Lugo were convicted of this murder in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, and were sentenced on March 27, 1913, to 10 years' imprisonment at McNeil Island penitentiary. This unfortunate tragedy was the culmination of a long series of events running through a number of years in which Leonicio Lugo was the principal. For years he had been a disturbing element and was continually inciting the Indians to opposition to constituted authority. The conviction of this ringleader and his coconspirators will undoubtedly have a salutary effect on the Indians and remove from an otherwise peaceable band criminal elements of danger and discord.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Procuring employment for Indians is an integral part of the work of Indian civilization, and its immediate direction is controlled by a Supervisor of Indian Employment. The purpose of this branch of work is, briefly, to bring the Indians and the work together. Family ties and home interests, health, climate, and environment have to be considered.

The contractors for the construction of the North Platte irrigation work in Nebraska have recently made arrangements for the employment of a number of Indians for that project. The development of western beet fields gives opportunities for the employment of Indians, and the sugar companies each year grant more liberal concessions in the way of railroad rates and care of young Indian boys in times of

illness, in order to secure them as helpers in cultivating and harvesting this crop. These boys live in tents in small communities in charge of a Government employee, who sees that hygienic, moral, and social conditions are carefully looked after.

Through hearty cooperation between Indian-school superintendents and those in charge of reclamation and other projects, Indians are being given splendid opportunities for employment, of which they are availing themselves. Agreements are made with fruit growers and fruit companies for the harvesting of crops, and where cotton is grown Indians are employed for picking this staple. In fact, many fields of domestic and industrial activity are being opened for Indians under conditions which promote their general welfare.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The importance and necessity of exercising economy in expenditures is receiving the greatest consideration, and the practice of inviting proposals through warehouses and locally in advance of making purchases has been followed closely. Thus the bids obtained in large distributing centers and at factories, plus freight charges to points of consumption, are compared with local bids. This results in lower prices, due to increased competition, and opportunity is afforded to utilize as far as practicable the low freight rates which apply on Government shipments over land-grant railroads.

The plan to have the disbursing officer of the Interior Department pay claims covering supplies purchased through the warehouses in lieu of their settlement through the Treasury Department, after such claims have received administrative examination in the Indian Office, has effected a saving of time in the settlement of claims.

During the fiscal year there were purchased for the Indian Service approximately $3,160,000 worth of goods and supplies.

ENROLLMENT WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Applicants for enrollment with Indian tribes are required to furnish about the same kind of evidence as would be necessary to prove an inheritance before a court. The various Indian reservations have been established by Executive orders, laws, treaties, or agreements with Indian tribes, and in many instances enrollment for participation in land or other tribal benefits is limited by treaty stipulation, agreement, or special legislation, and varies accordingly.

During the past fiscal year 128 persons have been enrolled at agencies or reservations throughout the United States, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 441 persons denied enrollment.

In some instances tribal authorities and Indian Service officials have challenged the enrollment of persons, and these cases are now being investigated, either in the field or before the department. There

are about 260 such contested cases at the Cherokee School, North Carolina, to be passed upon before the reservation can be allotted.

At White Earth, 86 persons of mixed Chippewa blood enrolled with the tribe were challenged. Their rights have been carefully investigated by a special attorney of the department, and the record, including voluminous testimony, has been referred to the Court of Claims for findings of fact.

FINANCE.

The system of accounting maintained in the Indian Service is, necessarily, more complex and difficult than that of any other branch of the Government service, because of the number and variety of appropriations, as well as the large amount of tribal and individual Indian money handled. Appreciating the benefits to be derived from personal instruction of the field force in accounting methods as well as the necessity for more frequent and systematic investigation of the fiscal affairs of disbursing officers, special agents, qualified as expert accountants for that particular work, have been employed.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

The principal sources from which individual Indian moneys are derived are: (1) Sale of allotted and inherited lands; (2) lease accruals; (3) sale of timber; (4) oil and gas royalties; (5) earnings of outing pupils.

The total amount of deposits of moneys of this class in depositaries on June 30, 1913, was approximately $10,500,000. The Federal law, as respects individual Indian moneys, is broad and comprehensive and permits a wide discretionary authority in the administration of the trust moneys belonging to individual Indians. For administrative and accounting purposes, requests for authority to approve the disbursement of an Indian depositor's funds are submitted to this office by the local superintendent. The superintendent justifies his requests by submitting a report of the circumstances in each particular case.

Indian allottees are encouraged to use as much of their funds as necessary in building modern and sanitary homes on their lands.

On the theory that lease money represents income rather than principal, the greatest possible liberality has been exercised toward the lessor in the handling of his own rentals.

DEPOSITORIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

On March 17, 1913, the department approved a regulation, effective July 1, 1913, which provides for the payment of interest on all individual Indian funds held to the official credit of superintendents at the same rate as that paid by banks on open accounts of individual

Indians. At the same time a new system for keeping in touch with holding banks was installed. This system requires a report to this office on a specified form, by national banks when a call is made by the Comptroller of the Currency and by State banks when a call is made by the State banking departments.

Deposits of tribal and individual Indian moneys at the close of the fiscal year 1913 amounted to approximately $15,000,000, held in 450 depositories under surety bond. Two failures occurred among holding banks, but in each case the surety promptly paid to the Government the amount of the deposit with interest to and including the date of payment.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The acts of Congress approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), provide for the sale of allotted and inherited Indian lands. During the fiscal year 317 sales have been made, involving 31,576.74 acres, consideration $692,413.28.

Some criticism has been made by purchasers of Indian land on account of delay in the approval of sales. The chief cause of delay is the complications which arise over the heirs of the deceased allottee. In many cases the determination of the heirs is a difficult and complex question. Recently changes have been made in the departmental practice in sales cases, which will permit of sales being approved more expeditiously than formerly. It is believed that this will have a tendency to increase prices and to popularize sales of Indian lands.

MINING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Oil and gas mining operations on Indian lands in Oklahoma have been increasingly active during the year. A productive oil pool discovered near Cushing, Okla., stimulated leasing in the Five Civilized Tribes to approximately 50 per cent over last year. Many leases of allotted lands under the Sac and Fox, Ponca, Pawnee, and Kiowa Agencies have been taken, and some development work has been done. The price of crude oil advanced from 70 cents per barrel on July 16, 1912, to a maximum of 88 cents per barrel on June 30, 1913.

Discovery of oil in the State of Washington has resulted in the filing of many applications for permission to negotiate leases of lands on the Quinaielt Reservation. A thorough investigation in connection with the acquiring of leases in this field was begun, pending which the approval of leases was suspended. At the present stage of development, prospects for finding oil in paying quantities on this reservation can only be conjectured.

Lands on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming have been leased for oil and gas purposes for several years, and some wells have been brought in. Development has been slow and small returns derived from this source, owing largely to the lack of proper transportation facilities.

The production of oil and gas in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes is referred to under that head.

OIL AND GAS MINING LEASES ON OSAGE RESERVATION.

During the year there were leased 24,561 acres of the so-called unleased portion of the Osage Reservation (consisting of approximately 800,000 acres) for oil and gas mining purposes under regulations raising the rate of royalty for the Indians from one-eighth to one-sixth, and providing for competitive bidding for Indian oil and gas leases. By the provisions of the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), all the minerals under the lands within the Osage Reservation were reserved to the tribe for a period of 25 years from April 8, 1906.

In the early part of 1912 the Osage tribal council authorized the principal chief to execute four leases of about 200,000 acres each, covering the entire unleased part of the reservation. Notwithstanding the absence of departmental regulations on the subject, as required by law, the four leases were presented to the department in the spring of 1912 by the Osage tribal council, with the request that they be approved. They were promptly disapproved by the Secretary on June 14, 1912, on the ground that they were not in accord with the best interests of the Indians and contained some provisions which were thought to be illegal.

The department on July 3, 1912, prescribed regulations as required by the act of June 28, 1906. These regulations provided for offering the lands to the highest bidder under sealed bids. Approximately 107,000 acres were advertised for lease and the bids opened on November 11, 1912. The bids covered 42,210 acres, the bonus offered aggregating $143,438.65, an average of about $3 per acre. While the lands were under advertisement, the Uncle Sam Oil Co. continued its efforts to have the lease executed in its favor approved in spite of the previous definite disapproval by the department. The Osage council passed a resolution rejecting all the bids received by it under the advertisement made in accordance with the approved regulations of July 3, 1912, and refused to reconsider its action, despite a petition signed by a majority of the male adults in which the council was asked to accept the highest bids.

The action of the council and the circumstances surrounding the execution of the four leases were such that the department ordered a special investigation of the entire matter, and on receiving the report, the department issued an order removing the entire Osage tribal

council. A suit was instituted against the Secretary of the Interior by one of the deposed councilmen in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, questioning the right of the Secretary to remove him. The court rendered a decision in which the action of the Secretary was upheld, and that decision was affirmed on appeal to the court of appeals. After the dismissal of the tribal council, a special election was held on January 22, 1913, which resulted in practically the unanimous election of new tribal officials. The bids rejected by the old council were reconsidered by the new council, the highest accepted, and the principal chief authorized to execute leases to the successful bidders.

The regulations of July 3, 1912, prohibited pipe-line companies from bidding. Some of the best bids received on November 11, 1912, were made by the Gypsy Oil Co. On account of its close affiliation with the Gulf Pipe Line Co., the department held that the Gypsy Oil Co. was not eligible and refused to approve leases executed in its favor by the principal chief of the Osage Tribe. Eight leases in favor of parties shown conclusively not to be interested in pipe-line transportation, covering 24,561 acres, were approved by the department in the early part of March, 1913.

On January 9, 1913, the regulations were amended so as to permit leases and assignments to be approved to pipe-line companies provided that no right, claims, or equities as against future action by or under authority of Congress respecting oil or gas pipe line companies should be predicated upon such approval.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855, 856), devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior the duty of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, but failed to make an appropriation to carry out this work. As already said, there are approximately 40,000 Indian heirship cases pending at the various agencies, representing inherited property, valued at more than $60,000,000, which can not be sold or otherwise disposed of until the heirs are determined. The adjudication of these cases is one of the most important duties confronting the Indian Service. This work has been greatly handicapped by the lack of appropriation and, consequently, by lack of a sufficient number of employees to handle it. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 has partially removed this impediment by an appropriation of $50,000.

There is a provision that upon the determination by the Secretary of the Interior of the heirs of a deceased Indian, the sum of $15 from the proceeds of the estate shall be paid into the Treasury, to cover the cost of determining the heirs.

During the year over 10,000 cases have been received pertaining to heirship matters. This includes not only cases where the

determination of heirs is the sole object, but also includes wills and petitions for sales and all miscellaneous correspondence in connection therewith.

Special attention was given the determination of heirs at the Shoshone and the Uintah and Ouray Reservations in order to safeguard the water rights of the Indians. Each of 28 agencies reports from 100 to 1,200 undertermined inheritance cases. An adequate appropriation available for both field and office work should be provided by Congress so that the Indian Bureau can be able to clear up, at the earliest possible date, the tangled condition of the estates of deceased Indians, in order that the lands not needed by the Indians may be leased or sold and the proceeds used to improve and farm the allotments of the heirs.

THE FLORIDA SEMINOLES.

For hundreds of years the Seminoles of Florida have made their homes in the Everglades, and have obtained a living by hunting, trapping, and fishing.

On account of the various drainage projects now being constructed for the reclamation of the Everglades, and the diminishing swamp area which has been their home and hunting ground these Indians are rapidly being deprived of the game upon which they have heretofore subsisted. They are in no sense agriculturists but are natural hunters and trappers, making fully 75 per cent of their expenses of living from alligator skins. In addition to the restriction of their hunting grounds, during the past year the tanneries have discontinued the purchase of alligator skins, the main source of their income.

An appropriation of $10,000 for their relief was reappropriated and made available in the Indian appropriation act for the current year (37 Stat. L., 518), and on March 1, 1913, Mr. Lucius A. Spencer, of Florida, was commissioned as a special commissioner to these Indians. It was not deemed advisable, taking into consideration the traditions and history of this remnant of Osceola's band, to place a Government official in charge of them as the term is usually applied to Western reservations, as they are extremely suspicious of the good intentions of any representative of the Government; but their condition required some action in order to prepare them for the inevitable change which must in a few years come to them.

There are about 400 of these Indians who live in camps surrounded by vast tracts of uninhabited swamps and morasses. They are splendid types of the physical man and are nearer the aboriginal Indian in habits and customs than almost any other band.

The Florida State Legislature in 1889 set aside 36 townships as a Seminole Reservation, but while the law apparently has not been repealed, nearly all the land has been obtained by private persons.

A bill to set aside 15 townships in Monroe County, Fla., was introduced in the legislature of that State in 1911, but failed to become law.

During the period from 1895 to 1900, from funds provided by Congress, 23,061.72 acres lying in Ts. 47 and 48 S., Rs. 32, 33, and 34 E., were purchased for the Seminole Indians. On November 22, 1897, there were withdrawn for them approximately 480 acres lying in Ts. 50 and 51 S., Rs. 40 and 41 E.

All efforts for their education on the part of the State and Federal Governments and missions have been unsuccessful, because of the severe penalty inflicted by the tribal laws on any Seminole who learns to read and write.

TRUST PLAN FOR PUEBLOS.

It has been proposed that the lands of the Pueblo Indians shall be deeded by them to the Government to be held in trust for their benefit for a period of 25 years.

There are 20 Pueblos in New Mexico, with a total population of about 6,000 Indians, Laguna, with about 1,600, being the largest.

The land grants to these Indians were in most cases made by the King of Spain in 1691, or later, and these titles have been confirmed to them by Congress or by the Court of Private Land Claims and patented since the American occupation after the Mexican War. These Indians have lost considerable land through their own improvidence, the encroachments of white settlers, and the adverse decisions of the courts, and there are now pending before the courts suits involving the title to much of it.

Owing to the gradual loss of land, and the difficulty of maintaining schools and otherwise administering the affairs of these Indians because of the lack of jurisdiction over their lands, the department, in 1911, recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation which would permit the Secretary to accept, on behalf of the United States, as trustee, all such lands as might be conveyed by any of the communities of Pueblo Indians. The bills making this provision were introduced in the Sixty-second Congress as H. R. 22528 and S. 6085.

Representatives of 11 of the Pueblos made a trip to Washington last February, accompanied by their special attorney, to urge upon the department the acceptance of trust deeds and to petition Congress to enact legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the trust. These Indians appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs in connection with the hearing on Senate bill 6085, where they argued that if their property is to be conserved it will be necessary for the United States to hold it in trust for the next 25 or more years, and until the coming generation may have an opportunity to become educated.

Although by the Territorial law the Pueblo lands were exempted from taxation, and this same exemption is provided in the constitution of New Mexico, the decision of Judge Pope on July 22, 1912 (198 Fed. Rep., 539), holds that the separate provisions of the State constitution which contain the compact with the United States that the Pueblo lands are Indian country is unconstitutional, and therefore the lands are subject to taxation and to sale for nonpayment of taxes, in accordance with the provisions of the State law.

OPPOSITION OF PUEBLOS TO EDUCATION.

The Federal Government has made appropriations from time to time to maintain schools among the Pueblo Indians; nevertheless, the Indians have refused to lease buildings for school purposes in their villages, in some instances making it necessary for the Government to institute condemnation proceedings to procure land on which to erect permanent day-school plants. Out of 18 pueblos under Albuquerque and Santa Fe schools, 13 sites have been procured in this manner.

There was also opposition to the erecting of school buildings among the Pueblo Indians. At San Domingo the Indians at one time showed some actual resistance to employees undertaking to build a schoolhouse. This resistance, however, was insignificant and the construction work has proceeded without any interruption, although the Indians showed considerable resentment. If handled discreetly and tactfully, it is believed the opposition will soon disappear and the advantages of having in their midst a trained teacher and a well-equipped day-school plant will be recognized by the Indians.

The threatened taxation of their lands and their utter inability to meet such payments have awakened the Pueblo Indians to the need of an adjustment to the conditions which surround them, and many of them are now willing and anxious to receive the aid of the Government, so that their children may have opportunity to adopt the customs of white communities which they have refused for themselves.

The Indians are generally favorable to education and anxious to enroll their children in school. Some of the Hopis, however, refused to enroll their children. They were put into school, against the wish of the parents, and the superintendent was authorized to retain them in his boarding school during the summer vacation unless the parents would agree to return them to school at the opening in September, 1913.

RELEASE OF APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

The survivors of Geronimo's band of Apaches and their descendants, who for many years have been living at Fort Sill, Okla., as prisoners of war, have been released, some going to the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico, and others remaining in Oklahoma. On April 2, 1913, 183 of these Indians in charge of Maj. Geo. W. Goode, United States Army, went to Mescalero, where they are now living with this branch of their kindred, under the supervision of the superintendent of the Mescalero Reservation. The transfer of these Indians was made with their consent and under the terms of the act of Congress passed at the last session making the necessary appropriations for the purpose. There were 78 of the band who elected to remain in Oklahoma, where they will be permanently located on allotments provided for them.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The tribal work pertaining to the Five Civilized Tribes is performed under the direct supervision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes acting under instructions from the department, through this office. The details of the work performed by him during the past year are set forth in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The affairs of individual Indians after allotments are made, especially of the restricted class remaining under the supervision of the department, are handled through the office of the superintendent of the Union Agency under direction of this office.

There are 101,216 persons enrolled as members of the Five Tribes, of which number 32,939 are what is known as "restricted" Indians, which means that they are still wholly or partially under the supervision of the Government. The citizenship rolls were closed by operation of law on March 4, 1907. There were 1,238 applications for the removal of restrictions made during the year ended June 30, 1913, making a total to that date of 9,594.

The work of allotment is practically completed, although there remains considerable work in connection with the closing of final records and other details and the disposition of the remaining tribal property.

The work at the Union Agency, in connection with the Indians after allotment, includes the making of oil and gas and other leases by Indians under supervision of the department, the collection, supervision, and disbursement of royalties, removal of restrictions, leasing of land, and the handling of money derived from sales of land, all of which required the handling of $8,215,989.71 by the agency during the year ended June 30, 1913. During that time there were filed at the Union Agency 28,526 leases of which 26,846 were for oil and

gas; 3,522 oil and gas leases were approved; 49,176,000 barrels of oil were sold. There were collected during the year for individual Indians from oil and gas leases $1,301,326.99, and for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes as royalty from coal and asphalt leases $217,-226.61. The proceeds of lands sold for Indians under the supervision of the agency aggregated $502,406.36.

Under existing law the probate courts of the State have jurisdiction in probate matters affecting minor Indians, and during the year reports have demonstrated that such matters are not in a satisfactory condition, principally because of the vast amount of business handled by such courts and the inadequate statutes affecting probate procedure. A bill seeking to remedy existing evils was introduced in the last Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, and although its passage was urged by the Government and the entire Oklahoma delegation in Congress it failed of enactment.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913 was not approved until August 24, 1912. It therefore became necessary for the appropriation act of the previous year to be extended, which was done by joint resolutions of July 1 and August 1, 1912.

For the fiscal year 1910 the Indian appropriation act carried about $11,800,000. The act for 1911 carried about $9,200,000, for 1912 $8,800,000, and for 1913 $8,900,000. The estimates for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to $11,303,316.53. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, which failed of passage at the regular session of the last Congress, but was enacted at the special session of the present Congress and approved by the President June 30, 1913, after very extensive hearings by the Senate and the House Committees on Indian Affairs, carries an appropriation of $9,461,819.67.

In addition to the usual items and appropriations, the act of June 30, 1913, carries an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855); an appropriation of $100,000 (reimbursable) for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of crops; and an appropriation of $25,000 for a joint commission of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives for the purpose of making inquiry into the conduct and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This act for 1914 also ratified an agreement dated May 10, 1911, with the Wiminuche Band of Southern Ute Indians, which agreement relates to the exchange of certain lands; an appropriation of $100,000 was made to provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Indians; and provision was also made

for the appointment of a commission consisting of two persons to make a roll of the Chippewa Indians allotted within the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota.

This act also provides for a commission consisting of two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives for the purpose of investigating the necessity and feasibility of establishing, equipping, and maintaining a tuberculosis sanatorium in New Mexico for the treatment of tuberculous Indians; also to investigate the necessity and feasibility of procuring impounded waters for the Yakima Reservation, or the construction of an irrigation system upon said reservation, to impound the waters of the Yakima River for the reclamation of the lands within the reservation.

There was also appropriated $150,000 for the purchase of allotments for the individual members of that portion of the Wisconsin band of Pottawatomie Indians now residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Section 26 of the act provides for the installation of a system of bookkeeping in the Bureau of Indian affairs which will afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work or activity carried on, the expenditures for the operation of the service, for purchase and construction of additional property, for repair and preservation of property, salaries and wages of employees, and for other expenditures and purposes; but it carries no appropriation to make the provision effective.

The most important general legislation passed during the fiscal year, other than that contained in the Indian appropriation act, is as follows:

By the act of July 1, 1912, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, when the amount of tribal funds due the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin shall have been ascertained in accordance with the enrollment as provided by law, to expend the funds for their benefit in such manner, including the purchase of lands for said Indians, as he may deem proper, or, in his discretion, to distribute the funds, or any part thereof, per capita among the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.

The act of July 19, 1912, authorized the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to approve maps showing right of way and definite location of proposed drainage districts and assessments, made under the laws of Oklahoma, upon the allotments of certain Absentee Shawnee and Citizen Potawatomi allottees in the Little River drainage district in Pottawatomie County, Okla., and upon the allotments of certain Sac and Fox allottees in Deep Fork drainage district in Lincoln County, Okla.

By the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to request of the present

claimant under any railroad land grant a relinquishment or reconveyance of any lands situated within the States of Arizona, New Mexico, or California, passing under the grant, which are shown to have been occupied for five years or more by an Indian entitled to receive the tract in allotment under existing law, but for the grant to the railroad; and, upon the execution and filing of such relinquishment or reconveyance, the land shall thereupon become available for allotment and the company relinquishing or reconveying shall be entitled to select, within the period of three years after the approval of the act, and have patented to it, other vacant, nonmineral, nontimbered surveyed public lands of equal area and value, situated in the same State, as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of the act.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to grant to the operator of any coal mine in the State of Oklahoma, the right to lease additional acreage from the unleased segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in Oklahoma, not to exceed in any case 640 acres of land, under certain conditions named in the act.

The act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678), very materially broadens the scope of section 2 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), relating to the disposition of trust property of Indians by will. Under the original law only allotments held in trust could be disposed of by will by the allottee with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The act of February 14, 1913, authorizes any Indian 21 years of age to dispose of any right, title, or interest in any allotment held under trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation, or individual Indian moneys or other property held in trust by the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), authorizes the sale and disposition of the surplus unallotted lands in the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

TRADERS' CLAIMS AGAINST INDIANS.

Superintendents were directed on December 28, 1910, to forward to the Indian Office all claims for goods furnished and services rendered to individual Indians prior to December 17, 1909. Claims amounting to $1,706,196.82 were submitted. The greater part of these claims were against Indians in Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. After compiling records in this office of the claims submitted, they were returned to the superintendents with a circular letter under date of October 12, 1912, instructing them to audit each claim with the view to determining the

reasonableness of the charges, and then to call in the debtors and creditors and endeavor to liquidate the indebtedness in so far as the funds of the Indian debtor might permit without depriving the Indians and their families of a means of support. Sixty-two reservations and about 2,500 traders are involved in the outstanding indebtedness.

During the year authorities for the settlement of 206 claims were granted, and the Indian traders themselves adjusted 57 of their accounts.

INDIAN ART.

The blanket industry among the Navajo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico is perhaps the most profitable of the native industries. The actual number of Indians engaged in this industry is unknown, but it is estimated that between $600,000 and $700,000 worth of blankets were produced during the year. The women usually do the weaving. Plans have been formulated to award prizes ranging from $50 to $100 at Indian fairs and exhibitions this coming fall, for the best blankets made in sizes of not less than 4½ by 6½ feet from wool clipped from native sheep. The whole purpose of these plans is to discourage inferior work and the making of the smaller sizes.

Many of the tribes are still more or less extensively engaged in the making of baskets, beadwork, and pottery. At Pima about 1,200 Indians made baskets during the year. About 9,000 baskets were made, valued at $14,500. The Indians at this reservation also made about 16,500 pieces of pottery, valued at $4,300. At Moqui about 100 baskets, valued at $1,000, and 100 pieces of pottery at approximately the same value were made. At Camp Verde the Indian women wove some excellent willow baskets ranging in value from $1 to $30 apiece.

At Red Moon, Okla., about $220 worth of bead work was done for the Mohonk Lodge, and about $200 worth was sold to the Indian traders.

At La Jolla, Cal., the Sybil Carter Lace Association has a lace teacher who brings supplies to the Indian women and buys from them the lace manufactured. At Rincon, Cal., 11 Indian women are receiving instructions in lace making from a teacher under the auspices of the Redlands Indian Association.

INCREASE IN OFFICE WORK.

The policy of individualization in Indian affairs and of individual allotment of reservation lands has greatly increased the work of the bureau during the last few years, and will continue to increase it for several years to come.

Each allotment made may also involve any or all of the following questions: The sale of timber, a patent in fee, a hearing to determine the heirs of the deceased allottee, the opening of a bank account for the handling of the segregated trust funds, and the erection of improvements upon the restricted land.

As already said, the single item of the determination of heirs of deceased allottees has very greatly increased the work of the office since the passage of the act of June 25, 1910, and the need of increased office help for this class of work is pressing. The increased effort put forth to get each able-bodied Indian settled upon and started in farming his own allotment, or equipped for some other occupation in which he may become self-supporting, has largely increased the labor of handling individual Indian money, with a corresponding increase in the number of requests for authority to approve checks against Indian bank accounts.

During the fiscal year 1912 a total of 222,187 communications was received in this office; in the year 1913, as before noted, the number was 275,452—an increase of 23.9 per cent. In the fiscal year 1912, the total number of letters written and transmitted was 201,271, and in 1913 was 255,261—an increase of 26.4 per cent.

COOPERATION WITH BUREAU OF MINES.

In February of this year the department placed upon the Bureau of Mines the duty of inspecting the physical operations under leases for mining purposes which covered Indian lands. Prior to that time complaints had been filed to the effect that much gas and oil was being wasted, particularly in the State of Oklahoma, by reason of the lack of scientific methods in drilling. Representatives of the Bureau of Mines were detailed to Oklahoma and their efforts to instruct operators and drillers as to the proper manner in which to drill so as to conserve the oil and gas during the drilling operations have met with gratifying success, have been appreciated by the operators, and have resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars' worth of gas heretofore wasted. The enormity of the waste which has been going on year after year can best be understood from a report of the Bureau of Mines which indicates that there was a daily waste in a single oil field of about 300,000,000 cubic feet of gas, or about $75,000 a day.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Railway construction.—Railway construction on Indian lands during the past year has not been as active as it has in former years. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., and the Great Northern Railway Co. have been authorized to construct lines across

the Fort Berthold Reservation. These new lines will materially enhance the value of the lands in that vicinity, and give new incentive to industry on the part of these Indians, who, heretofore, because of the lack of railway facilities, have been out of reach of a market for their farm products.

The Great Northern Railway Co. has agreed to complete and put into operation by December 31, 1913, its entire line from Wenatchee to Oroville, along the Okanogan and Columbia Rivers, in the State of Washington, for which right of way was acquired almost three years ago. This line will undoubtedly stimulate the development of lands under the Okanogan reclamation project, heretofore without convenient transportation facilities.

Pipe lines.—To furnish an outlet for the great production of oil from the new Cushing field, located within the Creek Reservation in Oklahoma, about 8 or 9 miles east of the town of Cushing, the following companies have been granted pipe-line rights of way across Sac and Fox and Creek lands: Creek County Oil & Gas Co., Jane Oil & Gas Co., Chanute Refining Co., Charles B. Shaffer, Gulf Pipe Line Co., the Texas Co., and the Prairie Oil & Gas Co.

PATENTS IN FEE.

The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), provides for the issuance of patents in fee to Indian allottees who are shown to be competent.

In 1907 and 1908, when the issuance of fee patents under this act was in the experimental stage, a very large percentage of Indians who received patents in fee sold their lands and now have nothing to show for the proceeds of sale.

The Indians receiving patents in fee during the later years have been more successful in the care of their property, the superintendents in the field having learned, through experience, how to judge more accurately the competency of the Indian applicant.

During the past year 90 per cent of the fee patents which have issued cover land allotted to Indians of one-half blood and less. While it is true that the fact of being a mixed blood does not of itself constitute or prove competency, yet it is undoubtedly true that the mixed blood, both by reason of his inherited capacities, and because of his somewhat more advanced home environment, is, as a rule, better able to care for his property without supervision than is the full blood.

During the fiscal year 779 applications for fee patents were received, 259 of which were denied, and 520 approved. The area patented embraced 67,477.49 acres.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the year allotments to 4,262 Indians, covering 1,159,585 acres, were approved, and within the same period 5,141 allotments were made in the field but not approved, embracing an aggregate area of 591,772 acres. These allotments were made on the various reservations, as follows:

Colorado River, Ariz.—Allotments of 10 acres each of irrigable land to 510 Indians, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911. There is no authority for the disposal of any of the surplus lands within this reservation, but bills have been pending under which the surplus irrigable land there, approximately 100,000 acres, would be turned over to the State for disposal under the Carey acts.

Colville, Wash.—Approximately 79,018 acres were allotted to 601 Indians. This work, it is expected, will be completed in the near future and the surplus lands classified and appraised prior to disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—The allotment work on this reservation, under the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), is being brought to a close by the superintendent in charge. During the fiscal year just ended there were allotted 17,280 acres to 61 Indians. The surplus lands, other than those classified as coal, lying north and east of the Missouri River have heretofore been opened in accordance with the act mentioned.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—During the year some 76,760 acres were allotted to 441 Indians. Of this, 72,160 acres were grazing lands and 4,600 acres irrigable lands. This completes the work on this reservation, 1,859 Indians having been allotted 39,280 acres of irrigable and 305,040 acres of grazing land. There is no authority under existing law for the disposal of the surplus lands—some 100,000 acres, mostly mountainous or arid.

Lummi, Wash.—Allotments to 28 Indians, under the treaty of January 22, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 927), covering 974 acres, were made during the year, which exhausts the available land within this reservation.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat L., 888), and supplemental acts, 152,341 acres were allotted to 640 Indians. Owing to the large number of Indians within this reservation, at least 12 months longer will be required within which to complete the allotment work. A part of this reservation was opened by the act of May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 440), but there is no authority for the disposal of the remainder other than by allotment.

Truckee-Carson, Nev.—Allotments of 10 acres each were made to four Indians within the seven and one-quarter sections heretofore

withdrawn for allotment purposes under the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, making a total of 3,640 acres allotted to 360 Indians.

Quinaielt, Wash.—Approximately 14,400 acres of agricultural and grazing land within this reservation were allotted during the year to 180 Indians. A large part of this reservation is heavily timbered and should be administered for the benefit of the tribe at large. There is no authority for the disposal of any of the lands within this reservation except by allotment. Every available acre will probably be required for allotment purposes.

Standing Rock, N. and S. Dak.—During the year 193 Indians were allotted 65,401.89 acres. The act of February 14, 1913 (Public, 380), provides for the disposal of the remaining lands within this reservation.

White Earth, Minn.—Allotments on this reservation are being made by the superintendent in charge and 8,326 acres were allotted to 112 Indians during the fiscal year just ended. Desirable lands for allotment purposes within this reservation are becoming very scarce and it is doubtful whether sufficient land will be found to provide for all Indians entitled.

Wind River, Wyo.—A number of the Indians within this reservation were allotted during 1905–6. In the early spring of 1913 a special allotting agent was directed to continue the work there. Prior to June 30, he made allotments in the field covering 12,650 acres to 148 Indians. Owing to the quantity of work on hand, at least 12 months will be required to finish it.

Yakima, Wash.—On June 30, 1913, allotments in the field to 241 Indians, embracing 37,240 acres, had been made. This work will be completed during the present fiscal year and possibly the surplus lands placed on the market as authorized by the act of December 21, 1904. (33 Stat. L., 595.)

On the public domain 32 allotments were approved during the year, covering 4,709.41 acres, and 982 applications, covering 122,240 acres, were filed at various local land offices in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, North Dakota, Washington, and California. The Indian appropriation act of June 30 prohibits the use in Arizona or New Mexico of any part of the sum available for survey and allotment work. This necessitated the practical suspension of field operations in these States and will prevent any further active field work there with a view to aiding Indians to obtain allotments on the public domain during the present fiscal year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to say that I am emphasizing in every possible way the industrial education of Indian pupils and the industrial development of the Indian population generally, and every effort is being made to improve the efficiency of the employees of the

Indian Service in order to accomplish more successfully the work along these lines.

I am also emphasizing the need of and doing everything possible to obtain for the Indians more sanitary homes, more adequate school facilities for Indian children, supplying sick Indians with medical attention and taking precautionary methods to prevent disease, adjusting more equitably the cost of irrigation projects constructed out of reimbursable funds, making larger use of the timber resources of the Indians for their industrial and social advancement, taking advantage of the valuable grazing lands of the Indians to build up tribal herds as well as promoting among individual Indians a larger and more profitable cattle, sheep, and horse industry, and utilizing in every practicable way the resources of the Indians, both tribal and individual, in promoting their more complete civilization and economic independence.

It is my fixed purpose to bring about the speedy individualizing of the Indians, and to this end I shall continue to devote my best efforts.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communications received.	Increase over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1899	59,707	.....	101	.....
1900	62,601	4.84	115	+13.86
1901	67,376	7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902	79,237	17.60	132	+10.92
1903	79,415	.22	131	− .75
1904	86,588	9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905	98,322	13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906	106,533	8.35	145	− 2.68
1907	117,556	10.34	160	+10.34
1908	152,995	30.14	179	+11.87
1909	176,765	15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910	194,241	9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911	197,637	1.74	227	+11.82
1912	222,187	12.37	224	− 1.32
1913	275,452	23.97	237	+ 5.80

	Per cent.
Increase in work, 1913 over 1899	361.34
Increase in force, 1913 over 1899	134.65

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States from 1759*[1] *to 1913.*

Year.	Authority.	Number.	Year.	Authority.	Number.
1759	Estimate of George Crogan	19,500	1882	Report of Indian Office	326,039
1764	Estimate of Col. Bouquet	54,960	1883	.....do	331,972
1768	Estimate of Capt. Hutchins	35,830	1884	.....do	330,776
1779	Estimate of John Dodge	11,050	1885	.....do	344,064
1789	Estimate of the Secretary of War	76,000	1886	.....do	334,735
			1887	.....do	243,299
1790	Estimate of Gilbert Imbay	60,000	1888	.....do	246,036
1820	Report of Morse on Indian Affairs	471,036	1889	.....do	250,483
			1890	Report of United States Census	248,253
1825	Report of Secretary of War	129,366	1891	Report of Indian Office	246,834
1829	.....do	312,930	1892	.....do	248,340
1832	Estimate of Samuel J. Drake	293,933	1893	.....do	249,366
1834	Report of Secretary of War	312,610	1894	.....do	251,907
1836	Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	253,464	1895	.....do	248,340
			1896	.....do	248,354
1837	.....do	302,498	1897	.....do	248,813
1850	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	388,229	1898	.....do	262,965
1853	Report of United States Census, 1850	400,764	1899	.....do	267,905
			1900	.....do	270,544
1855	Report of Indian Office	314 622	1901	.....do	269,388
1857	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	379,264	1902	.....do	270,238
1860	Report of Indian Office	254,300	1903	.....do	263,234
1865	.....do	294,574	1904	.....do	274,206
1870	Report of United States Census	313,712	1905	.....do	284,079
1870	Report of Indian Office	313,371	1906	.....do	291,581
1875	.....do	305,068	1907	.....do	298,472
1876	.....do	291,882	1908	.....do	300,412
1877	.....do	276,540	1909	.....do	300,545
1878	.....do	276,595	1910	.....do	304,950
1879	.....do	278,628	1911	.....do	322,715
1880	Report of United States Census	322,534	1912	.....do	327,425
1880	Report of Indian Office	256,127	1913	.....do	330,639
1881	.....do	328,258			

[1] Figures from 1759 to 1900 as given in report of Indian Office for 1900.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total		330,639
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites		101,216
By blood	75,253	
By intermarriage	2,582	
Freedmen	23,381	
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes		229,423

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	909	Montana	11,331
Arizona	41,505	Nebraska	3,890
Arkansas	460	Nevada	7,756
California	16,513	New Hampshire	34
Colorado	870	New Jersey	168
Connecticut	152	New Mexico	21,725
Delaware	5	New York	6,029
District of Columbia	68	North Carolina	7,945
Florida	600	North Dakota	8,538
Georgia	95	Ohio	127
Idaho	4,089	Oklahoma	[1]117,274
Illinois	188	Oregon	6,414
Indiana	279	Rhode Island	284
Iowa	365	South Carolina	331
Kansas	1,345	South Dakota	20,555
Kentucky	234	Tennessee	216
Louisiana	780	Texas	702
Maine	892	Utah	3,231
Maryland	55	Vermont	26
Massachusetts	688	Virginia	539
Michigan	7,512	Washington	11,335
Minnesota	11,338	West Virginia	36
Mississippi	1,253	Wisconsin	9,930
Missouri	313	Wyoming	1,715

[1] Includes 23,381 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

BY TRIBES.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.*	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								
											Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.			Less than half.		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama: Not under agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona:																			
Camp Verde School—																			
Mohave-Apache	62	64	55	119	70	75	145	134	130	264	132	124	256	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Tonto-Apache	37	33	30	63	48	44	92	81	74	155	80	70	150	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Total	99	97	85	182	118	119	237	215	204	419	212	194	406	3	10	13	.....	.....	.....
Colorado River School—																			
Chemehuevi	} 143	119	95	214	142	130	272	261	225	486	255	223	478	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Mohave																			
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache	816	655	582	1,237	520	640	1,160	1,175	1,222	2,397	1,129	1,184	2,313	6	5	11	39	34	73
Fort Mohave School—																			
Chemehuevi	42	38	34	72	39	42	81	77	76	153	77	76	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohave	184	152	90	242	224	201	425	376	291	667	376	291	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	226	190	124	314	263	243	506	453	367	820	453	367	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai School—Havasupai	35	34	35	69	59	43	102	93	78	171	93	78	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab School—Kaibab-Paiute	23	23	9	32	30	31	61	53	40	93	53	40	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp School—Navajo	483	168	115	283	571	546	1,117	739	661	1,400	739	661	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui School—																			
Moqui (Hopi)	480	385	335	720	743	645	1,388	1,128	980	2,108	1,128	980	2,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	460	210	190	400	815	785	1,600	1,025	975	2,000	1,025	975	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	940	595	525	1,120	1,558	1,430	2,988	2,153	1,955	4,108	2,153	1,955	4,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo School—Navajo[2]	2,500	2,000	1,800	3,800	3,400	2,800	6,200	5,400	4,600	10,000	5,395	4,595	9,990	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....

Pima School—																			
Maricopa	141	77	86	163	69	68	137	146	154	300	146	154	300						
Pima	1,804	728	689	1,417	1,195	1,184	2,379	1,923	1,873	3,796	1,918	1,868	3,786	5	3	8		2	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago		(2)	(2)	(2)	[1]	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Papago—Not on reservation		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total	1,945	805	775	1,580	1,264	1,252	2,516	2,069	2,027	6,096	2,064	2,022	4,086	5	3	8		2	2
Salt River School—																			
Maricopa	26	24	20	44	23	27	50	47	47	94	47	47	94						
Mohave-Apache	72	57	33	90	82	85	167	139	118	257	138	117	255	1	1	2			
Pima	248	212	190	402	237	224	461	449	414	863	449	414	863						
Total	346	293	243	536	342	336	678	635	579	1,214	634	578	1,212	1	1	2			
San Carlos School—																			
Coyotero-Apache	145	123	90	213	173	172	345	296	262	558	296	260	556		2	2			
Mohave-Apache	23	20	18	38	25	26	51	45	44	89	45	44	89						
San Carlos-Apache	304	250	178	428	310	378	688	560	556	1,116	555	554	1,109	5	2	7			
Tonto-Apache	155	130	89	219	190	190	380	320	279	599	320	277	597		2	2			
Total	627	523	375	898	698	766	1,464	1,221	1,141	2,362	1,216	1,135	2,351	5	6	11			
San Xavier School—Papago	1,170	755	995	1,750	1,620	1,537	3,157	2,375	2,532	4,907	2,371	2,526	4,897	4	6	10			
Truxton Canyon School—Walapai	131	105	93	198	150	134	284	255	227	482	248	224	472	7	3	10			
Western Navajo School—																			
Moqui (Hopi)	37	47	52	99	54	57	111	101	109	210	101	109	210						
Navajo	1,129	1,223	1,398	2,621	1,596	1,933	3,529	2,819	3,331	6,150	2,819	3,331	6,150						
Paiute	34	30	50	80	50	60	110	80	110	190	80	110	190						
Total	1,200	1,300	1,500	2,800	1,700	2,050	3,750	3,000	3,550	6,550	3,000	3,550	6,550						
Arkansas: Not under agent										[1] 460									
California:																			
Bishop School—Paiute	271	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	685	670	1,355	(3)	(3)	(3)						
Campo School—																			
Mission Indians at Campo	28	23	19	42	40	33	73	63	52	115	62	51	113	1	1	2			
Cuyapipa	2				4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8						
Laguna	1	2		2	1	4	5	3	4	7	3	4	7						
La Posta	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	4	6	2	4	6						
Manzanita	17	13	24	37	22	22	44	35	46	81	31	38	69	4	8	12			
Total	49	39	44	83	68	66	134	107	110	217	102	101	203	5	9	14			
Digger—Digger	14	9	10	19	12	14	26	21	24	45	10	15	25	7	8	15	4	1	5

* Apportioned on basis of population.
[1] 1910 census.
[2] Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.
[3] Unknown.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								
											Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.			Less than half.		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
California—Continued.																			
Fort Bidwell School—																			
Digger	4	6	3	9	2	5	7	8	8	16	2	3	5	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....
Paiute	59	54	42	96	52	50	102	106	92	198	102	90	192	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Pit River	135	63	81	144	138	155	293	201	236	437	199	230	429	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Total	198	123	126	249	192	210	402	315	336	651	303	323	626	12	13	25	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma	213	162	143	305	249	240	489	411	383	794	398	370	768	4	5	9	9	8	17
Greenville School—																			
Digger	200	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washo																			
Hoopa Valley School—																			
Hupa	137	82	72	154	127	138	265	209	210	419	110	115	225	69	75	144	30	20	50
Klamath	185	84	72	156	206	200	406	290	272	562	149	133	282	91	89	180	50	50	100
Lower Klamath	88	37	44	81	80	109	189	117	153	270	57	70	127	40	51	91	20	32	52
Total	410	203	188	391	413	447	860	616	635	1,251	316	318	634	200	215	415	100	102	202
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—																			
Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California	[3] 1,875	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	[4] 5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malki School—																			
Mission Indians at—																			
Augustine	3	4	4	8	4	4	8	8	8	16	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabazon	9	8	8	16	16	11	27	24	19	43	24	19	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinez	26	26	13	39	44	34	78	70	47	117	70	47	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission Creek	1	1	.....	1	3	2	5	4	2	6	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morongo	62	58	53	111	79	71	150	137	124	261	103	91	194	8	10	18	26	23	49
Palm Springs	9	4	4	8	17	15	32	21	19	40	21	19	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

San Manuel	13	7	7	14	26	20	46	33	27	60	33	27	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torros	16	15	10	25	24	19	43	39	29	68	39	29	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-nine Palms	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	139	123	99	222	214	177	391	337	276	613	303	243	546	8	10	18	26	23	49
Pala School—																			
Mission Indians at—																			
La Jolla	62	36	51	87	88	71	159	124	122	246	122	121	243	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Pala	50	27	43	70	67	64	131	94	107	201	78	81	159	15	24	39	1	2	3
Pauma	13	10	11	21	14	17	31	24	28	52	23	28	51	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rincon	35	37	17	54	44	43	87	81	60	141	63	60	123	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Total	160	110	122	232	213	195	408	323	317	640	286	290	576	36	25	61	1	2	3
Pechanga School—Mission	30	31	26	57	78	78	156	109	104	213	106	98	204	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley School—																			
Concow	174	132	124	256	171	196	367	303	320	623	71	56	127	122	124	246	110	140	250
Pomo and Kipomo	255	185	156	341	264	300	564	449	456	905	215	218	433	173	163	336	61	75	136
Total	429	317	280	597	435	496	931	752	776	1,528	286	274	560	295	287	582	171	215	386
Soboba School—																			
Mission Indians at—																			
Cahuilla	36	31	16	47	51	51	102	82	67	149	81	66	147	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	14	7	6	13	33	21	54	40	27	67	34	22	56	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....
Santa Ynez	14	14	13	27	20	17	37	34	30	64	16	15	31	18	15	33	.....	.....	.....
Soboba	29	20	18	38	49	45	94	69	63	132	62	55	117	7	8	15	.....	.....	.....
Total	93	72	53	125	153	134	287	225	187	412	193	158	351	32	29	61	.....	.....	.....
Tule River School—																			
Tule River	75	43	25	68	46	37	83	89	62	151	89	62	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlying districts [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volcan School—																			
Mission Indians at—																			
Capitan Grande	42	29	26	55	48	35	83	77	61	138	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Inaja	9	10	5	15	9	9	18	19	14	33									
Los Coyotes	38	33	14	47	40	38	78	73	52	125									
Mesa Grande	59	55	33	88	54	49	103	109	82	191									
Syquan	12	8	8	16	13	9	22	21	17	38									
Volcan	52	48	40	88	40	40	80	88	80	168									
Total	212	183	126	309	204	180	384	387	306	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Unknown.
[2] Does not include 1,500 shown in 1912 report who are now under agent, Reno, Nev.
[3] Estimated; see Roseburg, Oreg.
[4] Estimated.
[5] Not reported.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								
											Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.			Less than half.		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Colorado:																			
Navajo Springs School—Wiminuche Ute	179	156	129	285	111	114	225	267	243	510	267	243	510						
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute	104	79	80	159	97	104	201	176	184	360	161	174	335	11	6	17	4	4	8
Connecticut: Not under agent										[1] 152									
Delaware: Not under agent										[1] 5									
District of Columbia: Not under agent										[1] 68									
Florida: Seminole	333							450	150	600									
Georgia: Not under agent										[1] 95									
Idaho:																			
Coeur d'Alene School—																			
Coeur d'Alene	134	148	113	261	163	185	348	311	298	609	223	216	439	47	42	89	41	40	81
Kalispel	24	24	26	50	30	34	64	54	60	114	54	60	114						
Kootenai	28	23	25	48	41	45	86	64	70	134	54	60	114				10	10	20
Total	186	195	164	359	234	264	498	429	428	[2] 857	331	336	667	47	42	89	51	50	101
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni (Fort Hall)	471	383	299	682	540	597	1,137	923	896	1,819	786	775	1,561	102	93	195	35	28	63
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce	306	229	188	417	436	560	996	665	748	1,413	534	612	1,146	85	81	166	46	55	101
Illinois: Not under agent										[1] 188									
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others										[1] 279									
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox, Iowa	106	73	76	149	120	96	216	193	172	365	181	168	349	12	4	16			
Kansas:																			
Kickapoo School—																			
Iowa	116	82	74	156	59	70	129	141	144	285	8	10	18	26	36	62	107	98	205
Kickapoo	85	72	52	124	46	38	84	118	90	208	109	74	183	9	16	25			
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	39	23	27	50	26	21	47	49	48	97	7	7	14	44	39	83			
Total	240	177	153	330	131	129	260	308	282	590	124	91	215	79	91	170	107	98	205

Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi	252	235	174	409	182	164	346	417	338	755	296	244	540	75	65	140	46	29	75
Kentucky: Not under agent										[1] 234									
Louisiana: Not under agent										[1] 780									
Maine: Not under agent										[1] 892									
Maryland: Not under agent										[1] 55									
Massachusetts: Not under agent										[1] 688									
Michigan:																			
Bay Mills School—Chippewa	79	51	50	101	74	73	147	125	123	248	29	35	64	59	53	112	37	35	72
Chippewa, Lake Superior—L'Anse, Vieux Desert and Ontonagon bands of Chippewa	392	256	260	516	309	272	581	565	532	1,097	100	100	200	200	200	400	265	232	497
Not under an agent—Scattered—Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others	449									[1] 6,167									
Minnesota:																			
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa	317	258	233	491	240	247	487	498	480	978	47	40	87	261	259	520	190	181	371
Grand Portage School—Chippewa	97	59	74	133	78	98	176	137	172	309				53	84	137	69	103	172
Leech Lake School—																			
Cass and Winibigoshish	128	100	106	206	107	130	237	207	236	443	57	72	129	100	110	210	50	54	104
Leech Lake—Pillager	241	197	173	370	195	247	442	392	420	812	232	269	501	156	145	301	4	6	10
Mississippi Chippewa	139	130	93	223	128	129	257	258	222	480	132	123	255	88	82	170	38	17	55
Total	508	427	372	799	430	506	936	857	878	1,735	421	464	885	344	337	681	92	77	169
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort)	322	167	154	321	149	205	354	316	359	675	272	311	583	30	33	63	14	15	29
Red Lake—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	406	397	319	716	347	393	740	744	712	1,456	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
White Earth School—																			
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa								1,060	1,121	2,181									
Mille Lac (removal)								512	586	1,098									
Otter Tail Pillager								386	403	789									
Gull Lake, Miss., Chippewa								205	212	417									
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	1,600	1,301	1,251	2,552	1,490	1,843	3,333	113	162	275	914	783	1,697	1,033	1,034	2,067	844	1,277	2,121
Pembina—Pillager								183	218	401									
Leech Lake (removal)								125	154	279									
White Oak Point (removal)								115	159	274									
Fond du Lac (removal)								61	48	109									
Cass and Winibigoshish								31	31	62									
Total	1,600	1,301	1,251	2,552	1,490	1,843	3,333	2,791	3,094	5,885	914	783	1,697	1,033	1,034	2,067	844	1,277	2,121
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaquta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton at Birch Cooley	44	50	40	90	125	85	210	175	125	300	100	100	200	75	25	100			
Mississippi: Not under agent										[1] 1,253									
Missouri: Not under agent										[1] 313									

[1] 1910 census.

[2] Increase due to transferring of Kalispel and Kootenai tribes from jurisdiction of Spokane agency.

[3] Unknown.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								
											Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.			Less than half.		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Montana:																			
Blackfeet School—																			
Chippewa	67	46	49	95	59	49	108	105	98	203	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Piegan	867	737	671	1,408	573	658	1,231	1,310	1,329	2,639	616	597	1,213	520	589	1,109	174	143	317
Total	934	783	720	1,503	632	707	1,339	1,415	1,427	2,842	616	597	1,213	520	589	1,109	174	143	317
Crow School—Crow	436	376	311	687	475	531	1,006	851	842	1,693	650	660	1,310	106	100	206	95	82	177
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead	715	529	481	1,010	623	678	1,301	1,152	1,159	2,311	369	388	757	372	361	733	411	410	821
Fort Belknap School—																			
Assiniboin	209	125	99	224	185	195	380	310	294	604	256	238	494	49	47	96	5	9	14
Grosventre	200	129	131	260	159	172	331	288	303	591	232	245	477	50	49	99	6	9	15
Total	409	254	230	484	344	367	711	598	597	1,195	488	483	971	99	96	195	11	18	29
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux	514	438	373	811	481	565	1,046	919	938	1,857	540	586	1,126	216	194	410	163	158	321
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne	333	281	280	561	420	452	872	701	732	1,433	630	670	1,300	46	46	92	25	16	41
Nebraska:																			
Omaha School—Omaha	427	356	293	649	321	342	663	677	635	1,312	556	508	1,064	76	64	140	45	63	108
Santee School—																			
Ponca	96	83	78	161	70	71	141	153	149	302	36	37	73	34	37	71	83	75	158
Santee	380	272	268	540	328	309	637	600	577	1,177	251	269	520	156	144	300	193	164	357
Total	476	355	346	701	398	380	778	753	726	1,479	287	306	593	190	181	371	276	239	515
Winnebago School—Winnebago	290	266	201	467	327	305	632	593	506	1,099	449	362	811	118	122	240	26	22	48
Nevada:																			
Fallon School—Paiute	95	67	54	121	135	159	294	202	213	415	183	205	388	19	8	27	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	98	69	63	132	101	104	205	170	167	337	164	161	325	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River School—Moapa Paiute	46	18	16	34	39	40	79	57	56	113	57	55	112	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

Nevada School—Paiute	148	97	107	204	178	227	405	275	334	609	270	330	600	5	3	8		1	1
Walker River School—																			
Paiute	103	78	65	143	165	195	360	243	260	503	300	182	482	10	11	21			
Under agent, but off reservation										[2] 200									
Western Shoshone School—																			
Hopi						1	1		1	1		1	1						
Paiute	67	76	55	131	70	71	141	146	126	272	130	115	245	16	11	27			
Shoshoni	79	62	66	128	88	90	178	150	156	306	145	149	294	5	7	12			
Total	146	138	121	259	158	162	320	296	283	579	275	265	540	21	18	39			
Reno, special agent—																			
Digger										1,000									
Paiute										1,500									
Shoshoni	1,000	610	610	1,220	1,960	1,820	3,780	2,570	2,430	1,200	2,370	2,230	4,600	200	200	400			
Washo										600									
Scattering California tribes										700									
Total	1,000	610	610	1,220	1,960	1,820	3,780	2,570	2,430	5,000	2,370	2,230	4,600	200	200	400			
New Hampshire: Not under agent										[3] 34									
New Jersey: Not under agent										[3] 168									
New Mexico:																			
Albuquerque-Pueblo Day Schools—																			
Navajo	64	54	48	102	50	62	112	104	110	214	104	110	214						
Pueblo	1,339	996	935	1,931	1,283	1,225	2,508	2,279	2,160	4,439	2,259	2,132	4,391	20	28	48			
Total	1,403	1,050	983	2,033	1,333	1,287	2,620	2,383	2,270	4,653	2,363	2,242	4,605	20	28	48			
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla-Apache	200	139	132	271	209	189	398	348	321	669	348	321	669						
Mescalero School—Mescalero-Apache	189	141	130	271	161	197	358	302	327	[4] 629	286	304	590	13	21	34	3	2	5
Pueblo Bonito School—Navajo	1,221	700	641	1,341	610	734	1,344	1,310	1,375	2,685	1,310	1,375	2,685						
San Juan School—Navajo	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000						
anta Fe-Pueblo Day Schools—Pueblo	1,058	858	729	1,587	982	904	1,886	1,840	1,633	3,473	1,656	1,470	3,126	184	163	347			
Zuni School—Pueblo	398	360	325	685	490	441	931	850	766	1,616	850	766	1,616						
New York:																			
New York Agency—																			
Cayuga		37	48	85	43	51	94	80	99	179	80	99	179						
Oneida		51	40	91	93	81	174	144	121	265	144	121	265						
Onondaga		105	106	211	176	154	330	281	260	541	281	260	541						
Seneca (Allegheny) [5]		211	211	422	263	238	501	474	449	923	474	449	923						
Seneca (Cattaraugus) [5]		272	246	518	397	376	773	669	622	1,291	669	622	1,291						
St. Regis										[3] 1,368									
Tonawanda [5]		106	101	207	159	123	282	265	224	489	265	224	489						
Tuscarora		65	60	125	138	100	238	203	160	363	203	160	363						
Total		847	812	1,659	1,269	1,123	2,392	2,116	1,935	5,419	2,116	1,935	4,051						
Not under agent										[3] 610									

[1] Unknown. [2] Estimated; no census taken. [3] 1910 census. [4] Includes 183 Apache; Fort Sill removal. [5] 1912 report.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								
											Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.			Less than half.		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North Carolina:																			
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	712	633	492	1,125	523	461	984	1,156	953	2,109	470	395	865	271	226	497	415	332	747
Not under agent										[1] 5,836									
North Dakota:																			
Fort Berthold School—																			
Arikara	128	114	106	220	99	97	196	213	203	416	153	165	318	47	30	77	13	8	21
Grosventre	157	131	128	259	115	117	232	246	245	491	197	195	392	34	42	76	15	8	23
Mandan	80	81	65	146	56	59	115	137	124	261	119	115	234	17	7	24	1	2	3
Total	365	326	299	625	270	273	543	596	572	1,168	469	475	944	98	79	177	29	18	47
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton and Cut-head Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	245	214	189	403	295	301	596	509	490	999	509	490	999						
Standing Rock School—Sioux	866	759	671	1,430	943	1,042	1,985	1,702	1,713	3,415	1,170	1,233	2,403	325	328	653	207	152	359
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa	1,033	916	859	1,775	496	685	1,181	1,412	1,544	2,956	92	81	173				1,320	1,463	2,783
Ohio: Not under agent										[1] 127									
Oklahoma:																			
Cantonment School—																			
Arapaho	64	64	52	116	68	63	131	132	115	247	129	108	237	3	7	10			
Cheyenne	135	138	97	235	138	154	292	276	251	527	252	234	486	15	12	27	9	5	14
Total	199	202	149	351	206	217	423	408	366	774	381	342	723	18	19	37	9	5	14
Cheyenne and Arapaho School—Arapaho, Cheyenne	337	292	271	563	324	360	684	616	631	1,247	464	489	953	108	107	215	44	35	79
Kiowa School—																			
Apache	56	43	38	81	39	55	94	82	93	175	79	93	172	2		2	1		1
Comanche	471	394	406	800	369	341	710	763	747	1,510	415	445	860	247	213	460	101	89	190

Kiowa	464	405	417	822	276	353	629	681	770	1,451	496	599	1,095	130	120	250	55	51	106
Wichita and Caddo	344	285	269	554	255	269	524	540	538	1,078	511	512	1,023	21	15	36	8	11	19
Total	1,335	1,127	1,130	2,257	939	1,018	1,957	2,066	2,148	4,214	1,501	1,649	3,150	400	348	748	165	151	316
Osage School—Osage	943	527	441	968	534	536	1,070	1,061	977	2,038	414	375	789	647	602	1,249	.....	.....	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri	140	143	110	253	93	103	196	236	213	449	210	179	389	35	20	55	5	.....	5
Pawnee School—Pawnee	214	157	150	307	152	201	353	309	351	660	243	280	523	58	60	118	8	11	19
Ponca School—																			
Kaw	54	41	32	73	39	45	84	80	77	157	30	25	55	17	14	31	33	38	71
Ponca	216	152	132	284	151	173	324	303	305	608	126	125	251	177	180	357	.....	.....	.....
Tonkawa	16	10	8	18	15	14	29	25	22	47	21	20	41	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	286	203	172	375	205	232	437	408	404	812	177	170	347	198	196	394	33	38	71
Red Moon School—Cheyenne	41	33	25	58	47	46	93	80	71	151	80	71	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School—																			
Iowa	28	19	21	40	16	25	41	35	46	81	18	25	43	17	21	38	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox, Mississippi	202	166	157	323	122	131	253	288	288	576	181	180	361	45	38	83	62	70	132
Total	230	185	178	363	138	156	294	323	334	657	199	205	404	62	59	121	62	70	132
Seger School—																			
Arapaho	39	27	38	65	36	40	76	63	78	141	55	69	124	3	4	7	5	5	10
Cheyenne	125	101	86	187	112	138	250	213	224	437	193	203	396	5	4	9	15	17	32
Total	164	128	124	252	148	178	326	276	302	578	248	272	520	8	8	16	20	22	42
Seneca School—																			
Eastern Shawnee	52	26	51	77	23	27	50	49	78	127	2	4	6	25	43	68	22	31	53
Ottawa	112	80	69	149	67	58	125	147	127	274	3	2	5	27	16	43	117	109	226
Peoria—Miami	141	90	99	189	77	89	166	167	188	355	8	11	19	37	37	74	122	140	262
Quapaw	133	90	76	166	68	84	152	158	160	318	46	50	96	10	10	20	102	100	202
Seneca	165	119	112	231	78	98	176	197	210	407	10	10	20	128	140	268	59	60	119
Wyandot	183	119	107	226	108	115	223	227	222	449	1	1	2	18	17	35	208	204	412
Total	786	524	514	1,038	421	471	892	945	985	1,930	70	78	148	245	263	508	630	644	1.274
Shawnee School—																			
Absentee Shawnee	49	70	73	143	152	155	307	222	228	450	210	216	426	12	12	24	.....	.....	.....
Citizen Potawatomi	375	422	427	849	428	441	869	850	868	1,718	25	27	52	60	65	125	765	776	1,541
Mexican Kickapoo	33	72	58	130	90	82	172	162	140	302	159	138	297	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Total	457	564	558	1,122	670	678	1,348	1,234	1,236	[2] 2,470	394	381	775	75	79	154	765	776	1,541
Under War Department—Apache at Fort Sill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1910 census.

[2] Includes 687 Potawatomi and 128 Mexican Kickapoo living off reservation.

[3] Mescalero, New Mexico, includes 183 Fort Sill removal.

TABLE 3.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								
											Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.			Less than half.		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Oklahoma—Continued.																			
Five Civilized Tribes[1]—																			
Cherokee Nation—																			
By blood										36,389									
By intermarriage										286									
Delawares										197			8,696			4,749			23,427
Freedmen										4,924									
Total	9,611									41,796			8,696			4,749			23,427
Chickasaw Nation—																			
By blood										5,674									
By intermarriage										645			1,540			958			3,821
Freedmen										4,670									
Total	4,219									10,989			1,540			958			3,821
Choctaw Nation—																			
By blood										17,328									
By intermarriage										1,651									
Mississippi Choctaw										1,639			8,418			2,454			9,746
Freedmen										5,994									
Total	6,094									26,612			8,418			2,454			9,746
Creek Nation—																			
By blood										11,893			6,833			1,688			3,372
Freedmen										6,807									
Total	2,815									18,700			6,833			1,688			3,372

Seminole Nation—																			
By blood										2,133			1,250			476			407
Freedmen										986									
Total	703									3,119			1,250			476			407
Total, Five Civilized Tribes	28,574									101,216			26,737			10,325			40,773
Oregon:																			
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake	350	241	229	470	282	360	642	523	589	1,112	473	510	983	45	68	113	5	11	16
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain [2]	1,125				1,500	1,500	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000						
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill	132	114	92	206	115	108	223	229	200	429	109	100	209	110	93	203	10	7	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	381	249	228	477	264	383	647	513	611	1,124	260	319	579	24	29	53	229	263	492
Warm Springs School—Warm Springs (confederated), Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute	198	128	148	276	208	265	473	336	413	749	325	396	721	11	17	28			
Rhode Island: Not under agent										[3] 284									
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others										[3] 331									
South Dakota:																			
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	788	639	535	1,174	661	783	1,444	1,300	1,318	2,618	866	883	1,749	224	203	427	210	232	442
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux	278	211	204	415	252	311	563	463	515	978	322	404	726	113	96	209	28	15	43
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux	75	56	46	102	90	90	180	146	136	282	98	72	170	46	62	108	2	2	4
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	136	135	92	227	112	133	245	247	225	472	154	140	294	75	59	134	18	26	44
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	1,918	1,741	1,535	3,276	1,706	1,958	3,664	3,447	3,493	6,940	2,247	2,327	4,574	747	730	1,477	453	436	889
Rosebud School—Brule Sioux	1,337	1,305	1,156	2,461	1,373	1,557	2,930	2,678	2,713	5,391	1,520	1,608	3,128	810	760	1,570	348	345	693
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	537	501	442	943	561	579	1,140	1,062	1,021	2,083	405	420	825	442	396	838	215	205	420
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux	517	408	441	849	409	533	942	817	974	1,791	402	456	858	215	375	590	200	143	343
Tennessee: Not under agent										[3] 216									
Texas: Not under agent—																			
Alabama										[4] 192									
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others										[3] 510									
Utah:																			
Shivwits School—Paiute	27	20	26	46	43	41	84	63	67	130	63	67	130						
Uintah and Ouray Agency—Uinta Ute, Uncompahgre Ute, and White River Ute	294	246	218	464	395	326	721	641	544	1,185	585	495	1,080	46	35	81	10	14	24
Salt Lake—Under special agent—Paiutes and others	150							250	250	500	250	250	500						
Not under agent—Paiutes and others										[3] 1,416									
Vermont: Not under agent										[3] 26									
Virginia: Not under agent										[3] 539									

[1] Covers only those Indians enrolled; no data as to number not enrolled.
[2] Estimated; see Roseburg, Cal.
[3] 1910 census.
[4] Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 3—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

BY TRIBES—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Children of school age.	Minors.			Adults.			Total population.			Distribution by degree of blood.								
											Full-blood.			Mixed, but one-half or more.			Less than half.		
		Male (to 20 years, inclusive).	Female (to 17 years, inclusive).	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Washington:																			
Colville School—																			
Columbia Moses	86	63	93	156	87	111	198	150	204	354	134	180	314	10	10	20	6	14	20
Colville South Half	109	128	110	238	136	119	255	264	229	493	123	98	221	44	41	85	97	90	187
Lakes and Colville	81	67	60	127	88	102	190	155	162	317	78	87	165	34	40	74	43	35	78
Moses Agreement	7	5	6	11	6	12	18	11	18	29	11	18	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nespelim	10	8	7	15	12	16	28	20	23	43	15	13	28	4	10	14	1	.....	1
Nez Perce	28	33	29	62	31	26	57	64	55	119	64	55	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okinagan North Half	91	94	73	167	94	94	188	188	167	355	105	78	183	51	60	111	32	29	61
Okinagan South Half	91	96	96	192	65	98	163	161	194	355	109	127	236	19	30	49	33	37	70
Sanpoil	49	32	32	64	61	77	138	93	109	202	72	83	155	10	10	20	11	16	27
Wenatchi	4	4	5	9	2	7	9	6	12	18	6	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	556	530	511	1,041	582	662	1,244	1,112	1,173	2,285	717	751	1,468	172	201	373	223	221	444
Cushman School—																			
Chehalis	18	23	20	43	36	24	60	59	44	103	42	29	71	17	15	32	.....	.....	.....
Muckleshoot	29	31	28	59	47	45	92	78	83	161	60	66	126	17	16	33	1	1	2
Nisqualli	15	14	12	26	32	24	56	46	36	82	29	24	53	11	8	19	6	4	10
Quinaielt	306	146	153	299	217	226	443	363	379	742	238	254	492	117	114	231	8	11	19
Skokomish	36	39	43	82	57	65	122	96	108	204	60	72	132	33	30	63	3	6	9
Squaxon Island	14	21	18	39	22	18	40	43	36	79	23	19	42	18	13	31	2	4	6
Unattached—Puyallup, Corolitz, Clallam, and various other Indians	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	850	850	1,700	500	500	1,000	250	250	500	100	100	200
Total	418	274	274	548	411	402	813	1,535	1,536	[2] 3,071	952	964	1,916	463	446	909	120	126	246
Neah Bay School—																			
Hoh	15	17	6	23	12	18	30	29	24	53	29	24	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Makah	128	77	107	184	127	110	237	204	217	421	180	190	370	24	27	51			
Ozette	4				8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16						
Quileute	61	59	44	103	60	50	110	119	94	213	116	91	207	3	3	6			
Total	208	153	157	310	207	186	393	360	343	703	333	313	646	27	30	57			
Spokane School—																			
Chewelah	6				7	9	16	7	9	16	7	9	16						
Spokan	199	135	137	272	157	192	349	292	329	621	191	219	410	26	28	54	75	82	157
Total	205	135	137	272	164	201	365	299	338	[2] 637	198	228	426	26	28	54	75	82	157
Tulalip School—																			
Lummi	162	131	133	264	133	118	251	264	251	515	160	166	326	98	81	179	6	4	10
Susquamish (Port Madison)	57	43	44	87	50	46	96	93	90	183	42	42	84	36	28	64	15	20	35
Swinomish	82	60	54	114	70	75	145	130	129	259	111	119	230	19	10	29			
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	166	114	108	222	157	168	315	271	266	537	164	170	334	98	84	182	9	12	21
Total	467	348	339	687	410	397	807	758	736	1,494	477	497	974	251	203	454	30	36	66
Yakima School—Klikitat, Yakima, and Wisham (confederated Yakima)	934	567	718	1,285	878	889	1,767	1,445	1,607	3,052	993	1,171	2,164	317	337	654	135	99	234
Not under agent										[4] 93									
West Virginia: Not under agent										[4] 36									
Wisconsin:																			
Carter School—Potawatomi	75	41	38	79	125	87	212	166	125	291	166	125	291						
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille	301	265	280	545	377	330	707	642	610	1,252	240	260	500	376	335	711	21	20	41
Keshena School—																			
Menominee	344	399	374	773	491	428	919	890	802	1,692	126	103	229	575	526	1,101	189	173	362
Stockbridge and Munsee	127	156	118	274	159	173	332	315	291	606	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	
Total	471	555	492	1,047	650	601	1,251	1,205	1,093	2,298	126	103	229	575	526	1,101	189	173	362
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa	220	147	123	270	194	242	436	341	365	706	224	238	462	98	102	200	19	25	44
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River	364	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	594	598	1,192	30	20	50	200	210	410	364	368	732
Oneida School—Oneida	732	566	549	1,115	702	605	1,307	1,268	1,154	2,422				1,268	1,154	2,422			
Red Cliff School—Chippewa	184	134	124	258	127	116	243	261	240	501				205	185	390	56	55	111
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago	330	270	255	525	354	389	743	624	644	1,268	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Wyoming:																			
Shoshone School—																			
Arapaho	281	222	214	436	215	225	440	437	439	876	420	415	835	15	22	37	2	2	4
Shoshoni	268	219	169	388	225	226	451	444	395	839	290	240	530	70	62	132	84	93	177
Total	549	441	383	824	440	451	891	881	834	1,715	710	655	1,365	85	84	169	86	95	181

[1] Not reported.
[2] 371 Puyallups duplicated 1912 report.
[3] Decrease due to transferring of Kalispel and Kootenai Tribes to jurisdiction of Coeur d'Alene Agency.
[4] 1910 census.
[5] Unknown.

TABLE 4.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of their allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Arizona:						
Camp Verde	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	419
Colorado River	.....	486	.....	.....	486	486
Fort Apache	2,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,397
Fort Mojave	.....	820	.....	.....	820	820
Havasupai	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
Kaibab	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Leupp	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400
Moqui	4,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,108
Navajo	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Pima	6,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,096
Salt River	508	706	.....	.....	706	1,214
San Carlos	2,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,362
San Xavier	2,085	2,822	.....	.....	2,822	4,907
Truxton Canyon	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	482
Western Navajo	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,550
Total	36,671	4,834	.....	.....	4,834	41,505
California:						
Bishop	1,180	173	.....	2	175	1,355
Campo	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
Digger	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Fort Bidwell	443	208	.....	.....	208	651
Fort Yuma	20	774	.....	.....	774	794
Greenville	850	150	.....	.....	150	1,000
Hoopa Valley	656	584	.....	11	595	1,251
Malki	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	613
Pala	401	239	.....	.....	239	640
Pechanga	162	51	.....	.....	51	213
Round Valley	968	558	2	.....	560	1,528
Soboba	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	412
Tule River	2,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,051
Volcan	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	693
Total	8,711	2,737	2	13	2,752	11,463
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	510
Southern Ute	150	210	.....	.....	210	360
Total	660	210	.....	.....	210	870
Florida: Seminole	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene	259	570	.....	28	598	857
Fort Hall	11	1,808	.....	.....	1,808	1,819
Fort Lapwai	466	868	12	67	947	1,413
Total	736	3,246	12	95	3,353	4,089
Iowa: Sac and Fox	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	365
Kansas:						
Kickapoo	275	270	8	37	315	590
Potawatomi	244	465	4	42	511	755
Total	519	735	12	79	826	1,345
Michigan:						
Bay Mills	.....	248	.....	.....	248	248
Chippewa, Lake Superior	1,024	67	.....	6	73	1,097
Total	1,024	315	.....	6	321	1,345
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac	693	270	.....	15	285	978
Grand Portage	122	183	.....	4	187	309
Leech Lake	656	1,065	.....	14	1,079	1,735
Nett Lake	352	320	.....	3	323	675
Red Lake	1,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456
White Earth	2,362	.....	.....	3,523	3,523	5,885
Birch Cooley	211	89	.....	.....	89	300
Total	5,852	1,927	.....	3,559	5,486	11,338

TABLE 4.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of their allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Montana:						
Blackfeet	128	2,714	.....	.....	2,714	2,842
Crow	288	1,371	1	33	1,405	1,693
Flathead	321	1,790	17	183	1,990	2,311
Fort Belknap	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195
Fort Peck	67	1,790	.....	.....	1,790	1,857
Tongue River	1,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433
Total	3,432	7,665	18	216	7,899	11,331
Nebraska:						
Omaha	649	338	20	305	663	1,312
Santee	1,011	213	24	231	468	1,479
Winnebago	692	284	3	120	407	1,099
Total	2,352	835	47	656	1,538	3,890
Nevada:						
Fallon	106	309	.....	.....	309	415
Fort McDermitt	244	93	.....	.....	93	337
Moapa River	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
Nevada	609	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
Walker River	155	348	.....	.....	348	503
Western Shoshone	579	.....	.....	.....	.....	579
Reno, special agent	4,500	500	.....	.....	500	5,000
Total	6,306	1,250	.....	.....	1,250	7,556
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos	3,196	1,457	.....	.....	1,457	4,653
Jicarilla	95	574	.....	.....	574	669
Mescalero	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	629
Navajo	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Pueblo Bonito	315	2,370	.....	.....	2,370	2,685
San Juan	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Santa Fe Pueblos	3,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,473
Zuni	1,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,616
Total	17,324	4,401	.....	.....	4,401	21,725
New York: New York Agency	5,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,419
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,109
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold	111	1,052	5	.....	1,057	1,168
Fort Totten	460	466	62	11	539	999
Standing Rock	.....	3,267	84	64	3,415	3,415
Turtle Mountain	341	2,508	30	77	2,615	2,956
Total	912	7,293	181	152	7,626	8,538
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment	351	384	3	36	423	774
Cheyenne and Arapaho	564	607	19	57	683	1,247
Kiowa	939	3,110	55	110	3,275	4,214
Osage	133	1,905	.....	.....	1,905	2,038
Otoe	.....	415	25	9	449	449
Pawnee	324	316	4	16	336	660
Ponca	298	470	41	3	514	812
Red Moon	.....	151	.....	.....	151	151
Sac and Fox	383	194	47	33	274	657
Seger	252	299	10	17	326	578
Seneca	997	.....	.....	933	933	1,930
Shawnee	1,724	572	69	105	746	2,470
Under War Department, Fort Sill	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Five Civilized Tribes	.....	.....	.....	[2] 101,216	101,216	101,216
Total	6,043	8,423	273	102,535	111,231	117,274

[1] See Arizona.

[2] 32,939 restricted Indians as to alienation.

TABLE 4.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of their allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Oregon:						
Klamath	326	781	5	.....	786	1,112
Roseburg	6,000	1,989	.....	11	2,000	[1] 8,000
Siletz	214	112	10	93	215	429
Umatilla	551	392	21	160	573	1,124
Warm Springs	318	429	.....	2	431	749
Total	7,409	3,703	36	266	4,005	11,414
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River	246	2,339	12	21	2,372	2,618
Crow Creek	.....	941	1	36	978	978
Flandreau	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
Lower Brule	8	425	8	31	464	472
Pine Ridge	1,795	4,888	220	37	5,145	6,940
Rosebud	.....	5,153	27	211	5,391	5,391
Sisseton	966	788	309	20	1,117	2,083
Yankton	892	686	134	79	899	1,791
Total	4,189	15,220	711	435	16,366	20,555
Utah:						
Shivwits	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Uintah	222	960	1	2	963	1,185
Salt Lake, special agent	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Total	852	960	1	2	963	1,815
Washington:						
Colville	766	1,501	.....	18	1,519	2,285
Cushman	1,956	734	.....	381	1,115	3,071
Neah Bay	376	327	.....	.....	327	703
Spokane	.....	631	3	3	637	637
Tulalip	1,280	213	.....	1	214	1,494
Yakima	282	2,681	20	69	2,770	3,052
Total	4,660	6,087	23	472	6,582	11,242
Wisconsin:						
Carter	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Hayward	535	.....	.....	717	717	1,252
Keshena	1,692	606	.....	.....	606	2,298
Lac du Flambeau	341	361	.....	4	365	706
La Pointe	[2]	[2]	[2]	2	2	1,192
Oneida	1,464	164	104	690	958	2,422
Red Cliff	374	126	.....	1	127	501
Tomah	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1,268
Total	4,697	1,257	104	1,414	2,775	9,930
Wyoming: Shoshone	391	1,313	.....	11	1,324	1,715
Grand total	121,233	72,411	1,420	109,911	183,742	307,433
COMPARISON.						
Total, 1912	120,876	103,417	1,926	70,904	177,626	300,930
Total, 1911	120,780	88,182	.....	[3] 76,033	164,215	296,320
Total, 1901 [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,853	247,522
Total, 1890 [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,166	230,437

[1] 5,000 of these Indians in California.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.
[4] Only items reported.

TABLE 5.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, fiscal year 1913.*

States and Superintendencies.	Marriages.									Plural marriages.		Missionaries working among these Indians.	Churches among these Indians.	Number who have professed Christianity.	Number Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			Total.											
	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	Total existing June 30, 1913.	Total contracted during year 1913.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.
Arizona:																		
Camp Verde	1	.....	1	6	1	7	7	1	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50	25	419	1
Colorado River	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	2	2	60	400	276	486	.....
Fort Apache	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	30	30	13	.....	4	4	.....	225	50	1,350	6
Fort Mojave	.....	1	1	2	12	14	2	13	15	.....	.....	1	1	28	325	300	820	.....
Havasupai	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	20	.....	.....
Leupp	.....	.....	.....	60	6	66	60	6	66	2	.....	16	2	45	80	16	1,000	.....
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	45	1,500	1,000	1,500	.....
Navajo	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	.....	10	9	650	800	450	5,800	400
Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	352	703	703	.....	.....
Pima	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	2	.....	11	13	4,220	1,235	842	6,096	.....
Salt River	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	4	5	585	520	410	1,214	.....
San Carlos	.....	.....	.....	15	5	20	15	5	20	8	.....	4	3	100	250	150	2,362	.....
San Xavier	.....	.....	.....	60	14	74	60	14	74	11	.....	9	8	4,907	970	790	4,907	.....
Truxton Canyon	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	6	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	130	482	.....
Western Navajo	.....	.....	.....	50	3	53	50	3	53	50	.....	7	1	6	350	200	3,500	.....
Total	1	16	17	199	184	383	200	200	400	87	.....	96	52	10,998	7,853	5,512	29,936	407
California:																		
Bishop	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	10	1	11	.....	.....	1	1	125	1,355	542	1,355	.....
Campo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	185	67	30	217	.....
Digger	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	10	2	.....	.....	.....	42	14	45	40
Fort Bidwell	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15	10	5	15	.....	.....	1	.....	25	500	160	651	20
Fort Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	600	500	300	794	.....
Greenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	850	400	1,000	.....
Hoopa Valley	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	.....	7	7	.....	.....	1	1	50	1,251	500	1,251	1,251
Malki	.....	1	1	.....	7	7	.....	8	8	.....	.....	16	7	460	496	300	613	434
Pala	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	5	636	493	300	640	463
Pechanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	214	175	150	213	.....
Round Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1,528	1,528
Sherman Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411	639	639	.....	.....
Soboba	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	288	216	170	412	200

TABLE 5.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, fiscal year 1913*—Continued.

States and Superintendencies.	Marriages.									Plural marriages.		Missionaries working among these Indians.	Churches among these Indians.	Number who have professed Christianity.	Number Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			Total.			Total existing June 30, 1913.	Total contracted during year 1913.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.
	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.									
California—Continued.																		
Tule River	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	750	325	151	.....
Volcan[1]	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	4	4	8	.....	.....	7	8	390	405	340	(2)	(2)
Total	.....	2	2	27	33	60	27	35	62	10	2	54	35	3,384	7,739	4,170	8,870	3,936
Colorado:																		
Navajo Springs	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	10	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510	.....
Southern Ute	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	122	89	360	360
Total	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15	10	5	15	1	.....	1	3	.....	122	89	870	360
Florida: Seminole	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	2	200	6	.....	.....
Idaho:																		
Coeur d'Alene	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	.....	7	7	.....	.....	10	1	.....	450	330	609	28
Fort Hall	.....	8	8	.....	18	18	.....	26	26	2	.....	7	2	103	.....	.....	1,819	66
Fort Lapwai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	792	850	250	1,413	1,413
Total	.....	12	12	.....	21	21	.....	33	33	2	.....	24	11	895	1,300	580	3,841	1,507
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1	16	200	50	150	.....
Kansas:																		
Kickapoo	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	3	45	449	419	590	590
Potawatomi	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	2	2	260	630	475	755	755
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	4	6	305	1,079	894	1,345	1,345
Michigan:																		
Bay Mills	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	95	200	65	248	248
Chippewa, Lake Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	1,097	1,000	600	1,097	1,097
Mount Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	363	363	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	19	9	1,555	1,563	1,028	1,345	1,345

Minnesota:																		
Fond du Lac					5	5		5	5			2	5	941	500	300	978	978
Grand Portage											1	1	1	309	309	100	309	309
Leech Lake		3	3	15	9	24	15	12	27	2		10	8	1,008	860	542	1,735	1,735
Nett Lake				1		1	1		1			4		120	210	200	675	675
Pipestone					2	2		2	2			4	2	1,050	905	788	300	
Red Lake					15	15		15	15		2	3	3	1,200	700	500	1,456	
Vermillion Lake												1		124	124	110		
White Earth		2	2		25	25		27	27			18	10	800	3,835	2,500	5,884	
Total		5	5	16	56	72	16	61	77	2	3	43	29	5,552	7,443	5,040	11,337	3,697
Montana:																		
Blackfeet		2	2		18	18		20	20	15		4	4	1,565	2,000	1,400	2,558	
Crow		2	2		23	23		25	25			5	6	1,180	750	600	975	38
Flathead		3	3		25	25		28	28			25	4	1,500	1,500	1,250	1,500	193
Fort Belknap					19	19		19	19	3		10	6	805	600	300	1,195	
Fort Peck		5	5	2	16	18	2	21	23			3	9	750	1,400	500	1,857	4
Tongue River		2	2		25	25		27	27	1		4	4	890	600	350	500	
Total		14	14	2	126	128	2	140	142	19		51	33	6,690	6,850	4,400	8,585	235
Nebraska:																		
Omaha		1	1		12	12		13	13			1	1	60	600	600	1,312	1,312
Santee		1	1		15	15		16	16			14	6	941	989	677	1,479	1,479
Winnebago		2	2	11	16	27	11	18	29			16	7	268	450	400	1,099	1,099
Total		4	4	11	43	54	11	47	58			31	14	1,269	2,039	1,677	3 890	3,890
Nevada:																		
Fallon				1		1	1		1			2	1	24	383	97	415	
Fort McDermitt					1	1		1	1	4					300	100	337	337
Moapa River				2	2	4	2	2	4						113	15	113	113
Nevada		1	1		4	4		5	5	1		1	1	120	500	150	609	609
Walker River				1	3	4	1	3	4			1	1		200	50	508	
Western Shoshone					2	2		2	2	1		1		1	250	50	579	579
Reno, special agent				30	10	40	30	10	40			7	3	70	1,500	100	5,000	100
Total		1	1	34	22	56	34	23	57	6		12	6	215	3,246	662	7,561	1,738
New Mexico:																		
Albuquerque Pueblos		33	33					33	33			5	7	4,439	1,620	1,200	3,298	4,653
Jicarilla				17		17	17		17			1			206	112	669	
Mescalero					3	3		3	3	1		4	2	405	350	200	629	
Pueblo Bonito												2			300	25		
San Juan				110	6	116	110	6	116	45	5	9			210	210		
Santa Fe Pueblos					66	66		66	66			11	11	3,200	1,500	1,200	2,000	3,473
Zuni				20	3	23	20	3	23	1		4	1		125	75	1,000	
Total		33	33	147	78	225	147	111	258	47	5	36	21	8,044	4,311	3,022	7,596	8,126
North Carolina: Cherokee		6	6		20	20		26	26				10	1,000	1,900	1,000	2,109	2,109

[1] 1912 report.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 5.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, fiscal year 1912*—Continued.

States and Superintendencies.	Marriages.									Plural marriages.		Missionaries working among thes Indians.	Churches among these Indians.	Number who have professed Christianity.	Number Indians who—			
	Between Indians and whites.			Between Indians.			Total.											
	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.	Total.	Total existing June 30, 1913.	Total contracted during year 1913.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.
North Dakota:																		
Fort Berthold	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	3	7	783	600	430	1,000	975
Fort Totten	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	3	5	550	550	400	999	999
Standing Rock	.....	1	1	.....	49	49	.....	50	50	3	.....	7	17	2,173	1,000	800	3,415	3,415
Turtle Mountain	.....	29	29	.....	19	19	.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....	3	2,956	2,138	950	2,956	77
Wahpeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	153	160	160	.....	.....
Total	.....	30	30	.....	92	92	.....	122	122	3	.....	15	32	6,615	4,448	2,740	8,370	5,466
Oklahoma:																		
Cantonment	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9	1	8	9	.....	.....	5	3	170	350	230	500	774
Cheyenne and Arapaho	.....	.....	.....	1	17	18	1	17	18	1	.....	5	6	370	746	477	907	1,247
Kiowa	.....	1	1	.....	51	51	.....	52	52	1	.....	17	16	895	1,801	1,000	2,000	4,214
Osage	.....	19	19	.....	23	23	.....	42	42	3	.....	.....	15	16	1,850	1,360	1,500	2,038
Otoe	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	2	1	100	398	354	449	.....
Pawnee	.....	2	2	.....	10	10	.....	12	12	.....	.....	1	1	209	550	500	654	660
Ponca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789	780
Red Moon	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	2	.....	1	5	25	49	42	151	151
Sac and Fox	.....	5	5	.....	4	4	.....	9	9	.....	.....	2	2	60	455	310	657	657
Seger	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	10	3	195	375	325	578	578
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	3,393	2,923	2,030	2,030
Shawnee	.....	7	7	10	14	24	10	21	31	.....	.....	9	4	407	2,125	1,015	2,118	2,470
Total[1]	.....	34	34	12	148	160	12	182	194	7	.....	49	59	2,447	12,092	8,536	12,331	15,599
Oregon:																		
Klamath	.....	2	2	.....	5	5	.....	7	7	.....	.....	2	2	325	925	630	1,112	5
Roseburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	2,000	8,000	.....
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	300	404	245	429	429
Umatilla	.....	1	1	.....	10	10	.....	11	11	.....	.....	2	2	350	650	225	1,124	487
Warm Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	2	6	131	540	455	749	276
Total	.....	4	4	.....	25	25	.....	29	29	.....	.....	10	12	1,640	8,519	3,555	11,414	1,197
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	16	.....	963	960	960	.....	.....

South Dakota:																		
Cheyenne River		3	3		31	31		34	34	3		5	30	2,618	1,150	870	2,618	461
Crow Creek		2	2		7	7		9	9	1		4	9	900	500	500	987	263
Flandreau					2	2		2	2			2	2	630	630	574	282	282
Lower Brule					9	9		9	9			2	7	267	297	297	472	35
Pierre												3	3	196	196	196		
Pine Ridge		3	3		67	67		70	70	6		54	47	6,300	5,000	2,500	5,000	457
Rosebud [2]					53	53		53	53			66	44	3,800	2,800	2,400	5,297	3,325
Sisseton		10	10		90	90		100	100	2		12	12	1,159	1,200	1,200	2,083	2,083
Yankton		1	1		8	8		9	9			10	7	958	950	600	1,700	1,791
Total		19	19		267	267		286	286	12		158	161	16,828	12,723	9,137	18,439	8,697
Utah:																		
Shivwits												1	1	69	65	30	130	
Uintah and Ouray				20	2	22	20	2	22	2		2	2	80	220	76	685	1,185
Salt Lake, special agent				1		1	1		1	1		2		100	300	100	500	
Total				21	2	23	21	2	23	3		5	3	249	585	206	1,315	1,185
Washington:																		
Colville		5	5		18	18		23	23			2	3	668	1,148	823	2,285	669
Cushman		1	1		6	6		7	7			5	8	563	3,352	2,513	3,071	2,329
Neah Bay					9	9		9	9			1	1	150	374	274	703	703
Spokane					3	3		3	3			2	2	282	267	173	637	637
Tulalip		1	1		11	11		12	12			4	4	1,278	1,219	746	1,494	1,494
Yakima					8	8		8	8			2	6	899	1,550	650	3,052	1,899
Total		7	7		55	55		62	62			16	24	3,840	7,910	5,179	11,242	7,731
Wisconsin:																		
Carter				9	9	18	9	9	18			1			12	2	291	
Hayward					8	8		8	8			6	4	775	1,000	500	1,252	717
Keshena		3	3		12	12		15	15			5	3	1,200	428	342	1,692	
Lac du Flambeau				2	6	8	2	6	8			2	3	121	500	160	706	706
La Pointe		4	4		20	20		24	24			18	3	760	850	550	1,192	334
Oneida		2	2		17	17		19	19			8	5	2,422	1,700	1,300	2,422	2,422
Red Cliff		1	1		7	7		8	8			2	4	400	800	400	501	237
Tomah				14		14	14		14			2	2	100	900	400	1,268	1,268
Total		10	10	25	79	104	25	89	114			44	24	5,778	6,190	3,654	9,324	5,684
Wyoming: Shoshone		2	2		15	15		17	17			14	9	1,102	936	768	1,715	11
Grand total	1	199	200	515	1,285	1,800	516	1,484	2,000	201	10	702	554	79,387	100,208	62,865	[1]161,585	[3] 74,265

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912	4	168	172	775	1,376	2,151	779	1,544	2,323	588	51	644	513	69,529	90,341	54,843	[1]149,521	78,543
Total, 1911 [4]									1,783			472	458				[1]138,410	
Total, 1900 [4]									1,350			295	348				[1]131,714	
Total, 1890 [4]									1,167			274	203				[1]118,196	

[1] Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes. [2] 1912 Report. [3] Overestimated last year. [4] Only items reported.

TABLE 6.—*Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Arizona:									
Camp Verde	3	.....	3	36	15	51	10	.....	10
Colorado River	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mojave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Havasupai	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Leupp	1	.....	1	18	.....	18	23	.....	23
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35
Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Pima	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Salt River	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
San Carlos	1	.....	1	153	.....	153	10	.....	10
San Xavier	10	66	76	14	.....	14	86	.....	86
Truxton Canyon	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	11	.....	11
Western Navajo	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	38	66	104	248	15	263	225	.....	225
California:									
Bishop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Digger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fort Bidwell	.....	11	11	10	.....	10	12	11	23
Fort Yuma	1	5	6	1	5	6	55	1	56
Hoopa Valley	6	1	7	17	2	19	8	1	9
Malki	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	13	2	15
Pala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Round Valley	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	1	20
Tule River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Volcan[1]	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	20	32	30	8	38	122	16	138
Colorado:									
Navajo Springs	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:									
Coeur d'Alene	7	13	20	13	.....	13	19	.....	19
Fort Hall	3	.....	3	16	.....	16	2	.....	2
Total	10	13	23	29	.....	29	21	.....	21
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Kansas: Kickapoo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Minnesota:									
Fond du Lac	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	10	.....	10
Grand Portage	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	3	5	8	4	7	11	21	6	27
Nett Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pipestone	2	.....	2	4	4	8	5	.....	5
Red Lake	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	60	.....	60
Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	18
White Earth	24	1	25	2	4	6	95	1	96
Total	31	7	38	20	15	35	209	8	217
Montana:									
Blackfeet	10	6	16	9	.....	9	50	4	54
Crow	6	6	12	12	.....	12	22	5	27
Flathead	23	35	58	24	.....	24	18	.....	18
Fort Peck	5	1	6	5	1	6	14	.....	14
Tongue River	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Total	44	48	92	73	1	74	104	9	113
Nebraska:									
Santee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2	36
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	2	46

[1] 1912 report.

TABLE 6.—*Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Nevada:									
Fallon	1		1	1		1	36		36
Fort McDermitt							15	2	17
Moapa River	1		1				4		4
Nevada							2		2
Walker River							4	1	5
Western Shoshone							11		11
Reno, special agent							100		100
Total	2		2	1		1	172	3	175
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque Pueblos				10	1	11	2		2
Jicarilla	1		1	1	1	2	18		18
Mescalero				2		2	3		3
Pueblo Bonito				13		13	25		25
San Juan	3		3				1		1
Santa Fe	4		4						
Zuni				2		2	1		1
Total	8		8	28	2	30	50		50
North Carolina: Cherokee							13		13
North Dakota:									
Fort Berthold	1		1	1		1			
Fort Totten				8	1	9	4		4
Standing Rock	1		1	51	3	54	7	3	10
Turtle Mountain	11		11	11		11	52		52
Total	13		13	71	4	75	63	3	66
Oklahoma:									
Cantonment							4		4
Kiowa	47		47				150		150
Osage	7	73	80	20	285	305	130	95	225
Otoe							4		4
Pawnee							32		32
Sac and Fox					3	3			
Shawnee	7		7	32		32	56		56
Total	61	73	134	52	288	340	376	95	471
Oregon:									
Klamath	1		1	4	8	12	10		10
Roseburg	8		8						
Siletz				2		2	2		2
Umatilla	2	1	3	22		22	18		18
Warm Springs				13		13	27		27
Total	11	1	12	41	8	49	57		57
Pennsylvania: Carlisle							3		3
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River	3	1	4	56		56	57		57
Crow Creek				1		1			
Lower Brule	1		1				2		2
Pierre								2	2
Pine Ridge	8	3	11	61		61			
Rosebud [1]	4		4	5		5	10		10
Sisseton	6		6						
Yankton				6		6	12		12
Total	22	4	26	129		129	81	2	83
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	4	4	8				3	1	4
Washington:									
Colville	11	3	14	33	1	34	115		115
Cushman							23		23
Neah Bay				13		13	4	4	8
Spokane	2		2	4	1	5	3		3
Tulalip				25		25	38		38
Yakima							110		110
Total	13	3	16	75	2	77	293	4	297

[1] 1912 report.

TABLE 6.—*Crimes and misdemeanors committed (not to include cases of drunkenness) and arrests for drunkenness during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Crimes.			Misdemeanors.			Arrests for drunkenness.		
	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	By Indians.	By whites.	Total.	Indians.	Whites.	Total.
Wisconsin:									
Carter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Hayward	14	.....	14	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Keshena	3	.....	3	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
La Pointe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	30
Red Cliff	3	.....	3	10	1	11	41	1	42
Total	21	.....	21	21	2	23	107	10	117
Wyoming: Shoshone	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Grand total	292	244	536	822	348	1,170	1,960	153	2,113
COMPARISON.									
Total, 1912	266	207	473	1,264	327	1,591	2,057	165	2,222
Total, 1911	.....	.....	[1] 507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1900	.....	.....	[2] 1,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1890	.....	.....	[2] 1,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Only item reported. [2] Includes misdemeanors; only item reported.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.	*Acres.*	
Camp McDowell (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River [1] (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawia, Cocopa,[4] Mohave.	[2 3] 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523).
Fort Apache (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, and Mogolon Apache.	[2] 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Mojave (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910 and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855–858). Lands now being allotted. See 18579–1910. Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	[3] 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	366,309	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; and June 2, 1913.
Havasupai (Supai) (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	[2] 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui) (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021). See 45096–1910.
Kaibab (Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684–1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.

[1] Partly in California. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Surveyed. [4] Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Navajo [1] (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	*Acres.* 11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (see 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787). (See 1277–9.). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264.) Executive order May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), and May 6, 1913.
Papago (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	[2] 114,348	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,606 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive order June 16, 1911, and May 28, 1912.
Salt River (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. See 26731–1910. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	[4] 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total	19,417,875	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597–1907, 71861–1908, 39245–1909.)
Hoopa Valley (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	[3] [4] 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves) (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	181,524	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syquan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193.) 1,276.28 acres allotted to 162 Pala Indians. 6,587.81 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 325–333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1015–1022). Deeds recorded misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015–1022). See misc. tract book 36.

[1] Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 8.) [2] Surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed. [4] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Paiute	*Acres.* [1] 75,746	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912; May 9, 1912; Sept. 7, 1912; Sept. 16, 1912, and Feb. 14, 1913.
Round Valley (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088–1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia,[3] Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.[3]	[2] 48,551	Executive orders Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,969	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911, (36 Stats., 1063). 8,000 acres allotted to 809 Indians.
Total	436,211	
COLORADO.		
Ute [4] (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	375,960	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes, act June 30, 1913 (Public, No. 4).
Total	375,960	
FLORIDA.		
Seminole (Under special agent.)	[5] 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817–1909.)
Total	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene Kutenai,[3] Pend d'Oreille,[3] and Spokan.		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950–1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325–355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026–1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78).) President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)

[1] Partly in Nevada.
[2] Outboundaries surveyed.
[3] Not on reservation.
[4] Partly in New Mexico.
[5] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.		
	Acres.	
Fort Hall (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	[1] 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064).
Lapwai (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809–1909.)
Total	482,130	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,479.94	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June July, and Oct. 1892–1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856–1907.)
Total	3,479.94	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)
Iowa [2] (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367.)
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,531.27 acres allotted to 350 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202; and 825, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox [2] (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324–349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total	24	

[1] Surveyed.

[2] In Kansas and Nebraska.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allottted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MICHIGAN.		
	Acres.	
Isabella[1] Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[2] 732	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,041 acres allotted to 666 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879–1907.
Ontonagon (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total	923	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 54,524 acres allotted to 684 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 27,637 acres allotted to 408 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4).
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).[2] (Under Grand Portage Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake[2] (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 47,513 acres allotted to 619 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268).
Mdewakanton (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38–43.)
Red Lake (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1899, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Rwy. Co.

[1] Agency abolished June 30, 1889. [2] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Vermillion Lake (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	[1] 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa,	29,736	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 244,585.43 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 29,736 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353).
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.	.....	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289–1908.)
Total	574,344	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1,491,805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33 p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Five Indians allotted 1,600 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021–1913.)
Crow (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	[2] 1,834,511	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039–1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 479,182.07 acres have been allotted to 2,439 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,834,511 acres, and 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.

[1] Outboundaries surveyed.

[2] Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558). 2,025 Indians allotted 722,133.47 acres. 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D. 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes.
Flathead (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,438 Indians have been allotted 226,633 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049–1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019–1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913.
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	[1] 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total	4,313,416	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Omaha (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,500	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,522 acres allotted to 1,458 Indians; the residue, 4,500 acres, unallotted; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional) (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,139	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,948.22 acres allotted to 1,558 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,139 acres, unallotted.
Total	6,279	

[1] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEVADA.		
	Acres.	
Duck Valley (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	[1] 321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	[2] 1,128	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912.
Paiute (Under Fallon School.)	1,000	7¼ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for reallotment to Indians; 3,640 acres have been allotted to 364 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76982–1907), 1,000 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Pyramid Lake (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594.) (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Walker River (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	40,746	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245–260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982–997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,005.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,809.16 acres. Allotted to 490 Indians, 9,763.27 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355 62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B 885, p. 187.)
Total	686,794	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallotments have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513–1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreño Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75469–1908, and 14203, 26542–1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—		
Jemez	[2] 40,550	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806–1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1911, withdrawing 23,040 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714–1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346.
Acoma	[2] 95,792	
San Juan	[2] 17,545	
Picuris	[2] 17,461	
San Felipe	[2] 34,767	
Pecos	[2] 18,763	
Cochiti	[2] 24,256	
Santo Domingo	[2] 92,398	
Taos	[2] 17,361	
Santa Clara	[2] 49,369	
Tesuque	[2] 17,471	
San Ildefonso	[2] 17,293	
Pojoaque	[2] 13,520	
Sia	[2] 17,515	
San Dia	[2] 24,187	
Isleta	[2] 110,080	
Nambe	[2] 13,586	
Laguna	[2] 154,025	
Santa Ana	[2] 17,361	
Zuñi (Under Zuñi School.) Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.	[2] 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total	1,889,880	

[1] Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

[2] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allottted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK.		
	Acres.	
Allegany (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.	[1] 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	[1] 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	[1] 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	[1] 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	[2] 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	[2] 48,000 [2] 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)
Total	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	443,982	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042). Act June 1, 1910 (36 Stat., 455). (See 61502, 10 Pres. proc., June 29, 1911, 40 L. D., 151.) 227,504 acres opened; see H. J. Res., Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat., 631).

[1] Partly surveyed.

[2] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	166,023	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11–Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1905, 4,418 Indians have been allotted 1,338,571 acres, leaving unallotted 364,598 acres. [See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444, 451, and 460); 61,938.14 acres school land, act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat L., 1041).] Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Act of Feb. 14, 1913 (Pub., 380), 71,235.18 acres school land.
Turtle Mountain (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.	.....	Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 1,880 members of this band on public domain aggregating 280,619.04 acres have been approved.
Total	610,005	
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache (Under Kiowa School.)	.....	Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (Pub., No. 4). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	[1] 895	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,696 Cherokees, including 4,924 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,420,067.73; sold 49,765.44.
Cherokee Outlet	.....	Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	.....	Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018). Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637–10.

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Chickasaw	7,839.00	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,955 Indians have been allotted 3,801,989.91 acres; sold, 859,500.32 acres; unallotted area, 104.05 acres, not including 7,839.43 acres segregated coal and asphalt lands.
(Under Union Agency)	104.05	
Tribe: Chickasaw. Total.	[1] 7,943.05	
Choctaw	[2] 1,721,107	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,730 Indians have been allotted 4,297,385,99 acres; sold, 893,790.20 acres; unsold, 1,296,257.88 acres; which includes 1,278,753 acres of timber land in the Choctaw Nation, but does not include 424,745 acres in the Choctaw Nation, which added to 7,839 acres in the Chickasaw Nation makes a total of 432,584 acres of the segregated coal and asphalt land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
(Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.		
Creek	503	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757, President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544, agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,716 Indians have been allotted 2,998,997.14 acres; sold, 63,578.89 acres.
(Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.		
Iowa		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 361.)
(Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		
Kansa or Kaw		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
(Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		
Kickapoo		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
(Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		
Kiowa and Comanche		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404–1909.) (See 75344–1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians.
(Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		
Modoc		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.)
(Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		

[1] Surveyed.

[2] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Oakland (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Otoe (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.
Ottawa (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	[1] 1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)
Pawnee (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902. (32 Stats., 245.)
Ponca (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	[1] 320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 320 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016–1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. (56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Sauk and Fox. (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Seminole. (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	160	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rep. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,119 Indians have been allotted 359,696.93 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres.
Seneca. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee. (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7. p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot. (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	[1] 535	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total	1,733,050.05	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde. (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586).
Klamath. (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	[2] 811,802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 207,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary Dispute (see 9881–1911).
Siletz. (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).

[1] Surveyed.

[2] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
	Acres.	
Umatilla (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	[1] 74,232	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,542.15 acres allotted to 1,116 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	[1] 322,760	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,044 acres allotted to 965 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total	1,211,994	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	[1] 29,266	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,348 Indians 254,656.82 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347). Lands are now in process of allotment.
Lake Traverse (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	340,540	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 930,987.14 acres have been allotted to 3,154 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 340,540 acres.
Lower Brule (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	[1] 52,159	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 187,356 acres allotted to 777 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
	Acres.	
Pine Ridge (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	[1] 385,329	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,032,980.18 acres have been allotted to 5,750 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 385,329 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451), Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.	[1] 72,342	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305). Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,643,048.80 acres allotted to 7,195 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 436,151 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29. 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land. Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total	879,636	
UTAH.		
Uintah Valley (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	[1] 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.)

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH—continued.	*Acres.*	
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.	.....	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	249,340	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.	.....	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band.)	.....	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokan.	[1] 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter books 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	.....	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; reserved for Government school, 80 acres.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	[2] 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679 1907.)
Muckleshoot..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	.....	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.	.....	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[3] 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.

[1] Partly surveyed. [2] Outboundaries surveyed [3] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.	*Acres.*	
Puyallup (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	[1] 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinaielt.	[2] 158,784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 158,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545). Lands now being allotted.
Shoalwater (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	[2] 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535–7–1909.
Skokomish (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[2] 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokan (Under Spokane Agency) Tribe: Spokan.	82,647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use. Act May 29, 1908.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acres.
Yakima (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	[3] 796,753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520–521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348).
Total	2,357,346	

[1] Outboundaries surveyed. [2] Surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov. 3, 1913*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN.		
	Acres.	
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[1] 403	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 876 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26,153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 44,877 acres allotted to 589 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of, Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	.....	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	[2] 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.	.....	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.	.....	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	304,849	
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	[3] 608,526.06	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 223,236 acres were allotted to 2,154 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 608,526.06 acres.
Total.....	608,526.06	
Grand total.....	36,319,691.05	

[1] Surveyed. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 8.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell (Salt River)	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River	.....	240,640	240,640
Fort Apache	.....	1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave	.....	31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima)	.....	10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima)	.....	357,120	357,120
Havasupai	.....	518	518
Hualapai	.....	730,880	730,880
Kaibab	.....	138,240	138,240
Moqui	.....	2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico)	9,600	9,880,397	9,889,997
Papago	41,606	136,319	177,925
Salt River	.....	46,720	46,720
San Carlos	.....	1,834,240	1,834,240
Total	51,206	17,585,844	17,637,050
California:			
Digger	.....	370	370
Hoopa Valley	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—			
Agua Caliente	.....	7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki)	.....	616	616
Cabazon (Malki)	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba)	.....	18,880	18,880
Campo	.....	1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Volcan)	.....	15,080	15,080
Cuyapipa (Campo)	.....	4,080	4,080
Inaja (Volcan)	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo)	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo)	.....	3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Volcan)	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo)	.....	19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki)	.....	1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki)	.....	1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki)	.....	11,069	11,069
Pala	120	4,360	4,480
Pechanga (Temecula)	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero (Pala)	.....	8,329	8,329
Ramona	.....	560	560
Rincon	.....	2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki)	.....	653	653
San Pascual	.....	2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba)	.....	2,560	2,560
Soboba	.....	5,461	5,461
Santa Ysabel (Mesa Grande)	.....	15,042	15,042
Syquan (Volcan)	270	370	640
Torres (Malki)	.....	20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki)	.....	480	480
Round Valley	42,106	1,111	43,217
Tule River	.....	48,551	48,551
Yuma	.....	39,386	39,386
Total	72,886	364,743	437,629
Colorado: Ute	72,651	483,910	556,561
Florida: Seminole	.....	23,542	23,542
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene	104,077	.....	104,077
Fort Hall	6,299	447,940	454,239
Lapwai	178,812	33,578	212,390
Total	289,188	481,518	770,706
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	3,251	3,251
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo)	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo	27,216	519	27,735
Potawatomi	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo)	8,079	24	8,103
Total	272,044	543	272,587
Michigan:			
Isabella	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse	52,041	732	52,773
Ontonagon	2,391	160	2,551
Total	152,827	1,083	153,910

TABLE 8.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Minnesota:			
Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	54,524	.....	54,524
Deer Creek (Nett Lake)	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac	27,637	.....	27,637
Grand Portage	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake	47,453	.....	47,453
Mdewakanton	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth	674,887	29,736	704,623
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake)	64,733	.....	64,733
Total	906,303	574,344	1,480,647
Montana:			
Blackfeet	1,600	1,501,850	1,503,450
Crow	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck	721,743	.....	721,743
Jocko (Flathead)	227,970	257	228,227
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River)	.....	489,500	489,500
Total	1,430,341	4,323,392	5,753,733
Nebraska:			
Omaha	130,522	4,500	135,022
Ponca (Santee)	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee	72,567	72	72,639
Sioux (additional)	.....	640	640
Winnebago	108,838	.....	108,838
Total	339,163	5,212	344,375
Nevada:			
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone)	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River	.....	1,000	1,000
Paiute (Fallon)	100	1,220	1,320
Pyramid Lake (Nevada)	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River	9,983	40,526	50,509
Total	10,083	686,666	696,749
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla Apache	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona)	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—			
Acoma (Albuquerque)	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque)	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez	.....	17,510	17,510
Laguna (Albuquerque)	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque)	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque)	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque)	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni	.....	215,040	215,040
Total	673,175	3,847,477	4,520,652
New York:			
Allegany	.....	30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus	.....	21,680	21,680
Oil Spring	.....	640	640
Oneida	.....	350	350
Onondaga	.....	6,100	6,100
St. Regis	.....	14,640	14,640
Tonawanda	.....	7,549	7,549
Tuscarora	.....	6,249	6,249
Total	.....	87,677	87,677

TABLE 8.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
North Carolina: Qualla	.....	63,211	63,211
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	137,381	.....	137,381
Fort Berthold	229,554	444,062	673,616
Standing Rock	1,338,530	299,237	1,637,767
Turtle Mountain	44,140	1,754	45,894
Total	1,749,605	745,053	2,494,658
Oklahoma:			
Cherokee	4,346,793	625	4,347,418
Chickasaw	3,801,263	349,430	4,150,693
Choctaw	4,303,666	2,273,328	6,576,994
Creek	2,999,360	1,553	3,000,913
Seminole	360,464	160	360,624
Cherokee Outlet	4,949	.....	4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho	528,789	.....	528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox)	8,605	.....	8,605
Kansa (Kaw)	99,644	.....	99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee)	22,650	.....	22,650
Kiowa and Comanche and Apache	546,375	.....	546,375
Modoc (Seneca)	3,966	.....	3,966
Oakland	11,456	.....	11,456
Osage	1,465,350	.....	1,465,350
Otoe	128,351	.....	128,351
Ottawa (Seneca)	12,995	1,587	14,582
Pawnee	112,701	159	112,860
Peoria (Seneca)	43,334	.....	43,334
Ponca	100,745	946	101,691
Potawatomi (Shawnee)	291,616	.....	291,616
Quapaw (Seneca)	56,245	.....	56,245
Sac and Fox	87,684	.....	87,684
Seneca	41,813	.....	41,813
Shawnee	12,745	.....	12,745
Wichita (Kiowa)	152,714	.....	152,714
Wyandot (Seneca)	20,942	535	21,477
Total	19,565,215	2,628,323	22,193,538
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	32,983	165	33,148
Klamath	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz	44,459	3,200	47,659
Umatilla	82,156	74,618	156,774
Warm Springs	139,729	323,075	462,804
Total	506,701	1,212,860	1,719,561
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River	869,307	389,704	1,259,011
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	254,657	34,348	289,005
Lake Traverse (Sisseton)	308,838	1,347	310,185
Lower Brule	187,350	165,510	352,860
Pine Ridge	1,853,672	733,593	2,587,265
Rosebud	1,642,889	72,342	1,715,231
Yankton	268,263	.....	268,263
Total	5,384,976	1,396,844	6,781,820
Utah:			
Paiute	.....	600,000	600,000
Uintah Valley	99,407	179,154	278,561
Uncompahgre	12,540	.....	12,540
Total	111,947	779,154	891,101
Washington:			
Chehalis (Cushman)	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville)	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville	51,653	1,297,009	1,348,662
Hoh River (Neah Bay)	.....	640	640
Lummi (Tulalip)	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay)	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman)	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman)	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay)	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip)	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman)	17,463	.....	17,463

TABLE 8.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington—Continued.			
Quileute (Neah Bay)	.....	837	837
Quinaielt (Cushman)	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman)	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip)	22,166	324	22,490
Spokan	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman)	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip)	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima	294,967	797,852	1,092,819
Total	580,822	2,368,215	2,949,037
Wisconsin:			
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward)	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau	44,877	32,346	77,223
La Pointe (Bad River)	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida	65,440	.....	65,440
Red Cliff	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee	8,920	.....	8,920
Total	285,785	304,309	590,094
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone)	221,943	608,526	830,469
Total reservation lands	32,676,861	[1] 38,575,697	71,252,558
Public domain	893,986	.....	893,986
Grand total	33,570,847	[1] 38,575,697	72,146,544

[1] Does not agree with unallotted area in Table 7, dated Nov. 3, 1913.

TABLE 9.— *Use of agency and school lands, and value of products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.			Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Camp Verde										14	4		18			
Colorado River	4	12		24	40				3	38		202	243	$364	$63	$2
Fort Apache	25	20	5	1,133	1,183	$300			60	40	1,500	10	1,610	1,804	66	
Fort Mojave									10	30			40	1,340	234	355
Havasupai									1	2		2	5	50		20
Kaibab		90			90	270			1	1			2	20		
Leupp	8	25	10	132	175											
Moqui	27				27	320			100	30		6,853	6,983	192	15	
Navajo	3			37	40				25	90	1,280	28	1,423	3,695	861	
Phoenix									20	217		3	240	5,050	1,220	[1] 11,818
Pima									12	194			206	3,390	465	605
Rice Station									15	24	20	1	60	1,300	1,717	1,780
Salt River	8	20	13	3	44	372		$24	7	5	4		16	125		
San Carlos	10	22	300	66	398	35		34	15	36	15	5	71	172	103	
San Xavier [2]									1	1		2	77			
Truxton Canyon									6	11	6	777	800	34		86
Western Navajo									5	325	790	10	1,130	2,976	612	890
Total	85	189	328	1,395	1,997	1,297		58	281	1,058	3,619	7,891	12,849	20,589	5,356	15,556
California:																
Bishop [2]									1	4	10		15			
Campo	1	3			4				1	3			4			
Digger	4	22	213	91	330	301	$57	24								
Fort Bidwell									10	175	1,283	1,609	3,077	1,890	165	420
Fort Yuma									9	16	3	198	226	419		
Greenville									1	1		198	200	400		36
Hoopa Valley	4			14	18				8	14	15	7	44	1,610	150	
Malki	1	8	2		11	80	40	265	4	1	1		6			
Pala	4	10			14				5	2		1	8	25		5
Pechanga [2]									1	1			2			
Round Valley				13	13				20	125	632	163	940	1,936	77	216
Sherman Institute									40	100		10	150	6,202	611	1,540
Soboba	2	3	1		6				3	4		37	44	32		
Tule River									1	1	100		102			

Volcan		1	1		2				1	3	1		5			
Total	16	47	217	118	398	381	97	289	105	450	2,045	2,223	4,823	12,514	1,003	2,217
Colorado:																
Navajo Springs[2]														235	35	100
Southern Ute	10	56	70	123	259	100			4	54	50		108	1,085	161	119
Total	10	56	70	123	259	100			4	54	50		108	1,320	196	219
Idaho:																
Coeur d'Alene	12		310		322							10	10			
Fort Hall	10	90	198	22	320	1,525	1,603		6	170	260	65	501	2,218	2,870	2,150
Fort Lapwai									26	111	127		264	118	26	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium									40	210	500	335	1,085	464	487	
Total	22	90	508	22	642	1,525	1,603		72	491	887	410	1,860	2,800	3,383	2,150
Iowa: Sac and Fox									8	41	23	3	75	559	132	253
Kansas:																
Haskell Institute									45	486	160	306	997	16,406	1,471	1,897
Kickapoo									5	230	155	10	400	1,584	340	634
Potawatomi	3			7	10				2	3	1		6			
Total	3			7	10				52	719	316	316	1,403	17,990	1,811	2,531
Michigan:																
Bay Mills									1	1	3		5			
Mount Pleasant									20	178	69	53	320	7,283	64	
Total									21	179	72	53	325	7,283	64	
Minnesota:																
Cass Lake									5	4	31		40	185		42
Fond du Lac	5	5	70		80				2			38	40			
Grand Portage	2	2	10	194	208											
Leech Lake	5	1	18	237	261				9	18	40	211	278	1,094	66	1,220
Nett Lake									40	61	20	174	295	357	18	34
Pipestone									21	154	151	368	694	2,740	394	1,110
Red Lake	1		40	119	160				3	7	45	135	190	1,059	60	
Vermillion Lake									15	20	60	985	1,080	584		81
White Earth	90	25	250	94	459				60	180	350	262	852	3,094	42	129
Total	103	33	388	644	1,168				155	444	697	2,173	3,469	9,113	580	2,616
Montana:																
Blackfeet	20	34	127	508	689				14	10	294	219	537	429	49	92
Crow	80	50	1,093	10	1,233	229			18	91	356	10	475	1,490	131	180
Flathead	5	50	40	467	562	88	239		1	1	34		36			
Fort Belknap	15	600	100	205	920	3,553	1,170	210	20	2	458	2	482			

[1] Includes stock.

[2] Only items reported.

TABLE 9.—*Use of agency and school lands, and value of products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.			Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Montana—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Fort Peck	80	175	2,920	435	3,610	$1,089	.....	$29	8	40	181	10	239	$1,839	.....	$547
Tongue River	190	.....	.....	10	200	240	.....	.....	10	140	70	20	240	1,295	.....	.....
Total	390	909	4,280	1,635	7,214	5,199	$1,409	239	71	284	1,393	261	2,009	5,053	$180	819
Nebraska:																
Genoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	210	60	30	320	11,426	956	2,358
Omaha	5	50	220	7	282	75	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee	9	26	220	98	353	193	5	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	.....	12	35	193	240	867	455	15	6	68	70	26	170	.....	.....	.....
Total	14	88	475	298	875	1,135	1,120	165	26	278	130	56	490	11,426	956	2,358
Nevada:																
Carson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	38	40	588	686	2,443	1,008	247
Fallon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	26	.....	2	32	34	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	15	120	156	474	39	3
Nevada	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	9	225	12	251	1,374	3,909	2,600
Walker River	3	2	6	64	75	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5	80	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	3	.....	20	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	7	48	43	.....	98	1,189	160	1,470
Total	7	2	30	64	103	.....	.....	.....	44	139	323	722	1,228	5,594	5,116	4,320
New Mexico:																
Albuquerque	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	28	10	8	64	5,324	.....	.....
Albuquerque Pueblos	.....	17	30	30	77	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla	20	160	240	420	840	1,500	.....	.....	10	80	370	620	1,080	768	67	118
Mescalero	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	45	40	25	40	150	1,613	323	279
Pueblo Bonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,000	260	1,280	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	5	90	.....	5	100	2,470	.....	30	5	110	.....	5	120	5,816	1,225	668
Santa Fe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	106	122	2,424	303	.....
Zuni	.....	.....	600	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	40	115	.....	40	195	1,410	.....	.....
Total	30	267	870	455	1,622	3,970	.....	30	175	373	1,405	1,079	3,032	17,355	1,918	1,065
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	118	30	163	2,110	.....	.....

North Dakota:																
Bismarck									10	7	143		160	1,538		
Fort Berthold	10	15		10	35	75			15	30	65	335	445	175		
Fort Totten	10		40	97	147				40	300	580	640	1,560	4,152	261	222
Standing Rock	10	10	2,284	2	2,306				15	319	2,874		3,208	941	185	613
Turtle Mountain	36	8	42	4	90				38	5			43			44
Wahpeton									30	140	10		180	1,437	339	35
Total	66	33	2,366	113	2,578	75			148	801	3,672	975	5,596	8,243	785	914
Oklahoma:																
Cantonment	20	1,100	1,820	20	2,960				1	5	80	74	160	1,388	2,000	225
Cheyenne and Arapaho	10	410	1,120	12	1,552				10	1,600	1,850	140	3,600	725	40	1,067
Chilocco									40	4,490	2,200	1,850	8,580	10,292	12,727	2,290
Kiowa	50	830	4,028	25	4,933	692		400	30	520	6,535	15	7,100	6,579	5,584	1,538
Osage									20	26	39	20	105	742	259	75
Otoe									15	124	368	133	640	1,099		
Pawnee	8	8	31	2	49				25	163	438	14	640	1,985	189	710
Ponca	11	94	35	78	218	97	180	324	11	221	171	143	546	1,335	155	203
Red Moon									7	490	780		1,277	1,612	1,584	975
Sac and Fox	10	15	50	85	160	130		170	10	140	395	40	585	1,502	571	210
Seger									10	245	2,300	5	2,560		350	230
Seneca									20	70	50	20	160	485	410	120
Shawnee	4		3		7				20	230	48		298	661	1,936	866
Five Civilized Tribes—																
Cherokee Nation—																
Cherokee Orphan School									6	12	22		40	709	46	160
Chickasaw Nation—																
Bloomfield Seminary									5	75	68	12	160	142	364	55
Collins Institute									3	75	80	2	160	178	216	394
Choctaw Nation—																
Armstrong Male Academy									5	71	70	14	160	600	572	1,038
Jones Male Academy									4	18	80	58	160	433	346	55
Tuskahoma Female Academy									5	8	132	15	160	265	115	426
Weelock Academy									10	5	25	120	160	903	490	48
Creek Nation—																
Euchee Boarding										17		21	38	342	115	238
Eufaula Boarding									5	35			40			75
Nuyaka Boarding[1]									3	27	6	10	46	285	15	
Tullahassee Boarding										30	10		40	285		45
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey Academy									10	100	209	25	344	1,490	70	
Total	113	2,457	7,087	222	9,879	919	180	894	275	8,797	15,956	2,731	27,759	34,037	28,154	11,043

[1] 1912 report.

TABLE 9.—*Use of agency and school lands, and value of products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.			Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other purposes.	Total.	Value of products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Oregon:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Klamath	10	140	867	140	1,157	$1,840	$33	$17	20	75	740	2,510	3,345	$4,406	$707	$887
Salem									28	160	70	183	441	15,027		
Siletz	4			48	52				3	46	83	18	150	588	78	10
Umatilla									15	550	150	5	720	1,876	7,758	488
Warm Springs									20	240	300	620	1,180	3,504	491	
Total	14	140	867	188	1,209	1,840	33	17	86	1,071	1,343	3,336	5,836	25,401	9,034	1,385
Pennsylvania: Carlisle									29	287			316	9,475	1,522	
South Dakota:																
Canton Asylum									17	43	25	15	100	1,905		
Cheyenne River	30	150	6,555	232	6,967	910		275	24	30	4,784	2	4,840	75		
Crow Creek	20	30	230	101	381				9	88	22	45	164	2,609	950	18
Flandreau	2				2				61	145	160	115	481	7,747	38	882
Lower Brule	8	35	507	2	552				30	120	165	5	320	1,195	427	
Pierre									20	100	185	5	310	1,208	228	492
Pine Ridge	20		8,959	51,200	60,179				26	165	1,983	16	2,190	6,684	1,414	
Rapid City									40	350	1,000		1,390	8,599	1,730	500
Rosebud	320		320	15,433	16,073				640	360	600	7,049	8,649	470		
Sisseton	15	1	40	134	190				5	94	140	201	440	2,194	125	1,050
Springfield										10			10	190		
Yankton	80			280	360				10	80	426	2	518	629	1,139	1,644
Total	495	216	16,611	67,382	84,704	910		275	882	1,585	9,490	7,455	19,412	33,505	6,051	4,586
Utah:																
Shivwits									1	5	1		7	66		
Unitah and Ouray									40	40	300	5,060	5,440	1,289	98	210
Total									41	45	301	5,060	5,447	1,355	98	210
Washington:																
Colville	61	66	551	1,522	2,200		250		9	30	122	105	266	469	54	
Cushman	180			277	457				383	7	20	1	411	600		
Neah Bay		20			20	28		2	1			1	2			
Spokane	2		10	139	151				10	10	74	155	249	40		

Tulalip	30	30	40	94	194	.....	.....	.....	53	10	40	155	258	2,027	65	80
Yakima	.....	80	160	.....	240	376	.....	.....	80	80	50	2,078	2,288	783	67	.....
Total	273	196	761	2,032	3,262	404	250	2	536	137	306	2,495	3,474	3,919	186	80
Wisconsin:																
Hayward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	6	260	334	40	640	4,465	.....	.....
Keshena	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	12	138	130	10	290	2,989	151	242
Lac du Flambeau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	70	15	534	629	1,336	59	.....
La Pointe	3	.....	.....	296	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	30	33	47	122	1,164	231	.....
Tomah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	235	91	4	340	4,600	988	200
Wittenberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	26	28	50	120	1,430	394	.....
Total	8	.....	.....	296	304	60	.....	.....	66	759	631	685	2,141	15,984	1,823	442
Wyoming: Shoshone	394	30	981	190	1,595	234	.....	.....	26	440	780	10	1,256	5,140	404	1,215
Grand total	2,043	4,753	35,839	75,184	117,819	18,049	4,692	1,969	3,113	18,437	43,557	37,964	103,071	250,765	68,752	53,979

TABLE 10.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acres.
Idaho: Fort Lapwai....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.....	20.00
Minnesota: Fond du Lac.	The Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	.....do.....	.....do.....	80.00
Oklahoma: Seneca.....	Trustees (named) for the Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.	.....do.....	35 Stat., 752.....	44.22
South Dakota: Rosebud.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	.....do.....	35 Stat., 814.....	40.00

TABLE 11.—*Lands set aside during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.*

States and reservations.	Organization for which set apart.	Date of act.	Warrant for action.	Acreage of lands.
Arizona:				
Pima.....	Franciscan Fathers.....	.....	General policy....	5.00
Salt River.....	Maricopa Stake of Zion, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.	.....	.....do.....	10.00
Western Navajo....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	.....	.....do.....	1.50
Minnesota: Nett Lake..	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	.....	.....do.....	26.00
Nevada: Western Shoshone.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in United States.	.....	.....do.....	25.23
New Mexico: Mescalero.	Reformed Church in America.....	.....	.....do.....	10.50
	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions..	.....	.....do.....	10.00
South Dakota:				
Lower Brule.....	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	40.00
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society Protestant Episcopal Church in United States.	May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 440).	.....do.....	10.00
Wyoming: Shoshone...	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions.	.....	.....do.....	1.00

TABLE 12.—*Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1913.*

Reservation.	Act authorizing allotments.	Allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservation.[1]	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Number.	Acreage.					
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., p. 460.)	[2]	[3] 320 [4] 160 [5] 160 [6] 80	2,953	869,306.70	2,874,811	1,615,000.00	481,601.07	$712,084.52	Lands disposed of by proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. One-fifth of the purchase price, fixed by appraisement, to be paid at the time of entry, and the balance in five equal annual installments to be paid in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, respectively.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).	July 13, 1909	160	638	104,076.53	598,500	224,410.28	219,767.44	428,732.79	Lands disposed of by proclamation of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2495), to be subject to the homestead laws.
Colville, Wash	July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	Jan. 12, 1900	80	660	51,653.41	2,800,000	1,500,000.00	179,771.01	300,784.81	Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions in, the statutes mentioned in the proclamation and the laws of the United States applicable thereto. See also act of Feb. 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation dated Apr. 10, 1900 (31 Stat L., 1963), and L. D. 29, p. 661.
Crow, Mont	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352).			2,438	479,028.08	4,712,960	[7] 1,116,000.00	555,841.32	1,127,625.10	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at $4 per acre, as follows: $1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entrymen to pay same fees and commissions at time of commutation or final entry as now provided by law where the price is $1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3200), and L. D. 34, p. 63.
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).			1,189	137,380.69	230,400	[8] 104,000.00	91,693.76	279,383.34	Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre, $4.50, payable as follows: $1.50 when entry was made, and the remainder in annual payments of 50 cents per acre. See proclamation of June 2, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2368), and L. D. 33, pp. 8 and 9.

[1] Approximately.
[2] Not completed.
[3] Heads of families.
[4] Single persons over 18 years of age.
[5] Orphans under 18 years of age.
[6] Single persons under 18 years of age.
[7] Ceded to the United States for $1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352).
[8] Ceded to the United States for $345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

TABLE 12.—*Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1918*—Continued.

Reservation.	Act authorizing allotments.	Allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservation.	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Number.	Acreage.					
Flathead, Mont....	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302).	Sept. 25, 1909	80 or 160	2,425	228,226.89	1,433,600	1,126,587.72	326,307.32	$539,712.80	Lands disposed of under proclamation of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2495), will become subject to entry under the homestead act.
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1032) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042).	(1)	[2] 160 [4] 80 [5] 80 [6] 40	1,885	229,553.91	2,912,000	(3)	76,984.11	186,465.81	Opened by proclamation of June 29, 1911, under the provisions of the homestead laws, only agricultural and grazing lands.
Fort Peck, Mont...	Act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558).	June 6, 1912	360	2,025	722,133.47	2,065,542.19	1,343,408.72	.....	.....	Opened by proclamation of July 25, 1913, under the provisions of the homestead laws, only agricultural and grazing lands. Total appraised value of surplus lands, $5,150,409.84.
Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	July 13, 1889	[2] 160 [4] 80 [4] 40	269	32,983.43	61,440	26,301.65	26,021.54	63,081.90	Sold under sealed bids. See act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 567), and L. D. 33, p. 586.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 672).	June 18, 1901	160	3,444	546,375.62	2,968,893	2,033,583.00	(7)	(7)	Disposed of under act of June 5 and 18, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and proclamation of President of July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), under the provisions of the homestead laws under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.
	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213).	Oct. 8, 1906	160				395,618.56	784,923.85	2,936,329.11	Subject to settlement and disposal under the act of June 5, 1906, and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 550), proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3233), and L. D. 35, pp. 239 and 349.
Lemhi.....	Agreement of May 14, 1880, and act Feb. 23, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 687). See 34 S. 335.	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,000	.....	(7)	(7)	Lands disposed of under agreement of Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906. See 34 S. 335 and L. B. 1039/302.

Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat.L., 888) and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat.L., 1048).	(1)	[2] 320 [4] 160 [6] 80	779	178,626.00	472,550	176,560	59,497.22	$107,612.19	Lands disposed of by act of Apr. 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 124), and by proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907 (35 Stat. L., 2150), under the provisions of the homestead laws.
Navajo, N. Mex. and Ariz.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat.L., 388).	(1)	160	2,064	328,963.21	8,205,440	506,000	(7)	(7)	Unallotted lands were restored to the public domain by Executive order of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, and opened to settlement. See 35 Stat. L., 457.
Red Lake, Minn...	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat.L., 46).	.....	.....	3	320.15	3,200,000	[8] 256,152	248,969.83	849,635.42	Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than $4 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments, due in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years from date of sale. See L. D. 32, pp. 600 and 603.
Rosebud, S. Dak...	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat.L., 254); Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1230); May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 448).	.....	[2] 320 [4] 160 [6] 80	7,194	1,642,888.80	3,228,160	1,554,000	1,373,946.84	3,827,994.85	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See also proclamation dated May 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2354), and L. D. 32, p. 628.
Round Valley, Cal..	Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat.L., 706).	Nov. 3, 1894	10	877	42,105.56	102,118	[9] 65,000	16,813.15	9,472.11	Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws. Entrymen to pay for same at appraised price in 5 equal annual payments, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 248.
Southern Ute, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat.L., 677).	Apr. 15, 1896	[2] 160 [4] 80	371	72,650.65	1,094,400	523,079	421,570.64	227,085.86	Subject to entry under the desert, homestead, and town-site laws and the laws governing the disposal of mineral, stone, and timber lands. See proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat. L., 1947), and L. D. 28, p. 271.
Spokane, Wash....	June 17, 1902 (32 Stat.L., 744) and May29,1908 (35 Stat.L., 458).	Dec. 7, 1909	80 or 160	626	64,794.48	153,600	5,781	5,781.00	17,083.01	Surplus agricultural lands opened by proclamation of the President of May 22, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2494), under the provisions of the homestead laws. Timber lands to remain tribal.

[1] Not completed.
[2] Heads of families.
[3] Approximately 1,900,000 acres opened.
[4] Single persons over 18 years of age.
[5] Orphans under 18 years of age.
[6] Single persons under 18 years of age.
[7] Not yet reported by the General Land Office.
[8] Ceded to the United States for $1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).
[9] Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value (26 Stat. L., 658).

TABLE 12.—*Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservation.	Act authorizing allotments.	Allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservation.	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
				Number.	Acreage.					
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat.L., 888).	(1)	[2] 320 [3] 160 [4] 80	4,202	1,338,530.16	2,672,640	2,582,140.00	384,521.23	$487,387.59	Lands disposed of by proclamation of the President dated Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), under the provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 461).
Uintah Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat.L., 263).	June 13, 1905	[3] 80 [5] 40	1,284	99,407.34	2,039,040	1,004,285.00	290,385.47	726,528.10	Lands disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section; nonmineral lands at not less than $1.25 per acre.
Wichita, Okla.....	June 6, 1906 (34 Stat.L., 676).	.....	160	957	152,713.99	743,610	[6] 586,468.00	155,240.94	437,852.33	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 897), proclamation dated July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), and L. D. 31, p. 9.
Wind River, Wyo..	Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat.L., 1016).	[7]	[3] 80 or 160 [5] 40 or 80	2,154	221,943.09	2,342,400	1,438,633.66	128,986.58	251,642.97	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws. See also proclamation dated June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3208), and L. D. 34, p. 647.
Yuma, Cal.....	Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat.L., 1063).	Apr. 19, 1911	10	788	7,880.00	45,889	8,129.44	8,129.44	16,131.06	Surplus irrigable land disposed of under reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388). See act Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 224).

[1] Not completed.
[2] Heads of families.
[3] Single persons over 18 years of age.
[4] Single persons under 18 years of age.
[5] Orphans under 18 years of age.
[6] Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 897).
[7] Begun in 1894; work not continued steadily; no allotments since 1905; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.												Total.
			Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other industries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	
Arizona:															
Camp Verde	419	$1,589		$490	$50	$400		$16,580	$152					$292.27	$17,964.27
Colorado River	486	2,240,481		20,760	6,240	2,200		47,173	7,213	$12,113	$7,211.00			5,219.21	108,129.21
Fort Apache	2,397	9,249,088		31,230	10,860	9,300	$290	23,869	6,586	41,689				1,461.37	125,285.37
Fort Mojave	820	412,888		5,800		48,277		58,413	492					584.55	113,566.55
Havasupai	171	28,673		3,893	595	1,570		2,637	640					116.90	9,451.90
Kaibab	93	184,700		630	833	150	32	384	101	958				62.05	3,150.05
Leupp	1,400	117,950		(1)	7,050	7,500		6,397	2,570					876.82	24,393.82
Moqui	4,108	631,682		(1)	22,000	116,602		19,020	4,047					2,922.74	164,591.74
Navajo	10,000	23,288,200		24,200		273,200		13,840	11,614					8,926.24	331,780.24
Phoenix		1,404						22,869							22,869.00
Pima	4,796	3,123,475		51,900	16,450	45,300	200	45,978	4,483					4,027.79	168,338.79
Salt River	1,214	1,216,595		62,157	4,796	2,500	4,296	16,624	1,376					876.82	92,625.82
San Carlos	2,362	2,321,707		29,296	7,180	10,000	1,336	91,149	16,405	61,962				61,174.91	278,502.91
San Xavier	4,907	1,627,221		53,400	67,680	54,250		74,546	1,692					3,799.56	255,367.56
Truxton Canyon	482	1,020,881		1,000		7,250		2,916	1,368	12,600				13,985.27	39,119.27
Western Navajo	6,550	2,183,048		10,050	10,938	17,650		7,371	2,888					5,185.64	54,082,64
Total	40,205	47,649,582		294,806	154,672	596,149	6,154	449,766	61,627	129,322	7,211.00			109,512.14	1,809,219.14
California:															
Bishop	1,355	469,296		4,050		1,280		1,432	113	80					6,955.00
Campo	217	89,730		4,590		205		3,222	106						8,123.00
Digger	45	359		382	24	136		1,544	185						2,271.00
Fort Bidwell	651	503,275		5,650	1,640	11,500		14,741	69						33,600.00
Fort Yuma	794	904,653		5,885	1,695	8,900		64,973	711		2,299.87				84,463.87
Greenville	1,000	132				11,025		11,670	172	252					23,119.00
Hoopa Valley	1,251	2,597,846		12,650	7,000	27,900		8,398	1,608		34.39				57,590.39
Malki	613	1,113,121	$108.97	17,662	1,950	5,478		21,053	1,080					230.03	47,562.00
Pala	640	226,263		21,180	5,907	1,402		25,887	1,061						55,437.00
Pechanga	213	17,921		4,950	130			4,960	276						10,316.00
Round Valley	1,528	572,497		11,805	5,956			6,405	816	4,258	1,418.71				30,658.71
Sherman Institute								19,468							19,468.00
Soboba	412	225,517		12,725	2,887	590		23,940	439						40,581.00

[1] Not reported.

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.												Total.
			Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other industries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	
California—Contd.															
Tule River	151	$241,947	$1,049.53	$1,600	$5,640	$870	.....	$6,652	$404	$1,500	.....	.....	.....	$1,757.98	$19,473.51
Volcan	693	112,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 18,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,064.00
Total	9,563	7,075,039	1,158.50	103,129	32,829	69,286	.....	232,409	7,040	6,090	$3,752.97	.....	.....	1,988.01	457,682.48
Colorado:															
Navajo Springs	510	2,017,024	24,553.90	300	825	50	.....	2,690	5,731	4,000	15,222.86	$40,150.69	$9,437.06	.....	102,960.51
Southern Ute	360	415,025	17,687.14	4,200	.....	.....	.....	15,390	4,232	913	15,259.96	27,901.25	6,833.74	4,895.02	97,312.11
Total	870	2,432,049	42,241.04	4,500	825	50	.....	18,080	9,963	4,913	30,482.82	68,051.94	16,270.80	4,895.02	200,272.62
Florida: Seminole	600	111,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:															
Coeur d'Alene	857	2,713,167	.....	52,750	14,023	8,000	$11,100	9,624	.....	206,004	127,335.48	9,987.90	3,000.00	.....	441,824.38
Fort Hall	1,819	4,551,711	1,103.97	73,591	51,520	19,250	.....	11,606	11,028	.....	410.00	318.95	.....	434.50	169,262.42
Fort Lapwai	1,413	6,893,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	5,385	.....	122,168	.....	142.74	.....	767.38	128,835.12
Total	4,089	14,158,481	1,103.97	126,341	65,543	27,250	11,472	26,615	11,028	328,172	127,745.48	10,449.59	3,000.00	1,201.88	739,921.92
Iowa: Sac and Fox	365	724,661	25,754.65	8,429	774	11,125	.....	8,176	.....	1,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,183.65
Kansas:															
Haskell Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,731.00
Kickapoo	590	2,072,292	11,132.53	97,984	66,254	.....	.....	2,301	.....	44,904	.....	9,720.08	.....	.....	232,295.61
Potawatomi	755	1,711,000	14,315.03	41,100	16,725	.....	.....	1,200	.....	45,616	14,308.41	14,487.22	.....	.....	147,751.66
Total	1,345	3,783,292	25,447.56	139,084	82,979	.....	.....	10,232	.....	90,520	14,308.41	24,207.30	.....	.....	386,778.27
Michigan:															
Bay Mills	248	8,040	.....	150	.....	33,180	.....	120	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,500.00
Chippewa, Lake Superior	1,097	284,998	189.87	.....	.....	13,000	190	70	.....	.....	.....	33.18	.....	37,006.91	50,489.96
Mount Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,208.00
Total	1,345	293,038	189.87	150	.....	46,180	190	6,398	.....	50	.....	33.18	.....	37,006.91	90,197.96

Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac	978	1,067,196	72,466.08	1,150			105,417	17,365	871		64,468.91	17,794.06			279,532.05
Grand Portage	309	390,691	22,850.00	155		609		3,069	503	742	24,175.84	6,672.77			58,776.61
Leech Lake	1,735	1,533,359	129,038.50	26,160	1,050	36,025	767,490	12,400	869	209	120,879.20	33,363.86			1,127,484.56
Nett Lake	675	808,595	45,892.21	655		10,310		10,321	3,059	40	48,351.68	13,346.14			131,975.03
Pipestone	300	63,994		3,025	340			8,110			24,175.84	6,672.77			42,323.61
Red Lake	1,456	3,535,501	197,410.42	11,300	940	16,100	70,970	21,980	398		154,205.06	28,989.64		72,454.60	574,747.72
Vermillion Lake								2,994							2,994.00
White Earth	5,885	7,740,617	425,182.98	9,608		8,000	46,736	31,924	12,060	148	419,259.61	115,660.82	4,000.00		1,072,579.41
Total	11,338	15,139,953	892,840.19	52,053	2,330	71,044	990,613	108,163	17,760	1,139	855,516.14	222,500.06	4,000.00	72,454.60	3,290,412.99
Montana:															
Blackfeet	2,842	8,958,163			310,024	2,500		22,095	16,102	9,214		10,919.87		7,436.37	378,291.24
Crow	1,693	11,402,945	71,934.00	51,415			90	58,494		178,963	378,721.85	6,231.94	6,000.00	79,578.81	831,428.60
Flathead	2,311	14,699,810	80.00	120,152			12,898	5,846	1,966	24,720	127,833.63			4,343.71	297,839.34
Fort Belknap	1,195	4,091,501		23,600	7,710	2,100		19,895	6,302	19,200		91.30		3,448.73	82,347.03
Fort Peck	1,857	11,408,751		153,855	41,799	5,100		35,054	10,622	10,083	720.00			17,675.72	274,908.72
Tongue River	1,433	3,906,961		42,700	61,750	1,875		21,769	32,653	16,832	20,162.62	2,403.76	83,185.00	19,294.79	302,625.17
Total	11,331	54,468,131	72,014.00	391,722	421,283	11,575	12,988	163,153	67,645	259,012	527,438.10	19,646.87	89,185.00	131,778.13	2,167,440.10
Nebraska:															
Genoa								7,331							7,331.00
Omaha	1,312	4,449,821	8,698.18	76,800				1,380		61,484	1,356.06	1,593.85		1,152.00	152,464.09
Santee	1,479	1,473,251	2,764.25	70,100	1,750	30,600		2,320	1,398	12,500	23,828.56	1,308.77	36,530.00		183,099.58
Winnebago	1,099	6,434,700		107,200	4,700	3,420		2,820		133,419		18,855.89		54.75	270,469.64
Total	3,890	12,357,772	11,462.43	254,100	6,450	34,020		13,851	1,398	207,403	25,184.62	21,758.51	36,530.00	1,206.75	613,364.31
Nevada:															
Carson								6,690							6,690.00
Fallon	415	154,095		2,360	200	50		16,450						1,135.13	20,195.13
Fort McDermitt	337	62,650		9,600		500		31,940	262					709.46	43,011.46
Moapa River	113	16,535		3,500		600		4,102	140					425.67	8,767.67
Nevada	609	655,350		15,950	543	4,500		7,330	1,080	5,181				1,773.65	36,357.65
Walker River	503	360,110		8,600	1,285	2,500		8,710	673	968				1,347.97	24,083.97
Western Shoshone	579	908,126		20,437	4,883			19,263	3,536	5,339				1,702.71	55,160.71
Reno, special agent	5,000	399,900			3,000	2,000			155						5,155.00
Total	7,556	2,556,766		60,447	9,911	10,150		94,485	5,846	11,488				7,094.59	199,421.59
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque								7,848							7,848.00
Albuquerque Pueblos	4,653	2,595,816		100,885	19,533	1,605		86,254	677					3,304.95	212,258.95
Jicarilla	669	1,849,409	5,077.50	5,730	6,607	7,114		20,973	12,073	11,726				24,442.63	93,743.13

[1] 1912 report.

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.												Total.
			Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other industries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	
New Mexico—Con.															
Mescalero	629	$5,208,770	$4,660.00	$12,100	$1,200	$1,335	.....	$7,143	$12,419	$8,250	.....	.....	.....	$472.14	$47,579.14
Navajo (see Arizona)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	2,685	3,045,010	.....	1,337	.....	.....	.....	8,428	4,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,888.54	16,127.54
San Juan	8,000	6,310,536	.....	165,000	42,200	200,200	.....	12,041	6,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,823.00	431,648.00
Santa Fe Pueblos	3,473	443,355	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	11,551	922	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,518.06	17,491.06
Zuni	1,616	1,108,275	.....	52,564	29,290	7,060	.....	22,790	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259.03	113,092.03
Total	21,725	20,561,171	9,737.50	337,616	98,830	219,814	.....	177,028	37,078	19,976	.....	.....	.....	39,708.35	939,787.85
New York: New York	5,419	76,326	20,718.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,221.75	$10,500.00	2,329.82	36,769.75
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,109	880,989	69,216.00	18,623	3,566	800	.....	5,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.93	97,726.93
North Dakota:															
Bismarck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,455.00
Fort Berthold	1,168	3,291,111	17,004.67	18,757	29,850	.....	.....	14,379	1,607	27,716	$105,349.49	6,582.43	.....	22,368.22	243,613.81
Fort Totten	999	1,354,372	30,645.97	86,000	2,750	.....	.....	7,400	97	23,730	22,244.27	6.00	19,670.00	.....	192,543.24
Standing Rock	3,415	17,760,772	197,857.52	84,745	87,000	.....	.....	22,864	10,119	43,472	372,154.99	32,658.33	73,060.00	30,240.88	954,171.72
Turtle Mountain	2,956	5,041,695	16,683.85	137,200	.....	.....	.....	4,450	2,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,116.85
Wahpeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
Total	8,538	27,447,950	262,192.01	326,702	119,600	.....	.....	56,048	14,606	94,918	499,748.75	39,246.76	92,730.00	52,609.10	1,558,400.62
Oklahoma:															
Cantonment	774	1,733,030	39,335.87	12,620	.....	1,300	.....	5,546	.....	47,915	12,799.34	13,340.48	.....	281.35	133,138.04
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,247	3,625,430	75,772.52	45,227	13,750	7,350	.....	9,935	.....	135,253	20,883.13	21,766.04	.....	459.05	330,395.74
Chilocco	.....	7,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,149.00
Kiowa	4,214	19,930,148	124,177.20	29,500	.....	.....	.....	20,113	.....	186,000	79,728.62	166,786.43	.....	.....	606,305.25
Osage	2,038	19,515,586	2,975,552.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500	.....	.....	1,534.58	391,741.12	.....	786,245.44	4,167,573.88
Otoe	449	2,168,175	11,771.86	12,100	40	4,000	.....	1,597	.....	73,790	.....	22,708.85	.....	.....	126,007.71

Pawnee	660	2,123,425	151,977.93	11,814	900		$1,400	4,180		144,036		13,320.87	47,100.00		374,728.80
Ponca	812	4,444,016	21,736.71	11,995	15,565		230	2,460		133,464		9,079.09			194,529.80
Red Moon	151	524,678	5,526.25	3,513	60	420		1,744		15,627					26,890.25
Sac and Fox	657	1,963,023	79,389.81	20,713	2,330			3,236		61,155		47,494.66	200.00	3,905.00	218,423.47
Seger	578	1,816,992	26,595.44	5,500		1,000		6,626		51,114		11.38			90,846.82
Seneca	1,930	1,081,110	158.76	89,360	81,143			11,240				78.26	1,500.00		183,480.02
Shawnee	1,655	2,511,651	995.67	54,180				3,937		29,735					88,847.67
Total	15,165	61,444,901	3,512,990.76	296,522	113,788	14,070	1,630	95,263		878,089	114,945.67	686,327.18	48,800.00	790,890.84	6,553,316.45
Five Civilized Tribes:															
Union Agency		200,521,041	701,986.13					32,709		1,829,352					2,564,047.13
Cherokee Nation	41,796	607,431	(1)					(1)		(1)	34,535.07	41,434.73		3,822.20	79,792.00
Chickasaw Nation	10,989	657,547	(1)					(1)		(1)	613,153.12	10,790.18		67,106.34	691,049.64
Choctaw Nation	26,612	2,390,128	(1)					(1)		(1)	1,860,323.03	15,014.84	10,520.00	87,868.46	1,973,726.33
Creek Nation	18,700	2,695,677	(1)					(1)		(1)	136,105.64	123,647.30		13,453.76	273,206.70
Seminole Nation	3,119	2,182,553	(1)					(1)		(1)	11,646.44	101,475.17		1,275.16	114,396.77
Total Five Tribes	101,216	209,054,377	701,986.13					32,709		1,829,352	2,655,763.30	292,362.22	10,520.00	173,525.92	5,696,218.57
Total Oklahoma	116,381	270,499,278	4,214,976.89	296,522	113,788	14,070	1,630	127,972		2,707,441	2,770,708.97	978,689.40	59,320.00	964,416.76	12,249,535.02
Oregon:															
Klamath	1,112	28,781,546	15,254.18	68,000	91,250	3,650	11,315	7,423	59	4,758		6,502.62		9,751.55	217,963.35
Roseburg	[2] 8,000	2,488,214				5,000		24	197	225					5,446.00
Salem		897						7,785							7,785.00
Siletz	429	701,072	5,729.94					4,346	776	275	475.00	1,591.44			13,193.38
Umatilla	1,124	4,035,920	52,808.93	66,500				3,624		108,213	12,138.70	11,541.38		51.50	254,877.51
Warm Springs	749	3,669,412		12,200	12,247			6,542	1,608	2,418				2,765.74	37,780.74
Total	11,414	39,677,061	73,793.05	146,700	103,497	8,650	11,315	29,744	2,640	115,889	12,613.70	19,635.44		12,568.79	537,045.98
Pennsylvania: Carlisle		24,368						60,974							60,974.00
South Dakota:															
Canton Asylum		1,113			9			500	10,419						10,928.00
Cheyenne River	2,618	10,903,213	68,348.71	20,100	24,200			21,302	21,567	43,162	270,155.32	32,343.53	56,200.00	50,434.38	607,812.94
Crow Creek	978	2,882,842	14,305.73	35,111	47,220	775		8,502	9,638	745	12,830.76	8,976.08	19,670.00		157,773.57
Flandreau	282	98,560	242.87	6,410		700		7,430	909		3,665.93	86.99	5,620.00		25,064.79
Lower Brule	472	1,992,823	2,553.08	14,900	9,500	[3]		3,756	5,255	4,351	8,922.62	1,850.94	11,240.00	6,381.89	68,710.53
Pierre		18						2,150							2,150.00
Pine Ridge	6,940	15,761,317	83,837.67	175,573	363,177	5,000		43,663	84,426	8,408	101,647.04	46,600.53	151,740.00	5,337.62	1,069,409.86

[1] Included in Union Agency.

[2] Includes 5,000 in California.

[3] Unknown.

TABLE 13.—*Valuation of Indian property and incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Value of property and funds belonging to Indians.	Incomes of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.												Total.
			Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Value of crops raised by Indians.	Value of stock sold.	Other industries.	Value of timber sold.	Wages earned.	Value of rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	
South Dakota—Con.															
Rapid City								$3,240							$3,240.00
Rosebud	5,391	$24,203,212	$383,327.52	$80,040	$6,080			30,465	$37,289	$10,929	$418,338.92	$72,488.44	$118,020.00	$116.00	1,157,093.88
Sisseton	2,083	10,710,689	500.84	455,000				9,900		61,677		30,557.96			557,635.80
Springfield								993							993.00
Yankton	1,791	5,442,158	30,210.97	40,450				3,931	951	113,688	25,661.53	14,256.08	39,340.00		268,488.58
Total	20,555	71,995,945	583,327.39	827,584	450,186	$6,475		135,832	170,454	242,960	841,222.12	207,160.55	401,830.00	62,269.89	3,929,300.95
Utah:															
Shivwits	130	20,211		3,252	150	1,600		2,914	482	120					8,518.00
Uintah and Ouray	1,185	6,645,431	61,893.63	55,699	7,071	1,125	$60	5,420	10,267	5,592	321,326.23	94,901.47	22,469.20	6,698.05	592,522.58
Salt Lake, special agent	500	2,510						240							240.00
Total	1,815	6,668,152	61,893.63	58,951	7,221	2,725	60	8,574	10,749	5,712	321,326.23	94,901.47	22,469.20	6,698.05	601,280.58
Washington:															
Colville	2,285	16,854,857	12,000.00	236,737	87,613	4,250		14,127	457	16,270	6,807.94			4,469.26	382,731.20
Cushman	3,071	7,054,080	187.88	8,520	2,465	24,860		8,448	16		9,288.44	6,977.73			60,763.05
Neah Bay	703	387,075		3,240	1,000	27,800		2,448	378						34,866.00
Spokane	637	3,268,776		21,886	3,900			2,006	1,372	2,887	4,624.60		1,000.00	91.00	37,766.60
Tulalip	1,494	3,260,787		26,564	2,162	83,827		9,831		450					122,834.00
Yakima	3,052	15,866,273		178,400		802	31	4,464	139	100,892				16,907.33	301,635.33
Total	11,242	46,691,848	12,187.88	475,347	97,140	141,539	31	41,324	2,362	120,499	20,720.98	6,977.73	1,000.00	21,467.59	940,596.18
Wisconsin:															
Carter	291	33,804						1,920				2,530.60			4,450.60
Hayward	1,252	733,745		1,935	5,460	5,525	12,346	31,827	415						57,508.00
Keshena	2,298	10,156,197	61,256.80	21,048	6,271	3,715		97,654	2,868			86,464.24		382,827.12	662,104.16
Lac du Flambeau	706	769,293		4,360		8,700	140,600	4,628	502						158,790.00
La Pointe	1,192	4,404,896		27,354	795	2,438	417,612	61,184	235	1,551					511,169.00

Oneida	2,422	1,688,844	996.71			1,600		5,695		106					8,397.71
Red Cliff	501	341.826		7,815		5,510		36,341	266						49,932.00
Tomah	1,268	556,995	30,017.12					150				25,108.45			55,275.57
Wittenberg								3,000							3,000.00
Total	9,930	18,685,600	92,270.63	62,512	12,526	27,488	570,558	242,399	4,286	1,657		114,103.29		382,827.12	1,510,627.04
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,715	2,972,065	276.00	36,074		17,908		48,495	12,976	37,065	58,389.18		43,725.00	28,447.48	283,355.66
Grand total	303,340	666,931.263	6,472,801.37	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369.47	1,830,583.84	780,560.00	1,940,596.91	32,756,295.59

COMPARISONS.

Total, 1912	300,930	643,684,037	5,044,424.00	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489.24	1,740,296.27	594,560.00	1,694,081.95	27,528,517.46
Total, 1911	296,320	678,564,253	4,207,512.34	1,951,762	[1] 900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642.17	1,911,909.28	1,177,561.45	2,051,015.21	25,300,436.45
Total, 1900	247,522	[2]	1,507,542.68	[3] 1,408,865	[2]	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	[2]	1,387,349.37	2,702,648.82	797,209.92	10,599,528.79
Total, 1890	230,437	[2]	[2]	[3] 1,507,072	[2]	131,374	193,460	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1,475,329.31	[2]	[2]	3,307,235.31

[1] Estimated. [2] No data available. [3] Overestimated.

TABLE 14.—*Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.			Acreage agricultural lands.			Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by one Indian.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.		
Arizona:											
Camp Verde		110	110					[1] 14	[1] 14	20	1
Colorado River	115		115	4,860	95,300	100,160	639		639	144	55
Fort Apache		467	467		2,500	2,500		1,800	1,800	450	30
Fort Mojave	221		221	15,095		15,095	80		80	50	6
Havasupai		51	51		300	300		270	270	87	15
Kaibab		29	29		40	40		100	100	23	10
Leupp		513	513		520	520		700	700	350	2
Moqui		1,531	1,531		4,000	4,000		4,000	4,000	1,500	3
Navajo		3,375	3,375		10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	2,000	10
Pima		1,232	1,232		15,000	15,000		15,000	15,000	870	80
Salt River	191	140	331	7,443	4,566	12,009	5,273	1,611	6,884	269	138
San Carlos		664	664		7,220	7,220		1,251	1,251	249	26
San Xavier	910	615	1,525	52,220	31,556	83,776	3,700	2,700	6,400	775	45
Truxton Canyon		104	104		140	140		90	90	45	5
Western Navajo		1,650	1,650		20,300	20,300		1,000	1,000	400	10
Total	1,437	10,481	11,918	79,618	191,442	271,060	9,692	38,536	48,228	7,232	
California:											
Bishop	[2]	[2]	[2]	6,000		6,000		1,950	1,950	150	80
Campo		55	55		1,618	1,618		168	168	31	14
Digger		14	14		43	43		23	23	15	21
Fort Bidwell	75	89	164	12,300		12,300	1,040		1,040	104	100
Fort Yuma	224	5	229	8,090		8,090	211		211	64	30
Hoopa Valley	219	90	309	1,400	1,360	2,760	200	1,260	1,460	400	50
Malki		187	187		14,768	14,768		1,324	1,324	140	60
Pala	99	107	206	2,357	217	2,574	1,740	620	2,360	92	62
Pechanga	31	58	89	300	230	530	400	130	530	26	50
Round Valley	160	264	424	5,388		5,388	1,200		1,200	80	240
Soboba		142	142		1,990	1,990		1,890	1,890	82	80
Tule River		43	43		260	260		160	160	20	15
Volcan [3]		183	183		1,770	1,770		1,770	1,770	124	40
Total	808	1,237	2,045	35,835	22,256	58,091	4,791	9,295	14,086	1,328	

Colorado:											
Navajo Springs	.....	80	80	.....	40,030	40,030	.....	20	20	20	4
Southern Ute	74	.....	74	[4] 14,600	.....	14,600	1,800	.....	1,800	71	120
Total	74	80	154	14,600	40,030	54,630	1,800	20	1,820	91	.....
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene	150	.....	150	65,751	.....	65,751	4,240	.....	4,240	67	240
Fort Hall	390	.....	390	38,280	.....	38,280	6,880	.....	6,880	273	160
Fort Lapwai	[4] 147	5	152	135,596	2,500	138,096	5,411	400	5,811	229	320
Total	687	5	692	239,627	2,500	242,127	16,531	400	16,931	569	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	104	104	.....	2,632	2,632	.....	719	719	40	69
Kansas:											
Kickapoo	117	14	131	27,628	.....	27,628	7,530	.....	7,530	166	380
Potawatomi	156	.....	156	29,132	.....	29,132	10,073	.....	10,073	95	320
Total	273	14	287	56,760	.....	56,760	17,603	.....	17,603	261	.....
Michigan:											
Bay Mills	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa, Lake Superior	53	237	290	611	.....	611	611	.....	611	25	70
Total	119	237	356	611	.....	611	611	.....	611	25	70
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac	144	73	217	10,000	.....	10,000	70	.....	70	20	20
Grand Portage	70	.....	70	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	17	
Leech Lake	371	.....	371	7,426	.....	7,426	2,726	.....	2,726	326	20
Nett Lake	109	12	121	25	5	30	25	5	30	12	1
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	55	70	125	960	.....	960	860	.....	860	25	100
Red Lake	.....	309	309	.....	103,955	103,955	.....	850	850	125	16
White Earth	645	196	841	200,000	3,000	203,000	2,400	.....	2,400	300	8
Total	1,394	660	2,054	218,441	106,960	325,401	6,111	855	6,966	825	.....
Montana:											
Blackfeet	489	39	528	69,000	575,406	644,406	5,000	.....	5,000	20	250
Crow	395	.....	395	153,307	.....	153,307	4,875	.....	4,875	325	200
Flathead	550	1	551	173,000	909,660	1,082,660	31,479	.....	31,479	759	160
Fort Belknap	.....	266	266	.....	90,000	90,000	.....	1,500	1,500	150	160
Fort Peck	365	.....	365	283,000	486,668	769,668	8,346	.....	8,346	151	360
Tongue River	.....	200	200	.....	23,000	23,000	.....	3,500	3,500	300	60
Total	1,799	506	2,305	678,307	2,084,734	2,763,041	49,700	5,000	54,700	1,705	.....

[1] School land. [2] Not reported. [3] 1912 report. [4] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 14.—*Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.			Acreage agricultural lands.			Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by one Indian.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.		
Nebraska:											
Omaha	349	.....	349	72,819	160	72,979	18,234	.....	18,234	260	320
Santee	246	87	333	31,150	.....	31,150	12,880	.....	12,880	279	360
Winnebago	228	51	279	102,509	244	102,753	12,734	10	12,744	209	240
Total	823	138	961	206,478	404	206,882	43,848	10	43,858	748	.....
Nevada:											
Fallon	126	.....	126	4,640	918	5,558	680	18	698	77	40
Fort McDermitt	30	39	69	1,995	500	2,495	795	30	825	146	10
Moapa River	.....	35	35	.....	600	600	.....	130	130	20	15
Nevada	.....	142	142	.....	21,000	21,000	.....	600	600	200	54
Walker River	100	40	140	5,300	.....	5,300	800	.....	800	80	20
Western Shoshone	.....	144	144	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	15,000	15,000	150	125
Reno, special agent	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,700	.....	1,700	400	.....	400	100	.....
Total	256	400	656	13,635	38,018	51,653	2,675	15,778	18,453	773	.....
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque Pueblos	368	937	1,305	1,100	19,400	20,500	1,100	19,400	20,500	875	20
Jicarilla	176	1	177	2,750	.....	2,750	650	.....	650	75	20
Mescalero	.....	140	140	.....	9,210	9,210	.....	1,120	1,120	92	35
Pueblo Bonito	(1)	(1)	(1)	300	100	400	300	100	400	200	20
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	5,000	5,000	1,000	5
Santa Fe Pueblos	.....	980	980	.....	6,400	6,400	.....	6,400	6,400	1,000	10
Zuni	.....	490	490	.....	8,000	8,000	.....	3,400	3,400	450	26
Total	544	2,548	3,092	4,150	48,110	52,260	2,050	35,420	37,470	3,692	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	450	450	.....	5,500	5,500	.....	5,500	5,500	390	100
North Dakota:											
Fort Berthold	217	.....	217	155,475	.....	155,475	3,000	.....	3,000	100	320
Fort Totten	200	30	230	52,207	.....	52,207	8,000	.....	8,000	200	180
Standing Rock	750	.....	750	1,048,239	.....	1,048,239	13,957	.....	13,957	733	300
Turtle Mountain	419	16	435	436,200	.....	436,200	72,000	.....	72,000	500	250
Total	1,586	496	2,082	1,692,121	.....	1,692,121	96,957	.....	96,957	1,923	.....

Oklahoma:											
Cantonment	176		176	57,419		57,419	2,919		2,919	125	150
Cheyenne and Arapaho	288	1	289	77,838		77,838	5,930		5,930	194	250
Kiowa	827	2	829	500,000		500,000	20,350		20,350	1,003	120
Osage	490		490	201,360		201,360	(1)		(1)	(1)	
Otoe	80		80	43,390		43,390	1,660		1,660	42	90
Pawnee	137		137	32,115		32,115	2,504		2,504	87	130
Ponca	177		177	105,068		105,068	4,992		4,992	148	320
Red Moon	43		43	12,280		12,280	726		726	54	90
Sac and Fox	130	2	132	53,595		53,595	10,806		10,806	130	320
Seger	130		130	65,388		65,388	2,775		2,775	110	160
Seneca	279	32	311	79,876		79,876	9,515		9,515	173	200
Shawnee	285	261	546	90,186	200	90,386	17,695		17,695	1,317	500
Total	3,042	298	3,340	1,318,515	200	1,318,715	79,872		79,872	3,383	
Oregon:											
Klamath	187	46	233	10,000		10,000	2,750		2,750	80	85
Roseburg	(1)	(1)	(1)	15,000	200	15,200	500	200	700	30	40
Siletz	83		83	4,000		4,000	345		345	42	80
Umatilla	172	22	194	75,000	1,000	76,000	8,100		8,100	90	650
Warm Springs	146	14	160	61,696	10,000	71,696	6,000		6,000	100	225
Total	588	82	670	165,696	11,200	176,896	17,695	200	17,895	342	
South Dakota:											
Cheyenne River	532	7	539	3,300		3,300	3,300		3,300	550	250
Crow Creek	200		200	3,000		3,000	2,919		2,919	198	200
Flandreau		72	72		1,200	1,200		910	910	20	160
Lower Brule	97		97	45,696		45,696	1,272		1,272	113	80
Pine Ridge	1,350	25	1,375	(2)	(2)	(2)	8,605		8,605	1,245	240
Rosebud [3]	930		930	1,217,267	124,240	1,341,507	16,107		16,107	921	640
Sisseton	450	23	473	134,273		134,273	29,948		29,948	370	320
Yankton	366	12	378	40,500		40,500	4,100		4,100	135	200
Total	3,925	139	4,064	1,444,036	125,440	1,569,476	66,251	910	67,161	3,552	
Utah:											
Shivwits		41	41		1,270	1,270		106	106	18	12
Uintah and Ouray	336	5	341	81,079	[4] 10,000	91,079	5,326		5,326	145	160
Total	336	46	382	81,079	11,270	92,349	5,236	106	5,422	163	

[1] Unknown. [2] Not reported. [3] 1912 report. [4] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 14.—*Farming by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.			Acreage agricultural lands.			Acreage agricultural lands cultivated by Indians.			Number Indians farming for themselves.	Largest acreage farmed by one Indian.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.		
Washington:											
Colville	508	48	556	107,300	97,100	204,400	20,230	[1] 1,500	21,730	506	400
Cushman	240	116	356	13,806	.....	13,806	960	.....	960	91	50
Neah Bay	100	87	187	3,730	250	3,980	200	170	370	28	40
Spokane	148	.....	148	5,300	.....	5,300	3,500	.....	3,500	76	220
Tulalip	149	221	370	11,584	2	11,586	2,279	.....	2,279	151	116
Yakima	720	59	779	130,000	6,000	136,000	9,000	.....	9,000	200	160
Total	1,865	531	2,396	271,720	103,352	375,072	36,169	1,670	37,839	1,052	.....
Wisconsin:											
Hayward	255	70	325	51,800	.....	51,800	400	.....	400	40	40
Keshena	.....	400	400	.....	1,610	1,610	.....	1,610	1,610	300	50
Lac du Flambeau	95	8	103	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	45	12
La Pointe	[2]	[2]	[2]	5,000	1,750	6,750	2,020	1,250	3,270	115	99
Oneida	585	83	668	65,312	.....	65,312	10,000	.....	10,000	400	.....
Red Cliff	65	58	123	400	.....	400	200	.....	200	32	20
Total	1,000	619	1,619	122,762	3,360	126,122	12,870	2,860	15,730	932	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	312	12	324	131,551	75,700	207,251	7,500	.....	7,500	190	120
Grand total	20,868	19,083	39,951	6,775,542	2,873,108	9,648,650	478,052	117,279	595,331	29,216	.....
COMPARISON.											
Total, 1912	20,438	19,463	39,901	6,661,032	2,042,963	8,703,995	431,500	[1] 127,003	558,503	28,051	.....
Total, 1911	14,171	14,373	28,544	6,311,591	2,533,328	8,844,919	265,080	117,945	383,025	24,489	.....
Total, 1900[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343,351	[4] 10,835	.....
Total, 1890[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,613	[4] 5,554	.....

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Only items reported.
[4] Families actually living upon, and cultivating lands in severalty.

TABLE 15.—*Quantity and value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Quantity.						Value.			Disposition of crops.		
	Hay, etc.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley and rye.	Vegetables and miscellaneous.	On alloted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:	*Tons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*						
Camp Verde		500				1,000		$490	$490	$400	$90	
Colorado River	1,121	4,629		1,000	975	60,000	$18,594	2,166	20,760	15,860	4,900	
Fort Apache	550	2,057	3,750			171,000		31,230	31,230	12,530	18,700	
Fort Mojave	20	1,666				20,500	5,800		5,800	5,300	500	
Havasupai	40	3,988				16,800		3,893	3,893	3,493	300	$100
Kaibab	25	100	20					630	630	630		
Leupp [1]												
Moqui [1]												
Navajo	200	15,000	2,000			60,000		24,200	24,200	23,200	1,000	
Pima	1,500	5,000	31,250		5,625	72,000		51,900	51,900	29,000	22,900	
Salt River	1,621	4,273	39,093		5,666	55,600	49,534	12,623	62,157	7,987	54,170	
San Carlos	176	25,493	9,910		4,302			29,296	29,296			29,296
San Xavier	1,600	2,500	19,000			7,400	26,750	26,650	53,400	30,000	13,400	10,000
Truxton Canyon						(1)		1,000	1,000	800	200	
Western Navajo	100	11,250				85,000		10,050	10,050	8,000	2,000	50
Total	6,953	76,456	86,023	1,000	16,568	549,300	100,678	194,128	294,806	137,200	118,160	39,446
California:												
Bishop	300	600				12,000	4,050		4,050	(1)	(1)	4,050
Campo	96					40,000		4,590	4,590	350		4,240
Digger	8					6,722		382	382	301	57	24
Fort Bidwell	800		[2] 1,000			12,000	5,550	100	5,650	3,750	1,900	
Fort Yuma	18	1,500	1,500		750	5,300	3,045	2,840	5,885	5,100	785	
Hoopa Valley	470		500	5,000		45,000	1,850	10,800	12,650	4,300	6,350	2,000
Malki	564	255				396,353		17,662	17,662	7,492	7,170	3,000
Pala	666	2,100	2,700		125	22,600	21,180		21,180	4,195	9,210	7,775
Pechanga		200		7,333	3,000	740	2,550	2,400	4,950	600	4,350	
Round Valley	1,225		1,200		1,888	1,200	11,805		11,805	8,750	3,055	
Soboba	580	480				54,400		12,725	12,725	9,660	2,832	233
Tule River	40					60,500		1,600	1,600	1,600		
Volcan [1]												
Total	4,767	5,135	6,900	12,333	5,763	656,815	50,030	53,099	103,129	46,098	35,709	21,322

[1] Not reported.

[2] Includes oats and barley.

TABLE 15.—*Quantity and value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Quantity.						Value.			Disposition of crops.		
	Hay, etc.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley and rye.	Vegetables and miscellaneous.	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Colorado:	*Tons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*						
Navajo Springs	10					(1)		$300	$300	$300		
Southern Ute	700	(1)	(1)			(1)	$4,200		4,200	(1)	(1)	$4,200
Total	710						4,200	300	4,500	300		4,200
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene	2,500		8,000	70,000		361,500	52,750		52,750	22,750	$30,000	
Fort Hall	8,483		19,908	27,658	200	507,400	68,591	5,000	73,591	14,700	55,200	3,691
Total	10,983		27,908	97,658	200	868,900	121,341	5,000	126,341	37,450	85,200	3,691
Iowa: Sac and Fox	52	15,202	235	4,059		20,700		8,429	8,429	1,641	6,668	120
Kansas:												
Kickapoo	1,825	122,900	19,642	16,470			97,984		97,984	50,803	40,689	6,492
Potawatomi	1,350	50,000	12,000	12,000		(1)	41,100		41,100	17,000	21,000	3,100
Total	3,175	172,900	31,642	28,470			138,084		139,084	67,803	61,689	9,592
Michigan: Bay Mills						1,800	150		150	150		
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac						130,000	1,150		1,150	800	350	
Grand Portage	4					1,000	155		155	155		
Leech Lake	500	330				(1)	25,610	550	26,160	23,450	2,710	
Nett Lake						45,400	500	155	655	530		125
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)		1,200	2,000	1,500	900	10,000	3,025		3,025	1,025	2,000	
Red Lake	1,000	2,500		400		18,000		11,300	11,300	11,300		
White Earth [2]	792	600	490	6,952		212,304	9,608		9,608	5,108	4,500	
Total	2,296	4,630	2,490	8,852	900	456,704	40,048	12,005	52,053	42,368	9,560	125
Montana:												
Blackfeet [1]												
Crow	5,712		10,228	22,308		63,000	51,415		51,415	29,515	14,500	7,400
Flathead	3,400		73,862	84,207	9,594	201,616	120,152		120,152	(1)	(1)	120,152
Fort Belknap	3,000		1,000	13,333		52,000		23,600	23,600	10,000	13,000	600
Fort Peck	2,030	1,200	35,649	73,044	660	4,572,400	153,855		153,855	21,000	132,855	

Tongue River	3,500	.....	500	2,500	375	(1)	.....	42,700	42,700	38,700	4,000	.....
Total	17,642	1,200	121,239	195,392	10,629	4,889,016	325,422	66,300	391,722	99,215	164,355	128,152
Nebraska:												
Omaha	600	170,000	600	1,000	1,600	18,000	76,800	.....	76,800	23,040	46,080	7,680
Santee	.....	170,000	6,000	8,000	.....	.....	70,100	.....	70,100	35,000	34,000	1,100
Winnebago	1,000	205,500	2,500	20,000	.....	220,000	107,000	200	107,200	55,000	46,200	6,000
Total	1,600	545,500	9,100	29,000	1,600	238,000	253,900	200	254,100	113,040	126,280	14,780
Nevada:												
Fallon	195	.....	1,125	.....	.....	20,500	2,150	210	2,360	1,710	650	.....
Fort McDermitt	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	730,000	8,800	800	9,600	5,000	4,600	.....
Moapa River	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	3,500	3,500	1,500	2,000	.....
Nevada	1,400	.....	200	.....	300	80,000	.....	15,950	15,950	12,000	3,950	.....
Walker River	600	.....	900	.....	350	16,000	8,600	.....	8,600	2,600	6,000	.....
Western Shoshone	3,000	.....	1,062	373	1,000	(1)	.....	20,437	20,437	12,937	7,500	.....
Total	5,755	.....	3,287	373	1,650	846,500	19,550	40,897	60,447	35,747	24,700	.....
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,430	38,900	33,250	.....	.....	250,000	6,685	94,200	100,885	56,146	38,239	6,500
Jicarilla	300	200	100	1,000	.....	35,000	5,730	.....	5,730	4,880	850	.....
Mescalero	40	.....	.....	32,000	.....	100,000	.....	12,100	12,100	7,100	5,000	.....
Pueblo Bonito	.....	563	.....	.....	.....	(1)	1,250	87	1,337	1,337	.....	.....
San Juan	400	60,000	15,000	.....	.....	510,000	.....	165,000	165,000	142,000	19,500	3,500
Zuni	.....	13,440	20,250	5,000	.....	980,000	.....	52,564	52,564	35,044	8,760	8,760
Total	2,170	113,103	68,600	38,000	.....	1,875,000	13,665	323,951	337,616	246,507	72,349	18,760
North Carolina: Cherokee	64	19,500	845	320	202	101,012	.....	18,623	18,623	12,000	4,000	2,623
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold	.....	1,000	5,441	14,002	.....	5,543	18,757	.....	18,757	8,990	9,767	.....
Fort Totten	3,000	2,000	43,000	14,000	75,000	.....	86,000	.....	86,000	40,000	46,000	.....
Standing Rock	.....	34,420	45,254	27,162	.....	1,589,968	84,745	.....	84,745	24,245	20,500	40,000
Turtle Mountain	.....	.....	57,500	83,333	9,375	4,730,420	137,200	.....	137,200	44,000	93,200	.....
Total	3,000	37,420	151,195	138,497	84,375	6,325,931	326,702	.....	326,702	117,235	169,467	40,000
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment	390	21,043	.....	1,000	.....	.....	12,620	.....	12,620	10,000	2,620	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	.....	96,880	5,000	.....	.....	(1)	45,227	.....	45,227	10,227	35,000	.....
Kiowa	1,000	21,000	.....	2,000	.....	40,000	29,500	.....	29,500	29,500	.....	.....
Otoe	.....	9,714	3,500	5,000	.....	3,600	12,100	.....	12,100	4,100	4,000	4,000
Pawnee	250	17,375	.....	.....	.....	19,600	11,814	.....	11,814	3,110	8,704	.....
Ponca	244	82,895	.....	1,250	.....	9,413	11,995	.....	11,995	6,000	5,995	.....
Red Moon	45	5,900	.....	.....	.....	5,100	3,513	.....	3,513	2,100	1,300	113
Sac and Fox	893	9,000	.....	.....	.....	42,700	20,713	.....	20,713	5,180	15,333	200
Seger	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	1,500	5,500	.....	5,500	4,000	1,500	.....

[1] Not reported.

[2] 1912 report.

TABLE 15.—*Quantity and value of crops raised by Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Quantity.						Value.			Disposition of crops.		
	Hay, etc.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley and rye.	Vegetables and miscellaneous.	On allotted land.	On unallotted land.	Total.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Oklahoma—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*						
Seneca	2,730	58,100	16,637	6,100	.....	27,800	$89,360	.....	$89,360	$66,890	$22,470	.....
Shawnee	240	49,300	.....	6,200	.....	867,700	54,180	.....	54,180	26,500	27,680	.....
Total	5,792	381,207	25,137	21,550	.....	1,017,413	296,522	.....	296,522	167,607	124,602	$4,313
Oregon:												
Klamath	11,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	68,000	.....	68,000	53,000	10,000	5,000
Umatilla	2,500	.....	60,000	.....	.....	(1)	66,500	.....	66,500	32,000	34,500	.....
Warm Springs	300	.....	5,000	6,000	(1)	90,000	12,200	.....	12,200	6,890	5,310	.....
Total	14,500	.....	65,000	6,000	.....	90,000	146,700	.....	146,700	91,890	49,810	5,000
South Dakota:												
Cheyenne River	2,110	2,000	.....	.....	.....	375,000	20,100	.....	20,100	18,900	1,000	200
Crow Creek	4,300	9,500	700	450	210	315,000	35,111	.....	35,111	20,111	10,000	5,000
Flandreau	60	9,000	.....	1,000	800	120,000	.....	6,410	6,410	3,000	3,410	.....
Lower Brule	700	10,000	.....	.....	.....	600,000	14,900	.....	14,900	14,000	900	.....
Pine Ridge	25,607	15,348	295	24,875	.....	2,362,980	175,573	.....	175,573	165,573	10,000	.....
Rosebud	10,000	30,000	4,500	30,000	.....	816,000	80,040	.....	80,040	80,040	.....	.....
Sisseton	.....	.....	[2] 650,000	.....	.....	.....	455,000	.....	455,000	118,250	332,750	4,000
Yankton	.....	65,000	12,000	10,000	8,000	(1)	40,450	.....	40,450	30,450	10,000	.....
Total	42,777	140,848	667,495	66,325	9,010	4,588,980	821,174	$6,410	827,584	450,324	368,060	9,200
Utah:												
Shivwits	120	100	200	140	.....	20,000	.....	3,252	3,252	1,652	300	1,300
Uintah and Ouray	4,700	.....	6,025	27,650	100	60,880	55,699	.....	55,699	34,129	20,194	1,376
Total	4,820	100	6,225	27,790	100	80,880	55,699	3,252	58,951	35,781	20,494	2,676
Washington:												
Colville	6,200	400	34,500	142,500	.....	250,000	170,720	66,017	236,737	118,900	116,672	1,165
Cushman	370	.....	.....	7,333	.....	170,600	8,520	.....	8,520	6,170	2,350	.....
Neah Bay	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	3,240	.....	3,240	3,240	.....	.....
Spokane	1,040	945	5,880	11,510	.....	174,800	21,886	.....	21,886	13,106	8,780	.....
Tulalip	1,197	.....	134	16,938	417	398,000	26,564	.....	26,564	11,650	14,000	914
Yakima	16,150	.....	[2] 25,666	.....	.....	(1)	178,400	.....	178,400	125,000	48,400	5,000
Total	25,207	1,345	66,180	178,281	417	1,017,400	409,330	66,017	475,347	278,066	190,202	7,079

Wisconsin:												
Hayward	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	210,900	1,935	.....	1,935	1,835	100	.....
Keshena	507	10,188	457	4,105	735	1,017,520	.....	21,048	21,048	15,715	5,333	.....
Lac du Flambeau	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	405,000	4,360	.....	4,360	4,060	300	.....
La Pointe	1,200	.....	1,755	.....	.....	288,150	16,719	10,635	27,354	10,941	10,942	5,471
Red Cliff	250	200	.....	200	.....	195,000	7,815	.....	7,815	5,190	2,625	.....
Total	2,112	10,788	2,212	4,305	735	2,116,570	30,829	31,683	62,512	37,741	19,300	5,471
Wyoming: Shoshone	4,100	.....	1,500	11,150	.....	.....	36,074	.....	36,074	9,018	27,056	.....
Grand total	158,478	1,525,334	1,343,213	869,355	132,149	[3] 25,740,921	3,191,098	830,294	4,021,392	2,027,181	1,677,661	316,550

[1] Not reported. [2] Includes other grain. [3] Does not include quantity melons, pumpkins, and squash, valued at $6,575.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
Arizona:								
Camp Verde	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$914
Colorado River	115	.....	8	8	.....	1,000	1,000	23,650
Fort Apache	467	547	496	1,043	.....	510,100	510,100	268,655
Fort Mojave	221	2	67	69	1,000	.....	1,000	16,858
Havasupai	51	.....	69	69	.....	138,240	138,240	11,025
Kaibab	29	.....	80	80	.....	40,960	40,960	8,500
Leupp	513	300	.....	300	.....	75,100	75,100	93,900
Moqui	1,531	1,500	500	2,000	.....	1,588,320	1,588,320	415,750
Navajo	3,375	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	4,990,000	4,990,000	3,240,000
Pima	1,232	822	900	1,722	.....	316,960	316,960	410,095
Salt River	331	1	251	252	17,050	29,648	46,698	40,134
San Carlos	664	25	600	625	.....	742,268	742,268	57,200
San Xavier	1,525	450	850	1,300	306,520	35,566	342,086	293,195
Truxton Canyon	104	.....	1	1	.....	[1] 25	[1] 25	2,200
Western Navajo	1,650	2,000	500	2,500	.....	3,039,647	3,039,647	406,175
Total	11,918	11,647	4,322	15,969	324,570	11,507,834	11,832,404	5,288,251
California:								
Bishop	.....	3	447	450	9,530	.....	9,530	35,596
Campo	55	1	40	41	.....	13,688	13,688	7,365
Digger	14	.....	4	4	.....	220	220	44
Fort Bidwell	164	2	40	42	[1] 18,000	.....	18,000	17,775
Fort Yuma	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,925	1,925	13,880
Hoopa Valley	309	.....	212	212	1,600	3,000	4,600	55,375
Malki	187	.....	105	105	.....	7,664	7,664	25,291
Pala	206	.....	86	86	474	2,617	3,091	40,732
Pechanga	89	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	3,122
Round Valley	424	12	100	112	39,612	80	39,692	65,540
Soboba	142	25	107	132	.....	9,825	9,825	36,812
Tule River	43	15	15	30	.....	15,000	15,000	58,100
Volcan [2]	183	4	8	12	.....	1,650	1,650	29,357
Total	2,045	62	1,194	1,256	69,216	55,669	124,885	388,989
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs	80	.....	90	90	.....	[1] 210,010	210,010	40,275
Southern Ute	74	7	66	73	2,000	.....	2,000	47,881
Total	154	7	156	163	2,000	210,010	212,010	88,156
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene	150	42	304	346	42,772	.....	42,772	80,565
Fort Hall	390	6	120	126	337,040	103,120	440,160	192,800
Fort Lapwai	152	.....	600	600	1,000	5,000	6,000	221,460
Total	692	48	1,024	1,072	380,812	108,120	488,932	494,825
Iowa: Sac and Fox	104	.....	50	50	.....	1,255	1,255	14,971
Kansas:								
Kickapoo	131	.....	135	135	1,577	.....	1,577	151,062
Potawatomi	156	.....	.....	.....	[1] 8,834	.....	8,834	68,340
Total	287	.....	135	135	10,411	.....	10,411	219,402
Michigan:								
Bay Mills	66	.....	6	6	240	.....	240	640
Chippewa, Lake Superior	290	.....	175	175	.....	.....	.....	17,955
Total	356	.....	181	181	240	.....	240	18,595
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac	217	.....	50	50	1,000	.....	1,000	4,350
Grand Portage	70	.....	5	5	800	.....	800	268
Leech Lake	371	.....	137	137	6,718	.....	6,718	32,533
Nett Lake	121	.....	18	18	930	.....	930	5,753
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	125	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4,194
Red Lake	309	.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	29,700
White Earth	841	.....	400	400	.....	.....	.....	38,960
Total	2,054	.....	814	814	9,448	.....	9,448	115,758

[1] Overestimated last year.

[2] 1912 report.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Con.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
Montana:								
Blackfeet	528	1,050	1,589	2,639	847,240	121,214	968,454	$634,420
Crow	395	37	275	312	324,167	.....	324,167	361,686
Flathead	551	1,500	400	1,900	162,526	96,500	259,026	930,000
Fort Belknap	266	30	530	560	.....	127,688	127,688	101,250
Fort Peck	365	100	200	300	[1] 70,000	[1] 80,000	150,000	379,465
Tongue River	200	465	28	493	.....	[1] 349,500	349,500	450,100
Total	2,305	3,182	3,022	6,204	1,403,933	774,902	2,178,835	2,856,921
Nebraska:								
Omaha	349	.....	.....	.....	4,900	280	5,180	163,782
Santee	333	.....	115	115	14,450	.....	14,450	30,150
Winnebago	279	.....	209	209	2,449	.....	2,449	124,936
Total	961	.....	324	324	21,799	280	22,079	318,868
Nevada:								
Fallon	126	.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	3,465
Fort McDermitt	69	.....	150	150	1,800	1,030	2,830	5,200
Moapa River	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	470	1,935
Nevada	142	.....	20	20	.....	120,000	120,000	9,154
Walker River	140	.....	50	50	2,000	.....	2,000	18,905
Western Shoshone	144	.....	140	140	.....	75,000	75,000	118,550
Reno, special agent	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	11,300	.....	11,300	24,900
Total	656	.....	1,424	1,424	15,100	196,500	211,600	182,109
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,305	206	658	864	30,862	379,012	409,874	276,385
Jicarilla	177	10	20	30	100,577	15,000	115,577	54,752
Mescalero	140	6	92	98	.....	46,810	46,810	67,570
Pueblo Bonito	.....	2,985	.....	2,985	448,000	1,000,000	1,448,000	608,510
San Juan	.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	.....	3,810,000	3,810,000	2,186,550
Santa Fe Pueblos	980	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	37,440	37,440	141,250
Zuni	490	800	400	1,200	.....	114,600	114,600	163,775
Total	3,092	5,007	3,170	8,177	579,439	5,402,862	5,982,301	3,498,792
North Carolina:								
Cherokee	450	.....	300	300	.....	40,000	40,000	30,044
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold	217	250	188	438	194,789	161,495	356,284	332,850
Fort Totten	230	.....	250	250	12,000	.....	12,000	104,350
Standing Rock	750	900	1,500	2,400	1,094,277	162,287	[1] 1,256,564	1,474,000
Turtle Mountain	435	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	15,000	132,151
Total	2,082	1,150	1,938	3,088	1,316,066	323,782	1,639,848	2,043,351
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment	176	.....	.....	.....	4,385	.....	4,385	39,169
Cheyenne and Arapaho	289	.....	250	250	19,000	.....	19,000	158,253
Kiowa	829	35	150	185	82,000	.....	82,000	300,000
Osage	490	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	175,000
Otoe	80	.....	110	110	3,000	160	3,160	37,280
Pawnee	137	.....	115	115	7,120	.....	7,120	47,789
Ponca	177	.....	195	195	7,980	.....	7,980	186,120
Red Moon	43	.....	2	2	1,240	.....	1,240	20,832
Sac and Fox	132	.....	91	91	3,051	.....	3,051	36,650
Seger	130	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	69,580
Seneca	311	.....	238	238	5,221	201	5,422	168,738
Shawnee	546	.....	457	457	[3] 28,010	.....	28,010	76,320
Total[4]	3,340	35	1,608	1,643	181,007	361	181,368	1,315,731

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 16.—*Indians engaged in stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Con.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied male adults on reservation.	Indians engaged in stock raising.			Acreage of lands used by Indians for grazing.			Value of stock grazed by Indians.
		As principal means of support.	As partial means of support.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.	
Oregon:								
Klamath	233	260	40	300	56,900	151,000	207,900	$348,933
Roseburg	(1)	5	25	30	18,000	.....	18,000	25,000
Siletz	83	2	40	42	21,375	.....	21,375	17,940
Umatilla	194	.....	300	300	25,600	73,600	99,200	12,000
Warm Springs	160	.....	205	205	129,696	69,360	199,056	62,620
Total	670	267	610	877	251,571	293,960	545,531	466,493
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cheyenne River	539	.....	.....	.....	582,835	259,629	842,464	987,890
Crow Creek	200	.....	180	180	265,092	15,873	280,965	273,820
Flandreau	72	.....	66	66	.....	200	200	6,350
Lower Brule	97	212	107	319	44,424	.....	[2] 44,424	150,625
Pine Ridge	1,375	4,210	2,600	6,810	2,139,670	488,835	[2] 2,628,505	1,537,937
Rosebud [3]	930	700	650	1,350	401,394	124,240	525,634	554,380
Sisseton	473	.....	50	50	49,000	.....	49,000	199,896
Yankton	378	.....	350	350	11,000	.....	11,000	264,510
Total	4,064	5,122	4,003	9,125	3,493,415	888,777	4,382,192	3,975,418
Utah:								
Shivwits	41	.....	20	20	.....	6,200	6,200	2,061
Uintah and Ouray	341	22	126	148	37,674	[4] 218,080	255,754	138,358
Salt Lake, special agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510
Total	382	22	146	168	37,674	224,280	261,954	142,929
Washington:								
Colville	556	69	347	416	69,052	325,000	394,052	613,995
Cushman	356	.....	77	77	14,488	.....	14,488	32,155
Neah Bay	187	.....	63	63	3,530	180	3,710	13,055
Spokane	148	.....	164	164	250	.....	250	37,612
Tulalip	370	6	180	186	8,439	.....	8,439	63,849
Yakima	779	7	1,050	1,057	126,000	105,000	231,000	16,800
Total	2,396	82	1,881	1,963	221,759	430,180	651,939	777,466
Wisconsin:								
Carter [5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,335
Hayward	325	.....	75	75	12,300	.....	12,300	5,460
Keshena	400	.....	200	200	.....	76,812	76,812	35,192
Lac du Flambeau	103	.....	200	200	(6)	(6)	(6)	14,625
La Pointe	.....	.....	200	200	1,700	700	2,400	89,711
Oneida	668	.....	400	400	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Red Cliff	123	.....	12	12	100	.....	100	5,785
Total	1,619	.....	1,087	1,087	14,100	77,512	91,612	257,108
Wyoming: Shoshone	324	31	175	206	[2] 211,567	75,700	287,267	282,898
Grand total	39,951	26,662	27,564	54,226	8,544,127	20,611,984	29,156,111	22,777,075

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912	39,901	26,014	25,366	51,380	8,755,552	21,314,688	30,070,240	22,238,242
Total, 1911	[7] 65,634	20,178	24,807	44,985	4,696,446	18,729,124	23,425,570	17,971,209
Total, 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 11,697,296
Total, 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 11,660,240

[1] Unknown.
[2] Overestimated last year.
[3] 1912 report.
[4] Underestimated last year.
[5] Only item reported.
[6] Not reported.
[7] Includes female adults.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona:			
Camp Verde	Basket making	50	$300
	Woodcutting	25	100
Total		75	400
Colorado River	Beadwork	10	200
	Woodcutting	20	2,000
	Others	112	(1)
Total		142	2,200
Fort Apache	Basket making	(1)	500
	Beadwork	(1)	50
	Woodcutting	500	8,750
Total		500	9,300
Fort Mojave	Basket making	10	250
	Beadwork	75	500
	Woodcutting	(1)	3,500
	Others	(1)	44,027
Total		85	48,277
Havasupai	Basket making	26	350
	Others	20	1,220
Total		46	1,570
Kaibab	Basket making	20	150
Leupp [2]	do	50	500
	Blanket weaving	400	7,000
Total		450	7,500
Moqui	Basket making	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving	500	100,000
	Pottery	100	1,000
	Woodcutting	250	(1)
	Others	20	14,602
Total		970	116,602
Navajo	Blanket weaving	(1)	270,000
	Woodcutting	(1)	3,200
Total		(1)	273,200
Pima	Basket making	1,200	14,500
	Pottery	550	4,300
	Woodcutting	600	26,500
	Others	929	(1)
Total		3,279	45,300
Salt River	Basket making	130	2,400
	Pottery	2	100
Total		132	2,500
San Carlos	Basket making	200	800
	Beadwork	100	200
	Woodcutting	200	9,000
Total		500	10,000
San Xavier	Basket making	750	7,000
	Pottery	60	400
	Woodcutting	350	46,500
	Others	6	350
Total		1,166	54,250
Truxton Canyon [2]	Basket making	34	250
	Woodcutting	30	3,000
	Others	122	4,000
Total		186	7,250

[1] Unknown. [2] Estimated.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Western Navajo	Basket making	75	$250
	Blanket weaving	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting	20	900
	Others	125	1,500
Total		1,220	17,650
Total, Arizona		8,771	596,149
California:			
Bishop	Basket making	5	(1)
	Woodcutting	8	1,280
Total		13	1,280
Campo	Basket making	4	125
	Others	1	80
Total		5	205
Digger	Basket making	3	40
	Woodcutting	4	96
Total		7	136
Fort Bidwell	Basket making	50	750
	Beadwork	15	300
	Woodcutting	50	10,000
	Others	10	450
Total		125	11,500
Fort Yuma	Beadwork	40	2,500
	Woodcutting	50	4,200
	Others	3	2,200
Total		93	8,900
Greenville	Basket making	50	250
	Beadwork	10	75
	Fishing	150	700
	Woodcutting	125	10,000
Total		335	11,025
Hoopa Valley	Basket making	80	500
	Fishing	120	25,000
	Woodcutting	35	2,400
Total		235	27,900
Malki	Basket making	44	698
	Lace making	4	(1)
	Woodcutting	65	4,780
Total		113	5,478
Pala [2]	Basket making	37	650
	Lace making	71	471
	Woodcutting	9	281
Total		117	1,402
Soboba	Basket making	10	200
	Fishing	1	300
	Woodcutting	2	90
Total		13	590
Tule River	Basket making	22	450
	Woodcutting	14	420
Total		36	870
Total California		1,092	69,286
Colorado: Navajo Springs	Beadwork	10	50

[1] Unknown.

[2] Estimated.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene	Woodcutting	20	$8,000
Fort Hall	Basket making	7	250
	Beadwork	9	1,000
	Others	50	18,000
Total		66	19,250
Total Idaho		86	27,250
Iowa:			
Sac and Fox [1]	Beadwork	20	100
	Others	58	11,025
Total Iowa		78	11,125
Michigan:			
Bay Mills	Fishing	40	14,000
	Woodcutting	3	180
	Others	200	19,000
Total		243	33,180
Chippewa, Lake Superior	Basket making	50	1,000
	Fishing	100	4,000
	Woodcutting	175	8,000
Total		325	13,000
Total Michigan		568	46,180
Minnesota:			
Grand Portage	Beadwork	5	30
	Blanket weaving	10	45
	Fishing	10	80
	Others	40	454
Total		65	609
Leech Lake	Basket making	100	900
	Beadwork	110	1,600
	Lace making	25	1,400
	Fishing	450	16,450
	Woodcutting	112	3,150
	Others	420	12,525
Total		1,217	36,025
Nett Lake [1]	Basket making	15	380
	Beadwork	15	1,030
	Fishing	68	1,100
	Others	(2)	7,800
Total		98	10,310
Red Lake	Beadwork	50	100
	Fishing	200	12,000
	Woodcutting	50	4,000
Total		300	16,100
White Earth [1]	Beadwork	50	1,000
	Fishing	200	2,000
	Woodcutting	100	5,000
Total		350	8,000
Total Minnesota		2,030	71,044
Montana:			
Blackfeet	Woodcutting	20	2,500
Fort Belknap	....do	30	2,100
Fort Peck	Beadwork	30	700
	Woodcutting	75	2,400
	Others	40	2,000
Total		145	5,100

[1] Estimated. [2] Unknown.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana—Continued.			
Tongue River	Beadwork	150	$300
	Lace making	15	75
	Woodcutting	25	1,500
Total		190	1,875
Total Montana		385	11,575
Nebraska:			
Santee [1]	Beadwork	21	1,300
	Others	58	29,300
Total		79	30,600
Winnebago	Woodcutting	2	[1] 300
	Others	5	3,120
Total		7	3,420
Total Nebraska		86	34,020
Nevada:			
Fallon	Basket making	10	25
	Beadwork	5	25
Total		15	50
Fort McDermitt	Woodcutting	6	400
	Others	25	100
Total		31	500
Moapa River	Basket making	15	600
Nevada [1]	do	30	200
	Beadwork	30	300
	Fishing	50	2,000
	Woodcutting	20	1,500
	Others	4	500
Total		134	4,500
Walker River	Basket making	50	400
	Beadwork	30	300
	Blanket weaving	10	100
	Fishing	15	400
	Woodcutting	15	1,300
Total		120	2,500
Reno, special agent [1]	Fishing	30	2,000
Total Nevada		345	10,150
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque Pueblos	Basket making	5	[1] 30
	Blanket weaving	5	300
	Pottery	130	1,275
Total		140	1,605
Jicarilla [1]	Basket making	100	900
	Beadwork	60	300
	Woodcutting	48	5,914
Total		208	7,114
Mescalero	Basket making	12	300
	Beadwork	15	125
	Woodcutting	20	600
	Others	15	310
Total		62	1,335
San Juan	Basket making	25	200
	Blanket weaving	1,000	200,000
Total		1,025	200,200

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Santa Fe Pueblos [1]	Pottery	1,500	$2,000
	Woodcutting	20	500
Total		1,520	2,500
Zuni	Beadwork	100	5,000
	Pottery	30	60
	Woodcutting	10	2,000
Total		140	7,060
Total New Mexico		3,095	219,814
North Carolina:			
Cherokee	Basket making	26	(2)
	Pottery	1	(2)
	Woodcutting	40	800
	Others	10	(2)
Total North Carolina		77	800
Oklahoma:			
Cantonment	Beadwork	200	500
	Woodcutting	10	800
Total		210	1,300
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Beadwork	133	7,100
	Woodcutting	10	250
Total		143	7,350
Otoe	Others	20	4,000
Red Moon	Basket making	7	20
	Beadwork	41	400
Total		48	420
Seger	Beadwork	100	1,000
Total Oklahoma [3]		521	14,070
Oregon:			
Klamath	Basket making	200	1,000
	Woodcutting	10	2,650
Total		210	3,650
Roseburg [1]	Fishing	200	1,000
	Woodcutting	100	2,000
	Others	1,000	2,000
Total		1,300	5,000
Total Oregon		1,510	8,650
South Dakota:			
Crow Creek	Basket making	1	25
	Beadwork	80	450
	Woodcutting	8	100
	Others	15	200
Total		104	775
Flandreau	Beadwork	6	200
	Others	5	500
Total		11	700
Lower Brule	Beadwork	84	(2)
Pine Ridge	Beadwork	800	(2)
	Woodcutting	50	5,000
Total		850	5,000
Total South Dakota		1,049	6,475

[1] Estimated. [2] Unknown. [3] Exclusive Five Tribes.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah:			
Shivwits	Basket making	20	$350
	Woodcutting	28	1,250
Total		48	1,600
Uintah and Ouray	Basket making	10	125
	Beadwork	24	1,000
Total		34	1,125
Total Utah		82	2,725
Washington:			
Colville	Basket making	9	600
	Beadwork	17	600
	Fishing	100	900
	Woodcutting	12	2,000
	Others	7	150
Total		145	4,250
Cushman	Basket making	70	550
	Fishing	100	20,300
	Woodcutting	22	3,300
	Others	23	710
Total		215	24,860
Neah Bay [1]	Basket making	96	4,200
	Fishing	90	8,000
	Others	96	15,600
Total		282	27,800
Tulalip	Basket making	30	400
	Fishing	58	[1] 16,750
	Woodcutting	102	60,528
	Others	10	6,149
Total		200	83,827
Yakima	Basket making	50	200
	Beadwork	100	500
	Woodcutting	8	102
Total		158	802
Total Washington		1,000	141,539
Wisconsin:			
Hayward	Beadwork	54	400
	Fishing	500	400
	Woodcutting	30	1,600
	Others	350	3,125
Total		934	5,525
Keshena	Basket making	20	100
	Beadwork	50	150
	Fishing	500	300
	Woodcutting	50	2,000
	Others	230	1,165
Total		850	3,715
Lac du Flambeau	Basket making	200	1,000
	Beadwork	200	1,500
	Fishing	500	1,500
	Woodcutting	15	1,200
	Others	500	3,50
Total		1,415	8,700

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 17.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
La Pointe	Basket making	7	$35
	Beadwork	23	200
	Lace making	16	125
	Fishing	6	1,700
	Woodcutting	8	378
	Others	11	(1)
Total		71	2,438
Oneida	Lace making	70	1,600
	Others	3	(1)
Total		73	1,600
Red Cliff	Lace making	2	10
	Fishing	10	5,000
	Others	25	500
Total		37	5,510
Total Wisconsin		3,380	27,488
Wyoming:			
Shoshone	Beadwork	50	(1)
	Woodcutting	10	403
	Others	265	17,505
Total Wyoming		325	17,908
Grand total		24,490	1,316,298

RECAPITULATION.

Total	Basket making	4,115	$45,703
	Beadwork	2,922	31,085
	Blanket weaving	2,925	592,445
	Fishing	3,498	135,880
	Lace making	203	3,681
	Pottery	2,373	9,135
	Woodcutting	3,621	270,702
	Others	4,833	227,667
Grand total		24,490	1,316,298

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912		22,564	$1,211,335
Total, 1911		21,235	847,456
Total, 1900		.....	[2] 177,169
Total, 1890		.....	[2] 131,374

[1] Unknown.

[2] Only item reported.

TABLE 18.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.								Total.		Employed by private parties.				Total Indians employed.		
	Regular employees.				Irregular employees.						Adults.		Minors and outing pupils.			Earnings.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.								Number.	Total.	Per capita.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.			
Arizona:																	
Camp Verde	3	$580							3	$580	110	$15,000	10	$1,000	123	$16,580	$134.80
Colorado River	13	5,047			21	$647	1	$3	35	5,697	100	40,000	17	1,476	152	47,173	310.34
Fort Apache	33	11,268	2	$640	656	9,859	44	297	735	22,064	71	1,760	13	45	819	23,869	27.92
Fort Mojave	9	5,320	2	1,200	449	16,842			460	23,362	21	31,220	69	3,831	550	58,413	106.21
Havasupai	1	300			84	1,062			85	1,332	30	1.235	1	40	116	2,637	22.73
Kaibab	2	324			1	60			3	384					3	384	128.00
Leupp	11	3,108	1	600	126	1,295			138	5,003			42	1,394	180	6,397	35.54
Moqui	28	7,187	12	3,648	140	8,173			180	19,008			1	12	181	19,020	105.08
Navajo	8	6,100	8	3,740	75	2,000			91	11,840			37	2,000	128	13,840	108.13
Phoenix	9	4,920	9	3,740					18	8,660			153	14,209	171	22,869	133.74
Pima	25	10,480	4	1,860	765	12,775			794	25,115	239	17,733	70	3,130	1,103	45,978	41.68
Rice Station	8	4,463	1	600	56	741			65	5,804					65	5,804	89.29
Salt River	8	2,124							8	2,124	149	14,500			157	16,624	105.89
San Carlos	30	10,620	1	480	54	17,457			85	28,557	145	56,580	4	208	234	85,345	364.72
San Xavier	19	2,476							19	2,476	589	60,690	144	11,380	752	74,546	99.13
Truxton Canyon	5	1,637	6	642	26	627	1	10	38	2,916					38	2,916	76.74
Western Navajo	14	2,803	1	396	146	2,672			161	5,871	50	1,500			211	7,371	34.93
Total	226	78,757	47	17,546	2,599	74,210	46	310	2,918	170,823	1,504	240,218	561	38,725	4,983	449,766	90.28
California:																	
Bishop	3	1,080	1	300	9	52			13	1,432					13	1,432	110.15
Campo	3	1,040	1	300					4	1,340	24	1,882			28	3,222	115.07
Digger											18	1,544			18	1,544	85.72
Fort Bidwell	2	789	2	600	13	1,271			17	2,351	86	10,860	23	1,530	126	14,741	116.99
Fort Yuma	12	2,067	5	273	62	1,151			79	3,491	335	59,800	37	1,682	451	64,973	144.06
Greenville	1	500	5	1,020					6	1,520	185	8,900	45	1,250	236	11,670	49.45
Hoopa Valley	17	4,768	7	3,280					24	8,048	10	350			34	8,398	247.00
Malki	8	2,064	1	720	38	6,199			47	8,983	101	12,070			148	21,053	142.25
Pala	2	1,500	3	1,440	44	1,962			49	4,902	89	15,805	33	5,180	171	25,887	151.39
Pechanga	2	960							2	960	8	4,000			10	4,960	496.00
Round Valley	14	2,902	5	1,363	89	2,140			108	6,405					108	6,405	59.31
Sherman Institute	6	3,325	4	1,743	1	147			11	5,215			346	14,253	357	19,468	54.53

Soboba	14	3,269	3	556	51	525			68	4,350	133	19,340	3	250	204	23,940	117.35
Tule River	1	240			11	179			12	419	30	6,233			42	6,652	158.38
Volcan[1]	7	1,904	1	540					8	2,444	65	11,850	28	3,770	101	18,064	178.85
Total	92	26,099	38	12,135	318	13,626			448	51,860	1,084	152,634	515	27,915	2,047	232,409	113.54
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs	14	1,105			67	1,435			81	2,540	15	150			96	2,690	28.02
Southern Ute	8	3,610	1	257	298	11,523			307	15,390					307	15,390	50.13
Total	22	4,715	1	257	365	12,958			388	17,930	15	150			403	18,080	44.86
Idaho:																	
Cœur d'Alene	7	3,034							7	3,034	46	6,590			53	9,624	183.47
Fort Hall	18	3,780	1	540	224	5,236	108	2,050	351	11,606					351	11,606	32.84
Fort Lapwai	8	3,650	3	1,400	22	335			33	5,385					33	5,385	163.18
Total	33	10,464	4	1,940	246	5,571	108	2,050	391	20,025	46	6,590			437	26,615	60.90
Iowa: Sac and Fox	4	1,072			45	913			49	1,985	205	6,191			254	8,176	32.19
Kansas:																	
Haskell Institute	4	3,460	4	1,680					8	5,140			87	1,591	95	6,731	70.85
Kickapoo	2	1,122	6	1,084	5	95			13	2,301					13	2,301	177.00
Potawatomi	1	300	2	900					3	1,200					3	1,200	400.00
Total	7	4,882	12	3,664	5	95			24	8,641			87	1,591	111	10,232	91.18
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills					6	120			6	120					6	120	20.00
Chippewa, Lake Superior					2	45	2	25	4	70					4	70	17.50
Mount Pleasant	10	4,880	5	1,328					15	6,208					15	6,208	413.86
Total	10	4,880	5	1,328	8	165	2	25	25	6,398					25	6,398	257.92
Minnesota:																	
Cass Lake	1	532	4	1,440	25	567			30	2,539					30	2,539	84.63
Fond du Lac	5	2,100			30	3,000			35	5,100	94	12,265			129	17,365	134.61
Grand Portage	3	840			71	2,229			74	3,069					74	3,069	41.47
Leech Lake	23	6,407	5	1,789	61	1,665			89	9,861					89	9,861	110.80
Nett Lake	14	1,296	2	149	169	7,626			185	9,071	60	1,250			245	10,321	42.13
Pipestone	6	3,460	3	1,380	5	75			14	4,915	19	2,900	13	295	46	8,110	176.30
Red Lake	26	7,519	8	3,541	281	5,220			315	16,280	27	5,700			342	21,980	64.27
Vermillion Lake	3	1,220	3	1,440	6	174			12	2,834	8	160			20	2,994	149.70
White Earth	34	12,180	20	8,988	341	9,856	9	900	404	31,924			(2)		404	31,924	79.02
Total	115	35,554	45	18,727	989	30,412	9	900	1,158	85,593	208	22,275	13	295	1,379	108,163	78.44

[1] 1912 report.

[2] Unknown.

TABLE 18.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.								Total.		Employed by private parties.				Total Indians employed.		
	Regular employees.				Irregular employees.						Adults.		Minors and outing pupils.		Number.	Earnings.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.										
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.		Total.	Per capita.
Montana:																	
Blackfeet	38	$11,249	6	$2,385	14	$2,911			58	$16,545	11	$5,550			$69	$22,095	$320.22
Crow	40	18,507	3	1,254	699	38,733			742	58,494					742	58,494	78.83
Flathead	14	5,410			17	436			31	5,846					31	5,846	188.58
Fort Belknap	16	5,588	1	500	360	13,807			377	19,895					377	19,895	52.77
Fort Peck	42	9,995	12	2,560	90	3,455	3	$324	147	16,334	31	18,720			178	35,054	196.93
Tongue River	30	12,412	1	300	430	9,057			461	21,769					461	21,769	47.22
Total	180	63,161	23	6,999	1,610	68,399	3	324	1,816	138,883	42	24,270			1,858	163,153	87.81
Nebraska:																	
Genoa	9	3,008	5	1,692	106	2,131			120	6,831			27	$500	147	7,331	49.87
Omaha	4	1,380	(1)		(1)		(1)		4	1,380	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	1,380	345.00
Santee	3	2,320							3	2,320					3	2,320	773.33
Winnebago	2	1,440			6	1,380			8	2,820					8	2,820	352.50
Total	18	8,148	5	1,692	112	3,511			135	13,351			27	500	162	13,851	85.50
Nevada:																	
Carson	2	1,320	5	1,962					7	3,282			82	3,408	89	6,690	75.17
Fallon	1	300			1	25			2	325	45	16,125			47	16,450	350.00
Fort McDermitt	1	540							1	540	150	31,400			151	31,940	211.52
Moapa River	3	552			11	150			14	702	22	3,400			36	4,102	113.94
Nevada	6	1,680	3	1,500	104	1,380			113	4,560	71	2,650	6	120	190	7,330	38.58
Walker River	2	1,560			76	2,150			78	3,710	50	5,000			128	8,710	68.05
Western Shoshone	13	1,845	6	492	75	4,326			94	6,663	230	12,600			324	19,263	59.45
Total	28	7,797	14	3,954	267	8,031			309	19,782	568	71,175	88	3,528	965	94,485	97.91
New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque	9	4,470	3	1,236	8	80			20	5,786			50	2,062	70	7,848	112.11
Albuquerque Pueblos	8	3,360	14	4,930					22	8,290	154	77,364	5	600	181	86,254	476.54
Jicarilla	51	8,621	6	1,583	127	2,984	1	5	185	13,193	29	7,180	12	600	226	20,973	92.80

Mescalero	1	337	2	423	98	6,173			101	6,933	2	210			103	7,143	69.35
Pueblo Bonito	8	3,240	1	259	140	4,938			149	8,428	(2)	(2)			149	8,428	56.56
San Juan	49	9,080	14	612	70	1,931			133	11,623	(2)	(2)	13	418	146	12,041	82.47
Santa Fe	26	9,702							26	9,702			91	1,849	117	11,551	98.72
Zuni	12	4,100	4	1,683	204	14,419			220	20,202	36	2,500	1	88	257	22,790	88.68
Total	164	42,910	44	10,717	647	30,525	1	5	856	84,157	221	87,254	172	5,617	1,249	177,028	141.74
North Carolina: Cherokee	8	3,900	4	1,410	10	96			22	5,406					22	5,406	245.73
North Dakota:																	
Bismarck	3	724	9	1,731					12	2,455					12	2,455	204.58
Fort Berthold	38	8,835	1	720	222	4,684	3	140	264	14,379					264	14,379	54.47
Fort Totten	7	2,986	8	2,993	39	1,421			54	7,400					54	7,400	137.04
Standing Rock	55	16,443	3	1,020	382	5,370	25	31	465	22,864					465	22,864	49.17
Turtle Mountain	11	3,680			74	770			85	4,450					85	4,450	52.35
Wahpeton	4	2,520	4	1,980					8	4,500					8	4,500	562.50
Total	118	35,188	25	8,444	717	12,245	28	171	888	56,048					888	56,048	63.12
Oklahoma:																	
Cantonment	8	3,465	3	1,050	50	532	14	99	75	5,146	5	100	1	300	81	5,546	68.47
Cheyenne and Arapaho	16	8,400	3	1,090	17	445			36	9,935					36	9,935	275.97
Chilocco	17	5,578	10	3,217	215	2,479	52	355	294	11,629			32	520	326	12,149	37.27
Kiowa	35	16,696	8	3,240	8	177			51	20,113					51	20,113	394.37
Osage	11	10,940	3	1,560					14	12,500					14	12,500	892.86
Otoe			5	1,497	2	100			7	1,597					7	1,597	228.14
Pawnee	5	2,140	4	2,040					9	4,180					9	4,180	464.44
Ponca	3	1,440	2	1,020					5	2,460					5	2,460	492.00
Red Moon	2	410	3	595	11	269			16	1,274	2	470			18	1,744	96.89
Sac and Fox	3	1,031	5	2,010	1	135			9	3,236					9	3,236	359.56
Seger	15	4,240	4	1,211	15	1,175			34	6,626					34	6,626	194.88
Seneca	11	6,800	8	4,440					19	11,240					19	11,240	591.58
Shawnee	4	1,680	4	1,680	39	577			47	3,937					47	3,937	83.77
Union	44	23,424	2	1,882					46	25,306					46	25,306	550.13
Five Civilized Tribes Schools	10	4,646	6	2,641	6	116			22	7,403					22	7,403	336.50
Total	184	90,950	70	29,173	364	6,005	66	454	684	126,582	7	570	33	820	724	127,972	176.76
Oregon:																	
Klamath	19	4,351	4	1,607	16	1,465			39	7,423					39	7,423	190.33
Roseburg					2	24			2	24					2	24	12.00
Salem	9	3,222	10	4,563					19	7,785					19	7,785	409.74
Siletz	12	3,615	1	420	10	302	4	9	27	4,346					27	4,346	160.96
Umatilla	6	1,904	3	1,720					9	3,624					9	3,624	402.67
Warm Springs	20	2,810	4	1,334	35	2,228	1	41	60	6,413			6	129	66	6,542	99.12
Total	66	15,902	22	9,644	63	4,019	5	50	156	29,615			6	129	162	29,744	183.60
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	7	3,158	8	2,295					15	5,453	374	26,500	[3] 1,070	[3] 29,021	1,459	60,974	41.79

[1] Not reported.

[2] Unknown.

[3] 1912 report.

TABLE 18.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.								Total.		Employed by private parties.				Total Indians employed.		
	Regular employees.				Irregular employees.						Adults.		Minors and outing pupils.		Number.	Earnings.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.									Total.	Per capita.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.			
South Dakota:																	
Canton Asylum			1	$500					1	$500					1	$500	$500.00
Cheyenne River	48	$17,700	7	2,555	17	$1,047			72	21,302					72	21,302	295.86
Crow Creek	38	5,870	6	1,183	63	1,449			107	8,502					107	8,502	79.46
Flandreau	3	1,738	11	3,920	24	456			38	6,114			32	$1,316	70	7,430	106.14
Lower Brule	8	2,820	1	480	36	456			45	3,756					45	3,756	83.47
Pierre	4	792	5	1,027	28	331			37	2,150					37	2,150	58.11
Pine Ridge	91	31,040	8	2,380	884	10,243			983	43,663					983	43,663	44.42
Rapid City	8	2,340	7	900					15	3,240					15	3,240	216.00
Rosebud	51	15,420	4	2,000	1,000	10,000			1,055	27,420	94	$3,045			1,149	30,465	26.51
Sisseton	10	6,580	6	3,320					16	9,900					16	9,900	618.75
Springfield			3	993					3	993					3	993	331.00
Yankton	7	2,420	1	137	88	1,371	1	$3	97	3,931					97	3,931	40.53
Total	268	86,720	60	19,395	2,140	25,353	1	3	2,469	131,471	94	3,045	32	1,316	2,595	135,832	52.34
Utah:																	
Shivwits	2	324			25	300	3	85	30	709	30	2,160	3	45	63	2,914	46.25
Uintah and Ouray	12	4,220	4	1,200					16	5,420					16	5,420	338.75
Salt Lake City, special agent	1	240							1	240					1	240	240.00
Total	15	4,784	4	1,200	25	300	3	85	47	6,369	30	2,160	3	45	80	8,574	107.18
Washington:																	
Colville	39	6,775			61	6,822	2	530	102	14,127					102	14,127	138.50
Cushman	18	6,401	3	339	56	1,708			77	8,448					77	8,448	109.71
Neah Bay	6	1,544			25	104			31	1,648	2	800			33	2,448	74.18
Spokane	7	1,563			18	443			25	2,006					25	2,006	80.24
Tulalip	20	6,101	3	1,094	15	1,106			38	8,301	4	1,350	1	180	43	9,831	228.63
Yakima	11	3,150	3	1,190	11	124			25	4,464					25	4,464	178.56
Total	101	25,534	9	2,623	186	10,307	2	530	298	38,994	6	2,150	1	180	305	41,324	135.49

Wisconsin:																	
Carter	1	720							1	720	40	1,200			41	1,920	46.83
Hayward	6	4,190	4	1,980	17	1,150			27	7,320	520	24,152	39	355	586	31,827	54.31
Keshena	45	18,634	9	2,620	486	76,328	10	72	550	97,654					550	97,654	177.55
Lac du Flambeau	10	3,588	3	840	15	200			28	4,628					28	4,628	165.29
La Pointe	11	1,875			3	36	1	90	15	2,001	404	59,183			419	61,184	146.02
Oneida	8	2,252	9	3,291	8	152			25	5,695					25	5,695	227.80
Red Cliff	3	1,380			34	2,011			37	3,391	132	32,950			169	36,341	215.04
Tomah			1	150					1	150					1	150	150.00
Wittenberg	4	1,920	3	1,080					7	3,000					7	3,000	428.57
Total	88	34,559	29	9,961	563	79,877	11	162	691	124,559	1,096	117,485	39	355	1,826	242,399	132.75
Wyoming: Shoshone	43	8,063	5	1,963	726	23,019			774	33,045	85	15,450			859	48,495	56.45
Grand total	[1]1,797	597,197	[1]474	165,067	12,005	409,637	285	5,069	14,561	1,176,970	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037	22,793	2,065,124	90.60

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912	1,995	582,225	521	150,301	11,479	404,338	941	28,132	14,936	1,164,996	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129	22,424	1,940,414	86.49
Total, 1911	1,625	555,692	370	131,347	6,471	571,276	111	11,643	8,577	1,269,958	3,204	591,672	[2]	[2]	11,781	1,861,630	.....
Total, 1900	[3]	[3]	2,094	749,148	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	2,094	749,148	[4]	177,169	807	27,256	2,901	953,573	.....

[1] Reported by superintendents as employed; does not agree with number reported in Table 59, which was based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913.
[2] Included with adults by private parties.
[3] Included with regular female employees.
[4] No data available.

TABLE 19.—*Vital statistics and housing during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Vital statistics.									Deaths due to tuberculosis, all forms.				Housing.		
	Population.			Births during year.		Deaths during year.						Total.		Families living in—		Houses having floors.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Per 1,000.	Male.	Female.	Total. Number.	Total. Per 1,000.	Under 3 years.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Arizona:																	
Camp Verde	215	204	419	11	26	7	2	9	21	2	2	.....	2	5	.....	104	.....
Colorado River	261	225	486	21	43	23	8	31	64	11	10	7	17	40	130	8	1
Fort Apache	1,175	1,222	2,397	89	37	27	36	63	26	22	5	6	11	5	15	535	4
Fort Mojave	453	367	820	17	21	18	21	39	48	7	12	9	21	26	36	265	10
Havasupai	93	78	171	11	64	1	3	4	23	1	1	2	3	18	15	47	15
Kaibab	53	40	93	4	43	4	.....	4	43	2	1	.....	1	11	15	20	15
Leupp	739	661	1,400	52	37	13	13	26	19	8	4	5	9	6	4	1,396	2
Moqui	2,153	1,955	4,108	266	65	41	35	76	18	27	9	2	11	3	691	260	40
Navajo [1]	5,400	4,600	10,000	1,200	120	500	700	1,200	120	1,000	250	350	600	60	100	500	50
Pima	2,069	2,027	4,096	301	73	93	108	201	49	58	55	61	116	28	1,449	75	23
Salt River	635	579	1,214	28	23	15	15	30	25	5	4	7	11	9	65	239	16
San Carlos	1,221	1,141	2,362	56	24	23	24	47	20	12	6	4	10	4	61	408	52
San Xavier	2,375	2,532	4,907	145	29	69	50	119	24	29	24	16	40	8	780	168	39
Truxton Canyon	255	227	482	12	25	7	19	26	54	.....	1	5	6	12	19	21	4
Western Navajo	3,000	3,550	6,550	100	15	45	40	85	13	25	15	25	40	6	50	1,150	5
Total	20,097	19,408	39,505	2,313	59	886	1,074	1,960	50	1,209	399	499	898	23	3,430	5,196	276
California:																	
Bishop	685	670	1,355	11	8	10	8	18	13	3	2	1	3	2	[1] 133	136	112
Campo	107	110	217	1	5	1	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	51	5
Digger	21	24	45	2	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Fort Bidwell	315	336	651	11	17	8	11	19	29	9	2	3	5	8	35	80	7
Fort Yuma	411	383	794	22	28	16	15	31	39	6	3	4	7	9	7	208	7
Greenville	500	500	1,000	5	5	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	50	50
Hoopa Valley	616	635	1,251	26	21	11	28	39	31	3	2	18	20	16	1,251	.....	1,251
Malki	337	276	613	16	26	12	1	13	21	4	7	.....	7	11	126	25	96
Pala	323	317	640	20	31	8	13	21	33	3	1	9	10	16	206	.....	94
Pechanga	109	104	213	2	9	.....	4	4	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	12	6
Round Valley	752	776	1,528	42	27	18	21	39	26	6	.....	5	5	3	373	.....	.....

Soboba	225	187	412	7	17	11	17	28	68	6	1	3	4	10	99	9	84
Tule River	89	62	151	6	40	3	5	8	53	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Volcan [2]	387	306	693	10	14	2	8	10	14	1	1	7	8	12	156	5	25
Total	4,877	4,686	9,563	181	19	102	133	235	25	45	19	50	69	7	2,542	576	1,785
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs	267	243	510	29	57	5	7	12	24	2	.....	1	1	2	5	161	1
Southern Ute	176	184	360	14	39	11	10	21	59	6	3	4	7	19	104	45	30
Total	443	427	870	43	49	16	17	33	38	8	3	5	8	9	109	206	31
Florida: Seminole	450	150	600	12	20	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	67	.....
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene	429	428	857	14	16	8	12	20	23	2	4	2	6	7	117	.....	117
Fort Hall	923	896	1,819	46	25	33	37	70	38	16	11	16	27	15	140	293	70
Fort Lapwai	665	748	1,413	50	35	26	10	36	25	7	10	7	17	12	325	.....	325
Total	2,017	2,072	4,089	110	27	67	59	126	31	25	25	25	50	12	582	293	512
Iowa: Sac and Fox	193	172	365	14	38	4	9	13	36	3	1	3	4	11	45	38	45
Kansas:																	
Kickapoo	308	282	590	33	56	14	5	19	32	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	70	160
Potawatomi	417	338	755	35	46	15	10	25	33	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	192
Total	725	620	1,345	68	51	29	15	44	33	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	70	352
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills	125	123	248	3	12	2	2	4	16	2	1	1	2	8	47	.....	40
Chippewa, Lake Superior [3]	565	532	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....
Total	690	655	1,345	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	472	.....	40
Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac	498	480	978	44	45	13	15	28	29	5	3	1	4	4	195	.....	195
Grand Portage	137	172	309	10	32	15	2	17	55	3	2	3	5	16	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	857	878	1,735	79	47	17	18	35	20	15	8	3	11	6	343	15	343
Nett Lake	316	359	675	32	47	9	8	17	25	5	1	1	2	3	206	.....	28
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	175	125	300	30	100	3	7	10	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	4	300
Red Lake	744	712	1,456	68	46	23	25	48	33	14	6	8	14	10	[1] 337	.....	337
White Earth	2,791	3,094	5,885	196	33	35	44	79	13	28	13	17	30	5	915	15	560
Total	5,518	5,820	11,338	459	40	115	119	234	21	74	33	33	66	6	2,296	34	1,763

[1] Estimated.

[2] 1912 report.

[3] Only items reported.

TABLE 19.—*Vital statistics and housing during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Vital statistics.										Deaths due to tuberculosis, all forms.				Housing.		
	Population.			Births during year.		Deaths during year.							Total.		Families living in—		Houses having floors.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Per 1,000.	Male.	Female.	Total. Number.	Total. Per 1,000.	Under 3 years.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Montana:																	
Blackfeet	1,415	1,427	2,842	86	30	33	52	85	30	21	7	10	17	6	513	100	500
Crow	851	842	1,693	55	32	44	55	99	58	38	13	8	21	12	700	.....	700
Flathead	1,152	1,159	2,311	72	31	19	18	37	16	11	2	4	6	3	[1] 480	18	500
Fort Belknap	598	597	1,195	27	23	11	15	26	22	8	6	5	11	9	250	144	200
Fort Peck	919	938	1,857	73	39	26	24	50	27	15	10	6	16	9	409	72	220
Tongue River	701	732	1,433	88	61	31	40	71	49	30	15	19	34	24	400	60	350
Total	5,636	5,695	11,331	401	35	164	204	368	32	123	53	52	105	9	2,752	394	2,470
Nebraska:																	
Omaha	677	635	1,312	72	55	17	20	37	28	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	.....	305
Santee	753	726	1,479	30	20	9	9	18	12	1	2	3	5	3	359	4	359
Winnebago	593	506	1,099	39	35	13	12	25	23	.....	6	4	10	9	249	.....	249
Total	2,023	1,867	3,890	141	36	39	41	80	21	15	8	7	15	4	913	4	913
Nevada:																	
Fallon	202	213	415	7	17	11	6	17	41	.....	3	2	5	12	104	40	74
Fort McDermitt	170	167	337	11	33	6	9	15	44	3	4	4	8	24	11	92	6
Moapa River	57	56	113	7	62	4	9	13	115	3	2	5	7	62	2	20	2
Nevada	275	334	609	10	16	9	3	12	20	2	1	1	2	3	78	86	78
Walker River	243	260	503	5	10	4	6	10	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	128	30
Western Shoshone	296	283	579	34	59	11	16	27	47	6	2	4	6	10	80	40	20
Reno, special agent [1]	2,570	2,430	5,000	150	30	50	50	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	200
Total	3,813	3,743	7,556	224	30	95	99	194	26	17	12	16	28	4	805	906	410

New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque Pueblos	2,383	2,270	4,653	148	32	49	50	99	21	43	8	12	20	4	1,082	.....	70
Jicarilla	348	321	669	43	64	25	26	51	76	8	9	13	22	33	200	61	46
Mescalero	302	327	629	16	25	11	15	26	41	7	2	1	3	5	.....	293	.....
Pueblo Bonito [2]	1,310	1,375	2,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	4,000	4,000	8,000	.....	.....	4	3	7	1	.....	4	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe Pueblos	1,840	1,633	3,473	170	49	52	61	113	32	43	11	10	21	6	838	.....	[1] 30
Zuni	850	766	1,616	59	37	22	10	32	20	5	.....	1	1	1	1,616	.....	6
Total	11,033	10,692	21,725	436	20	163	165	328	15	106	34	40	74	3	3,736	354	152
North Carolina: Cherokee	1,156	953	2,109	47	22	7	9	16	8	5	2	4	6	3	600	.....	600
North Dakota:																	
Fort Berthold	596	572	1,168	59	51	18	19	37	32	12	5	3	8	7	255	.....	80
Fort Totten	509	490	999	33	33	20	26	46	46	16	14	15	29	29	250	20	225
Standing Rock	1,702	1,713	3,415	129	38	44	59	103	30	15	19	25	44	13	350	424	300
Turtle Mountain	1,412	1,544	2,956	144	49	16	27	43	15	9	5	8	13	4	1,026	.....	1,026
Total	4,219	4,319	8,538	365	43	98	131	229	27	52	43	51	94	11	1,881	444	1,631
Oklahoma:																	
Cantonment	408	366	774	31	40	14	8	22	28	9	3	4	7	9	55	145	55
Cheyenne and Arapaho	616	631	1,247	47	38	18	24	42	34	14	5	9	14	11	225	325	250
Kiowa	2,066	2,148	4,214	161	38	64	57	121	29	62	18	9	27	6	[1] 1,000	500	1,000
Osage	1,061	977	2,038	19	9	11	11	22	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	861	.....	861
Otoe	236	213	449	27	60	7	6	13	29	8	.....	2	2	4	112	.....	112
Pawnee	309	351	660	20	30	9	11	20	30	11	2	1	3	5	171	9	171
Ponca	408	404	812	43	53	18	12	30	37	15	.....	1	1	1	227	23	205
Red Moon	80	71	151	5	33	4	3	7	46	3	1	2	3	20	28	22	22
Sac and Fox	323	334	657	30	46	6	8	14	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	126
Seger	276	302	578	34	59	11	11	22	38	6	8	9	17	29	105	48	105
Seneca	945	985	1,930	22	11	8	26	34	18	.....	1	5	6	3	447	.....	447
Shawnee	826	829	1,655	85	51	22	27	49	30	15	4	7	11	7	416	92	380
Total	7,554	7,611	15,165	524	35	192	204	396	26	152	42	49	91	6	3,777	1,164	3,734
Oregon:																	
Klamath	523	589	1,112	39	35	22	24	46	41	10	6	7	13	12	[1] 480	.....	[1] 276
Roseburg [1]	1,500	1,500	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	100	1,900
Siletz	229	200	429	13	30	7	6	13	30	5	2	.....	2	5	84	.....	84
Umatilla	513	611	1,124	37	33	10	12	22	20	3	3	6	9	8	90	131	90
Warm Springs	336	413	749	[1] 40	53	14	18	[1] 32	43	12	3	5	8	11	189	19	189
Total	3,101	3,313	6,414	129	20	53	60	113	17	30	14	18	32	5	2,743	250	2,539

[1] Estimated.

[2] Only items reported.

TABLE 19.—*Vital statistics and housing during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Vital statistics.										Deaths due to tuberculosis, all forms.				Housing.		
	Population.			Births during year.		Deaths during year.							Total.		Families living in—		Houses having floors.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Per 1,000.	Male.	Female.	Total. Number.	Total. Per 1,000	Under 3 years.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
South Dakota:																	
Cheyenne River	1,300	1,318	2,618	100	38	33	40	73	28	15	13	19	32	12	557	.....	557
Crow Creek	463	515	978	55	56	23	24	47	48	20	8	5	13	13	235	16	175
Flandreau	146	136	282	6	21	3	2	5	18	1	1	.....	1	3	158	.....	158
Lower Brule	247	225	472	13	28	7	10	17	36	5	3	2	5	11	121	.....	121
Pine Ridge	3,447	3,493	6,940	292	42	113	103	216	31	86	19	25	44	6	2,498	13	549
Rosebud	2,678	2,713	5,391	232	43	66	72	138	26	37	20	13	33	6	1,080	30	720
Sisseton	1,062	1,021	2,083	33	16	11	21	32	15	7	3	2	5	2	469	.....	469
Yankton	817	974	1,791	48	27	17	13	30	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	517	97	500
Total	10,160	10,395	20,555	779	38	273	285	558	27	186	67	66	133	6	5,635	156	3,249
Utah:																	
Shivwits	63	67	130	3	23	1	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	13	17
Uintah and Ouray	641	544	1,185	53	45	35	29	64	54	21	6	13	19	16	111	136	86
Total	704	611	1,315	56	43	36	29	65	49	22	6	13	19	14	147	149	103
Washington:																	
Colville	1,112	1,173	2,285	88	38	32	23	55	24	26	14	17	31	14	552	8	515
Cushman	1,535	1,536	3,071	19	6	25	23	48	16	6	4	7	11	4	670	9	670
Neah Bay	360	343	703	22	31	14	12	26	37	4	4	5	9	13	248	.....	248
Spokane	299	338	637	28	44	11	9	20	31	7	2	2	4	6	140	16	140
Tulalip	758	736	1,494	51	34	29	34	63	42	28	11	8	19	13	291	65	290
Yakima	1,445	1,607	3,052	40	13	15	19	34	11	7	7	10	17	6	758	149	907
Total	5,509	5,733	11,242	248	22	126	120	246	22	78	42	49	91	8	2,659	247	2,770

Wisconsin:																	
Carter	166	125	291	6	21	3	5	8	27	5	.....	3	3	10	18	46	18
Hayward	642	610	1,252	26	21	8	13	21	17	5	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	1,205	1,093	2,298	65	28	25	16	41	18	13	4	1	5	2	350	.....	349
Lac du Flambeau	341	365	706	18	25	11	20	31	44	6	4	7	11	16	250	.....	250
La Pointe	594	598	1,192	45	38	22	10	32	27	9	5	2	7	6	300	.....	240
Oneida	1,268	1,154	2,422	74	31	15	15	30	12	6	2	5	7	3	480	.....	480
Red Cliff	261	240	501	13	26	4	2	6	12	.....	2	.....	2	4	185	.....	104
Tomah	624	644	1,268	48	38	13	14	27	21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,101	4,829	9,930	295	30	101	95	196	20	54	18	20	38	4	1,583	46	1,441
Wyoming: Shoshone	881	834	1,715	67	39	25	24	49	29	16	10	9	19	11	94	588	20
Grand total	95,900	94,605	190,505	6,915	.....	2,593	2,895	5,488	.....	2,237	832	1,011	1,843	.....	37,105	11,182	24,836

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population	[1] 38.76
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population	[2] 29.88
Percentage of the deaths of males due to tuberculosis	32.09
Percentage of the deaths of females due to tuberculosis	34.92
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis	33 58

[1] Figured on basis of an Indian population of 178,408, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.
[2] Figured on basis of an Indian population of 183,678, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.

TABLE 20.—*Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Indians examined for disease.	Found afflicted with tuberculosis.	Estimated number having tuberculosis, all forms.	Found afflicted with trachoma.	Estimated number having trachoma.	Treatment of trachoma.	
							Cases operated upon.	Cases treated but not operated upon.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde	419	200	2	6	75	100	6	50
Colorado River	486	354	105	23	140	243	14	140
Fort Apache	2,397	462	256	1,552	208	925	96	126
Fort Mojave	820	78	5	10	13	45	13	.....
Havasupai	171	165	.....	44	6	11	.....	2
Leupp	1,400	500	46	46	235	235	29	200
Moqui	4,108	1,797	23	29	502	2,000	60	442
Navajo	10,000	1,000	110	1,100	300	1,500	300	500
Pima	4,096	3,233	472	645	367	819	86	232
Rice Station	[1]	236	4	4	130	40	42	88
Salt River	1,214	99	14	59	67	307	.....	16
San Carlos	2,362	1,350	15	167	55	210	.....	50
San Xavier	4,907	400	76	237	64	325	7	41
Truxton Canyon	482	300	81	247	130	270	.....	27
Western Navajo	6,550	741	213	652	70	320	.....	48
Total	39,412	10,915	1,422	4,821	2,362	7,350	653	1,962
California:								
Bishop	1,355	108	33	68	6	6	.....	6
Campo	217	152	3	4	5	6	.....	5
Fort Bidwell	651	310	37	76	198	410	34	94
Fort Yuma	794	600	32	32	50	60	20	20
Greenville	1,000	30	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	1,251	301	35	74	2	15	.....	31
Malki	613	379	16	25	9	41	.....	5
Pala	640	202	16	11	11	11	4	7
Pechanga	213	13	.....	.....	3	8	.....	3
Round Valley	1,528	525	15	15	17	35	3	14
Soboba	412	107	8	4	24	26	2	16
Volcan [2]	693	235	18	31	14	22	1	4
Total	9,367	2,962	223	353	339	640	64	205
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs	510	178	1	.....	17	75	4	10
Southern Ute	360	180	46	46	55	55	.....	55
Total	870	358	47	46	72	130	4	65
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene	857	279	21	16	7	11	.....	7
Fort Hall	1,819	700	33	92	75	360	16	59
Fort Lapwai	1,413	844	180	239	40	82	15	34
Total	4,089	1,823	234	347	122	453	31	100
Iowa: Sac and Fox	365	215	31	72	75	120	35	35
Kansas:								
Kickapoo	590	90	7	7	45	59	.....	32
Potawatomi [3]	755	700	16	32	7	7	4	3
Total	1,345	790	23	39	52	66	4	35
Michigan:								
Bay Mills	248	115	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa, Lake Superior	1,097	500	4	4	5	5	.....	5
Total	1,345	615	6	8	5	5	.....	5
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac	978	201	14	14	10	10	8	2
Grand Portage	309	285	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	1,735	764	134	611	117	475	2	110
Nett Lake	675	450	43	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone (Birch cooley)	300	[3] 315	5	5	62	135	27	35
Red Lake	1,456	963	38	222	356	515	45	35
Vermillion Lake	[4]	128	15	13	1	1	.....	1
White Earth	5,885	2,525	201	1,000	492	1,600	200	292
Total	11,338	5,631	461	1,943	1,038	2,736	282	475

[1] Under San Carlos.
[2] 1912 report.
[3] Includes pupils at Pipestone school.
[4] Pupils from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

TABLE 20.—*Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Indians examined for disease.	Found afflicted with tuberculosis.	Estimated number having tuberculosis, all forms.	Found afflicted with trachoma.	Estimated number having trachoma.	Treatment of trachoma.	
							Cases operated upon.	Cases treated but not operated upon.
Montana:								
Blackfeet	2,842	1,162	498	505	269	450	.....	269
Crow	1,693	670	138	166	431	431	143	76
Flathead	2,311	166	19	199	7	55	1	7
Fort Belknap	1,195	1,000	367	250	300	350	.....	250
Fort Peck	1,857	1,076	235	296	149	225	67	47
Tongue River	1,433	650	109	406	387	500	20	367
Total	11,331	4,724	1,366	1,822	1,543	2,011	231	1,016
Nebraska:								
Santee	1,479	564	14	350	14	500	.....	14
Winnebago	1,099	115	38	94	56	85	2	24
Total	2,578	679	52	444	70	585	2	38
Nevada:								
Fallon	415	123	14	41	285	203	5	36
Fort McDermitt	337	173	60	110	123	222	.....	72
Moapa River	113	70	15	35	29	52	4	10
Nevada	609	358	7	7	365	430	78	85
Walker River	503	300	89	205	55	135	.....	25
Western Shoshone	579	160	10	39	17	144	.....	18
Total	2,556	1,184	195	437	874	1,186	87	246
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque Pueblos	4,653	980	60	75	204	560	106	79
Jicarilla	669	342	70	73	35	40	6	14
Mescalero	629	130	10	20	15	30	.....	15
Pueblo Bonito	2,685	213	8	46	13	1,405	5	2
San Juan	8,000	482	26	1,766	191	3,000	21	170
Santa Fe Pueblos	3,473	456	47	170	566	1,736	1	566
Zuñi	1,616	325	3	2	12	30	2	8
Total	21,725	2,928	224	2,152	1,036	6,801	141	854
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,109	806	13	22	24	133	.....	24
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold	1,168	500	25	25	155	161	124	10
Fort Totten	999	[1]	15	225	175	375	42	3
Standing Rock	3,415	2,219	457	852	459	680	54	50
Turtle Mountain	2,956	2,400	13	13	173	200	93	.....
Wahpeton	.....	160	11	.....	17	.....	12	5
Total	8,538	5,279	521	1,115	979	1,416	325	68
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment	774	425	23	221	45	225	.....	45
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,247	909	50	105	149	400	33	98
Kiowa	4,214	720	168	863	400	1,500	20	150
Osage	2,038	150	27	171	20	450	1	15
Otoe	449	65	8	26	36	400	62	60
Pawnee	660	365	6	24	60	85	60	.....
Ponca	812	227	2	8	47	76	1	45
Red Moon	151	41	38	42	20	85	.....	4
Sac and Fox	657	325	6	6	300	300	.....	25
Seger	578	173	20	63	145	250	.....	145
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee	1,655	.....	.....	22	.....	[2] 680	[2] 30	[2] 92
Total	13,235	3,400	348	1,551	1,222	4,451	207	679
Oregon:								
Klamath	1,112	486	58	34	30	80	.....	30
Roseburg [2]	3,000	.....	.....	2,000	[1]	2,000	.....	.....
Siletz	429	295	43	65	14	16	.....	8
Umatilla	1,124	365	56	72	25	60	.....	25
Warm Springs	749	450	131	234	1	10	.....	1
Total	6,414	1,596	288	2,405	70	2,166	.....	64

[1] No examination.

[2] Estimated.

TABLE 20.—*Prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Indians examined for disease.	Found afflicted with tuberculosis.	Estimated number having tuberculosis, all forms.	Found afflicted with trachoma.	Estimated number having trachoma.	Treatment of trachoma.	
							Cases operated upon.	Cases treated but not operated upon.
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum	.....	57	11	5	8	7	.....	1
Cheyenne River	2,618	1,363	458	458	307	650	23	155
Crow Creek	978	600	49	65	143	195	.....	35
Flandreau	282	[1] 444	16	11	89	89	54	35
Lower Brule	472	250	38	53	20	40	.....	20
Pine Ridge	6,940	4,460	793	1,250	213	229	4	153
Rosebud	5,391	2,200	403	465	220	600	25	185
Sisseton [2]	2,083	500	110	243	110	600	83	10
Yankton	1,791	420	61	61	210	1,440	43	74
Total	20,555	10,294	1,939	2,611	1,320	3,850	232	668
Utah:								
Shivwits	130	111	3	3	119	128	8	78
Uintah and Ouray	1,185	580	33	60	135	300	26	100
Total	1,315	691	36	63	254	428	34	178
Washington:								
Colville	2,285	519	23	763	28	750	1	27
Cushman	3,071	388	18	34	32	32	.....	32
Neah Bay	703	228	8	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	637	600	47	47	67	67	3	64
Tulalip	1,494	656	67	71	78	150	.....	62
Yakima	3,052	600	31	1,120	81	500	15	40
Total	11,242	2,991	194	2,057	286	1,499	19	225
Wisconsin:								
Carter	291	8	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	1,252	996	106	113	35	42	.....	25
Keshena	2,298	788	48	67	50	70	.....	50
Lac du Flambeau	706	210	31	31	46	65	4	36
La Pointe	1,192	510	56	99	6	6	.....	2
Oneida	2,422	8	8	150	.....	2	.....	2
Red Cliff	501	350	87	87	1	.....	.....	1
Tomah [3]	1,268	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,930	2,870	341	630	138	185	4	116
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,715	450	48	161	225	857	20	300
Grand total	181,374	61,201	8,012	23,099	12,106	37,068	2,375	7,358

[1] Includes pupils at Flandreau school. [2] Estimated. [3] Only items reported.

SUMMARY.

Of 61,201 Indians reported by superintendents as examined for disease, 13.09 per cent were found afflicted with tuberculosis and 19.78 per cent with trachoma.

Of 181,374 Indians reported upon by superintendents, 12.73 per cent are estimated to have tuberculosis and 20.44 per cent trachoma.

TABLE 21.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital, or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Remaining in hospital June 30, 1912.	During fiscal year 1913.					Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Total discharged and died.	
Arizona:											
Fort Apache	Agency	1	Camp	12	12	4	16	4	.....	4	12
Do	School		...do	10	12	1	13	6	.....	6	7
Fort Mojave	...do	1	Brick	8	.....	68	68	67	1	68	.....
Leupp	...do	1	Stone	10	.....	81	81	81	.....	81	.....
Moqui	Agency	(1)	...do	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	School	1	Frame	40	5	294	299	273	6	279	20
Phoenix—General	...do	1	Brick	50	6	508	514	511	3	514	.....
Phoenix	Sanatorium	1	Frame	70	39	68	107	50	2	52	55
Pima	School	1	Adobe	8	.....	148	148	148	.....	148	.....
Rice Station	...do	1	Stone	15	.....	59	59	59	.....	59	.....
Truxton Canyon	...do	1	Brick	6	.....	134	134	133	1	134	.....
Western Navajo	...do	1	Stone	8	.....	42	42	41	1	42	.....
Total		10		277	74	1,407	1,481	1,373	14	1,387	94
California:											
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	10	.....	36	36	34	2	36	.....
Fort Yuma	...do	1	...do	25	.....	175	175	172	.....	172	3
Greenville	...do	1	...do	12	3	74	77	73	3	76	1
Hoopa Valley	...do	1	...do	6	.....	31	31	31	.....	31	.....
Sherman Institute	...do	1	Brick	100	15	464	479	471	1	472	7
Total		5		153	18	780	798	781	6	787	11
Idaho:											
Fort Hall	School	1	Stone	8	.....	50	50	49	1	50	.....
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	40	142	182	33	4	37	145
Total		2		108	40	192	232	82	5	87	145
Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	Brick	70	4	529	533	530	2	532	1
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	...do	1	...do	24	3	340	343	342	1	343	.....
Minnesota:											
Pipestone	...do	1	Stone	12	1	200	201	200	.....	200	1
Vermillion Lake	...do	(2)	Frame	6	1	72	73	73	.....	73	.....
White Earth	Agency	1	...do	25	14	375	389	370	7	377	12
Total		2		43	16	647	663	643	7	650	13
Montana:											
Crow	Agency	1	Frame	6	5	108	113	111	.....	111	2
Fort Peck	School	(2)	Log [3]	5	1	128	129	128	1	129	.....
Total		1		11	6	236	242	239	1	240	2
Nebraska: Genoa	School	1	Frame	20	1	349	350	350	.....	350	.....
Nevada: Carson	...do	1	...do	11	3	243	246	174	1	175	71
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	...do	1	...do	44	.....	503	503	503	.....	503	.....
Albuquerque Pueblos	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	25	2	15	17	8	.....	8	9
Jicarilla	School	1	Frame	8	.....	35	35	34	1	35	.....
Mescalero	Agency	(3)	Tent	10	.....	10	10	5	1	6	4
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	.....	142	142	142	.....	142	.....
Santa Fe	...do	1	...do	40	.....	209	209	209	.....	209	.....
Total		5		135	2	914	916	901	2	903	13
North Dakota:											
Fort Totten	School	1	Brick	10	.....	213	213	213	.....	213	.....
Standing Rock	Agency	1	Frame	16	6	81	87	84	3	87	.....
Total		2		26	6	294	300	297	3	300	.....

[1] In process of construction. [2] A large room is used when needed. [3] Temporary.

TABLE 21.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school, hospital, or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Remaining in hospital June 30, 1912.	During fiscal year 1913.					Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Total discharged and died.	
Oklahoma:											
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	School....	1	Frame..	10	.....	100	100	100	.....	100	.....
Chilocco.....	...do.....	1	Stone...	40	15	483	498	479	.....	479	19
Osage.....	...do.....	1	Frame..	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Red Moon.....	Agency...	(2)	...do....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Seger.....	School....	1	Brick...	8	.....	25	25	25	.....	25	.....
Total.....	.....	4	.....	70	15	609	624	604	1	605	19
Oregon: Salem.....	School....	1	Brick...	38	22	177	199	187	3	190	9
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.	...do.....	1	...do....	60	15	538	553	534	3	537	16
South Dakota:											
Canton Asylum [3]	Agency...	1	...do....	48	52	8	60	3	5	8	52
Cheyenne River..	...do.....	1	Frame..	18	1	273	274	272	.....	272	.....
Flandreau.....	School....	1	...do....	40	2	122	124	111	.....	111	1
Lower Brule.....	Agency...	(2)	...do....	4	.....	10	10	9	1	10	.....
Rapid City.....	School....	1	Brick...	12	.....	84	84	84	.....	84	.....
Total.....	.....	4	.....	122	55	497	552	479	6	485	67
Washington:											
Cushman.....	School....	1	Frame..	35	.....	738	738	729	.....	729	9
Tulalip.....	...do.....	1	...do....	12	.....	119	119	119	.....	119	.....
Yakima.....	...do.....	1	...do....	12	.....	109	109	109	.....	109	.....
Total.....	.....	3	.....	59	.....	966	966	957	.....	957	9
Wisconsin:											
Hayward.....	School....	1	Brick...	9	1	613	614	613	1	614	.....
Keshena.....	Agency...	1	Frame..	30	15	86	101	84	4	88	13
Lac du Flambeau	School....	(4)	...do....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	...do.....	1	...do....	8	.....	52	52	48	1	49	3
Total.....	.....	3	.....	71	16	751	767	745	6	751	16
Wyoming: Shoshone.	Agency...	1	Stone...	60	.....	6	6	4	1	5	1
Grand total.....	.....	[5] 48	.....	1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	9,293	478
COMPARISON.											
Total 1912.....	.....	[6] 53	.....	1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	9,209	306
Total, 1911.....	.....	50	.....	1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	8,005	403
Total, 1900 [7].....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	[8] 4,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1888 [7].....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	[8] 2,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not reported.
[2] Temporary.
[3] Asylum for insane Indians.
[4] Not used.
[5] Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[6] Includes rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[7] Only items reported.
[8] Cases treated during year, by physicians, not all in hospitals.

TABLE 22.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians—		Rations issued for which no labor was performed.						Rations issued in payment for labor performed.			Total Indians receiving rations.			Value of rations to Indians for which—		Total value of rations issued.
			Able-bodied.			Mentally or physically disabled.											
	Entirely self-supporting.	Not entirely self-supporting.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.	
Arizona:																	
Camp Verde	258	20				30		30				30		30	$140		$140
Colorado River	127	15				52	2	54	7		7	59	2	61	1,024	$154	1,178
Fort Apache	300	470				150		150	150		150	300		300	2,409	2,621	5,030
Fort Mojave	418	411				89		89				89		89	158		158
Havasupai	82					22		22				22		22	41		41
Kaibab	40	20							24	20	44	24	20	44		101	101
Leupp	600	200				1		1				1		1	70		70
Navajo	6,125	75				75		75				75		75	919		919
Pima	3,000	400				154		154	310	20	330	464	20	484	526	[1] 1,020	1,546
Salt River	723	9	3		3	7	1	8				10	1	11	183		183
San Carlos	1,275					177	28	205	26	6	32	203	34	237	13,970	[1] 1,200	15,170
Truxton Canyon	150	50				99	23	122				99	23	122	269		269
Total	13,098	1,670	3		3	856	54	910	517	46	563	1,376	100	1,476	19,709	5,096	24,805
California:																	
Bishop	[2]	[2]				7		7				7		7	113		113
Campo	54	2		5	5	10		10	2	2	4	12	7	19	52	19	71
Digger	39					2		2				2		2	166		166
Fort Bidwell	250	15				17		17				17		17	69		69
Fort Yuma	391	20	3	2	5							3	2	5	14		14
Greenville	200					18		18				18		18	86		86
Hoopa Valley	700	125				70		70	5		5	75		75	1,412	196	1,608
Malki	510	13				30	13	43				30	13	43	286		286
Pala	473	10				2		2				2		2	62		62
Round Valley	286	17				55		55				55		55	408		408
Soboba	249	2	2	6	8	9		9				11	6	17	147		147
Tule River	80	4	6	6	12							6	6	12	263		263
Total	3,232	208	11	19	30	220	13	233	7	2	9	238	34	272	2,968	325	3,293

[1] Estimated.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 22.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians—		Rations issued for which no labor was performed.						Rations issued in payment for labor performed.			Total Indians receiving rations.			Value of rations to Indians for which—		Total value of rations issued.
	Entirely self-supporting.	Not entirely self-supporting.	Able-bodied.			Mentally or physically disabled.									No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.	
			Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.			
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs	.....	50	125	25	150	60	220	280	.....	.....	.....	185	245	430	$5,731	.....	$5,731
Southern Ute	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	68	68	136	.....	.....	.....	68	68	136	3,338	.....	3,338
Total	.....	116	125	25	150	128	288	416	.....	.....	.....	253	313	566	9,069	.....	9,069
Idaho: Fort Hall	750	250	.....	.....	.....	249	11	260	.....	.....	.....	249	11	260	10,831	.....	10,831
Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac	100	301	.....	.....	.....	25	5	30	.....	.....	.....	25	5	30	629	.....	629
Grand Portage	45	.....	3	.....	3	15	.....	15	21	5	26	39	5	44	107	$39	146
Leech Lake	790	255	.....	12	12	70	2	72	8	.....	8	78	14	92	134	246	380
Nett Lake	1,487	40	.....	.....	.....	61	28	89	6	.....	6	67	28	95	992	154	1,146
Red Lake	640	109	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	398	.....	398
White Earth	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	445	125	570	101	13	114	546	138	684	8,479	1,049	9,528
Total	5,062	1,705	3	12	15	741	160	901	136	18	154	880	190	1,070	10,739	1,488	12,227
Montana:																	
Blackfeet	800	150	331	364	695	122	9	131	19	15	34	472	388	860	13,314	1,706	15,020
Flathead	1,200	150	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	93	1,964	.....	1,964
Fort Belknap	400	150	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	6,302	.....	6,302
Fort Peck	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	39	328	.....	.....	.....	289	39	328	10,044	.....	10,044
Tongue River	350	150	641	109	750	167	292	459	.....	.....	.....	808	401	1,209	26,599	.....	26,599
Total	3,260	600	972	473	1,445	821	340	1,161	19	15	34	1,812	828	2,640	58,223	1,706	59,929
Nebraska: Santee	806	60	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	1,398	.....	1,398
Nevada:																	
Fort McDermitt	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	21	.....	.....	.....	17	4	21	34	.....	34
Moapa River	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	140	.....	140
Nevada	320	100	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	88	40	.....	40	128	.....	128	719	61	780
Walker River	240	120	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	5	.....	5	48	.....	48	304	213	517
Western Shoshone	261	61	.....	.....	.....	45	1	46	40	10	50	85	11	96	1,924	516	2,440
Reno, special agent	4,000	200	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	155	.....	155
Total	5,020	481	.....	.....	.....	212	6	218	85	10	95	297	16	313	3,276	790	4,066

New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque Pueblos.	2,342					9	1	10				9	1	10	129		129
Jicarilla	32	298		48	48	112		112	23		23	135	48	183	10,162	944	11,106
Mescalero	22	110	104	46	150	75		75				179	46	225	6,899		6,899
San Juan	4,000								80	5	85	80	5	85		535	535
Santa Fe	1,884		4		4							4		4	113		113
Zuni	900		2		2							2		2	129		129
Total	9,180	408	110	94	204	196	1	197	103	5	108	409	100	509	17,432	1,479	18,911
North Dakota:																	
Fort Berthold	451					123		123				123		123	1,607		1,607
Fort Totten	300	200							6	9	15	6	9	15		97	97
Standing Rock	1,200	270				425	83	508				425	83	508	10,119		10,119
Turtle Mountain	1,090			38	38	106	6	112				106	44	150	1,924		1,924
Total	3,041	470		38	38	654	89	743	6	9	15	660	136	796	13,650	97	13,747
Oregon:																	
Roseburg	1,200	200				9		9				9		9	197		197
Siletz	220					42	12	54	4		4	46	12	58	158	230	388
Warm Springs	200	100				46		46				46		46	609		609
Total	1,620	300				97	12	109	4		4	101	12	113	964	230	1,194
South Dakota:																	
Canton Asylum	(1)	(1)				49	3	52				49	3	52	4,712		4,712
Cheyenne River	832	382	33	97	130	511	89	600	26		26	570	186	756	19,942	829	20,771
Crow Creek	50	300	16		16	122	7	129	1		1	139	7	146	9,384	6	9,390
Flandreau	149	34		4	4	37		37				37	4	41	830		830
Lower Brule	100	95	24		24	55		55				79		79	4,255		4,255
Pine Ridge	850	850	[2] 1,183		1,183	[2] 1,972		1,972	100		100	3,255		3,255	81,660	[3]	81,660
Rosebud	450	700	585	1,110	1,695	1,720	152	1,872				2,305	1,262	3,567	37,289		37,289
Yankton	185	125	13		13	8		8				21		21	951		951
Total	2,616	2,486	1,854	1,211	3,065	4,474	251	4,725	127		127	6,455	1,462	7,917	159,023	835	159,858
Utah:																	
Shivwits	67	17							18	4	22	18	4	22		223	223
Uintah and Ouray	73	360	172	112	284	169	4	173				341	116	457	9,545		9,545
Total	140	377	172	112	284	169	4	173	18	4	22	359	120	479	9,545	223	9,768
Washington:																	
Colville	720	88	79		79	28		28				107		107	266		266
Neah Bay	305		2		2	17		17				19		19	378		378
Spokane	609	28				21	7	28				21	7	28	1,250		1,250
Yakima	500	200				19		19				19		19	139		139
Total	2,134	316	81		81	85	7	92				166	7	173	2,033		2,033

[1] Unknown.

[2] Includes minors.

[3] Not reported.

TABLE 22.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians—		Rations issued for which no labor was performed.						Rations issued in payment for labor performed.			Total Indians receiving rations.			Value of rations to Indians for which—		Total value of rations issued.
	Entirely self-supporting.	Not entirely self-supporting.	Able-bodied.			Mentally or physically disabled.			Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.	
			Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.									
Wisconsin:																	
Hayward	525	208	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62	$415	.....	$415
Keshena	540	376	.....	.....	.....	102	6	108	7	.....	7	109	6	115	2,520	$201	2,721
Lac du Flambeau	200	200	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	502	.....	502
La Pointe	60	275	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	235	.....	235
Red Cliff	107	36	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	266	.....	266
Total	1,432	1,095	.....	.....	.....	239	6	245	7	.....	7	246	6	252	3,938	201	4,139
Wyoming: Shoshone	125	646	23	.....	23	210	33	243	(1)	(1)	(1)	233	33	266	8,054	702	8,756
Grand total	51,516	11,188	3,354	1,984	5,338	9,415	1,275	10,690	1,029	109	1,138	13,798	3,368	17,166	330,852	13,172	344,024
COMPARISON.																	
Total, 1912	.....	.....	3,567	1,608	5,175	8,627	1,462	10,089	914	501	1,415	13,108	3,571	16,679	363,470	37,262	400,732
Total, 1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 15,987	.....	.....	[2] 395,167
Total, 1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 57,570	.....	.....	[2] 1,231,000
Total, 1840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 11,800
Total, 1830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 11,528

[1] Not reported.

[2] Only items reported.

TABLE 23.—*Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Miscellaneous supplies issued for which no labor was performed.						Miscellaneous supplies issued in payment for labor performed.			Total Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			Value of miscellaneous supplies issued to Indians for which—		Total value of miscellaneous supplies issued.
	Able-bodied.			Mentally or physically disabled.											
	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.	
Arizona:															
Camp Verde	3		3							3		3	$12		$12
Colorado River							299		299	299		299		$6,035	6,035
Fort Apache	34		34	130		130	310		310	474		474	374	1,182	1,556
Fort Mojave							11		11	11		11		334	334
Havasupai							67	2	69	67	2	69		599	599
Leupp							144		144	144		144		2,500	2,500
Moqui							342		342	342		342		4,047	4,047
Navajo				75		75	341		341	416		416		10,695	10,695
Pima	48		48	57		57	320	12	332	425	12	437	78	2,859	2,937
Salt River							73		73	73		73		1,193	1,193
San Carlos				90		90	600		600	690		690	1,235		1,235
San Xavier							53		53	53		53		1,692	1,692
Truxton Canyon							39		39	39		39		1,099	1,099
Western Navajo							63		63	63		63		2,888	2,888
Total	85		85	352		352	2,662	14	2,676	3,099	14	3,113	1,699	35,123	36,822
California:															
Campo							8		8	8		8		35	35
Digger				2		2				2		2	19		19
Fort Yuma							40		40	40		40		697	697
Greenville	9		9							9		9	86		86
Malki							39		39	39		39		794	794
Pala							52		52	52		52		999	999
Pechanga							8		8	8		8		276	276
Round Valley				53		53				53		53	408		408
Soboba	2		2	3		3	16		16	21		21	76	216	292
Tule River							33		33	33		33		141	141
Volcan [1]															
Total	11		11	58		58	196		196	265		265	589	3,158	3,747
Colorado: Southern Ute	60		60	40		40	70		70	170		170	552	342	894
Idaho: Fort Hall							20		20	20		20		197	197

[1] Not reported.

TABLE 23.—*Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Miscellaneous supplies issued for which no labor was performed.						Miscellaneous supplies issued in payment for labor performed.			Total Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			Value of miscellaneous supplies issued to Indians for which—		Total value of miscellaneous supplies issued.
	Able-bodied.			Mentally or physically disabled.											
	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	No labor was performed.	Labor was performed.	
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac	9	.....	9	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	$242	.....	$242
Grand Portage	3	.....	3	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	357	.....	357
Leech Lake	231	.....	231	64	1	65	.....	.....	.....	295	1	296	415	$74	489
Nett Lake	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	42	.....	42	74	.....	74	1,090	823	1,913
White Earth	93	.....	93	244	.....	244	64	.....	64	401	.....	401	1,949	583	2,532
Total	336	.....	336	383	1	384	106	.....	106	825	1	826	4,053	1,480	5,533
Montana:															
Blackfeet	16	.....	16	35	.....	35	75	.....	75	126	.....	126	930	152	1,082
Flathead	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	2	.....	2
Fort Peck	338	39	377	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	39	377	578	.....	578
Tongue River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	300	.....	300	6,054	.....	6,054
Total	356	39	395	41	.....	41	375	.....	375	772	39	811	7,564	152	7,716
Nevada:															
Fort McDermitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	228	228
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	88	50	.....	50	138	.....	138	50	250	300
Walker River	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	115	156	.....	156
Western Shoshone	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	65	1	66	78	1	79	186	910	1,096
Total	115	.....	115	101	.....	101	130	1	131	346	1	347	392	1,388	1,780
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Pueblos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	70	.....	70	.....	548	548
Jicarilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	124	124	.....	124	967	.....	967
Mescalero	80	.....	80	30	.....	30	42	.....	42	152	.....	152	4,886	634	5,520
Pueblo Bonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	130	130	.....	130	.....	4,474	4,474
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	10	264	254	10	264	.....	5,849	5,849
Santa Fe	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	43	.....	43	45	.....	45	635	174	809
Total	80	.....	80	32	.....	32	663	10	673	775	10	785	6,488	11,679	18,167
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	118	.....	118	161	.....	161	103	756	859

Oregon:															
Klamath	2		2	10		10				12		12	59		59
Siletz				8		8				8		8	158	230	388
Warm Springs				9		9	69		69	78		78	720	279	999
Total	2		2	27		27	69		69	98		98	937	509	1,446
South Dakota:															
Canton Asylum				49	3	52				49	3	52		5,707	5,707
Cheyenne River				100		100				100		100	796		796
Crow Creek							17		17	17		17		248	248
Flandreau				23		23				23		23	79		79
Lower Brule	50		50							50		50	1,000		1,000
Pine Ridge	650		650	50		50				700		700	2,766		2,766
Total	700		700	222	3	225	17		17	939	3	942	4,641	5,955	10,596
Utah:															
Shivwits							17		17	17		17		259	259
Uintah and Ouray	13		13	2		2				15		15	722		722
Total	13		13	2		2	17		17	32		32	722	259	981
Washington:															
Colville	100	1	101	27		27				127	1	128	191		191
Cushman				3		3				3		3	16		16
Spokane	10	3	13	15	4	19				25	7	32	122		122
Total	110	4	114	45	4	49				155	8	163	329		329
Wisconsin: Keshena				25	6	31				25	6	31	97	50	147
Wyoming: Shoshone	134		134	65		65				199		199	4,220		4,220
Grand total	2,002	43	2,045	1,436	14	1,450	4,443	25	4,468	7,881	82	7,963	32,386	61,048	93,434

[1] Included with able-bodied.

TABLE 24.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.												Eligible children not in school.
				Government.				Mission and private.					Public.			
				Nonreservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Noncontract.			Total.	Contractor where tuition is paid.	Noncontract.	Total.	Total, all classes.	
									Boarding.	Day.	Total.						
Arizona:																	
Camp Verde	99	3	96	9	.....	37	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	50
Colorado River	143	18	125	16	84	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	107	18
Fort Apache	816	214	602	7	225	141	373	.....	.....	37	37	37	.....	.....	.....	410	192
Fort Mojave	226	20	206	197	.....	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	9
Havasupai	35	3	32	1	.....	31	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
Kaibab	23	3	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Leupp	483	36	447	3	69	.....	72	.....	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	97	350
Moqui	940	93	847	69	130	407	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606	241
Navajo	[1] 2,500	([2])	2,500	120	493	35	648	.....	194	35	229	229	.....	.....	.....	877	1,623
Pima	1,945	408	1,537	367	224	244	835	.....	217	44	261	261	.....	.....	.....	1,096	441
Salt River	346	83	263	135	.....	117	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	11
San Carlos	627	7	620	18	227	129	374	.....	.....	36	36	36	.....	.....	.....	410	210
San Xavier	1,170	96	1,074	235	.....	199	434	.....	146	.....	146	146	.....	24	24	604	470
Truxton Canyon	131	40	91	3	80	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	8
Western Navajo	1,200	380	820	17	126	44	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	633
Scattered	49	.....	49	49	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Total	10,733	1,404	9,329	1,246	1,658	1,404	4,308	.....	582	152	734	734	.....	31	31	5,073	4,256
California:																	
Bishop	271	([3])	271	46	.....	94	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	208	63
Campo	49	27	22	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Digger	14	2	12	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	12	.....
Fort Bidwell	198	25	173	95	.....	42	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	36
Fort Yuma	213	27	186	28	117	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	41
Greenville	200	33	167	104	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	63
Hoopa Valley	410	38	372	41	187	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	288	84
Malki	139	29	110	25	.....	42	67	.....	[4] 32	.....	32	32	.....	9	9	108	2
Pala	160	30	130	25	.....	49	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	51	125	5
Pechanga	30	.....	30	17	.....	13	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Round Valley	429	56	373	32	121	82	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	256	117
Soboba	93	21	72	22	.....	22	44	.....	[4] 4	.....	4	4	.....	12	12	60	12

Tule River	75	6	69	2	.....	58	60	.....	[4] 51	.....	51	51	13	2	2	62	7
Volcan	212	63	149	8	.....	37	45	.....	[4] 26	.....	26	26	.....	25	38	134	15
Scattered	283	.....	283	257	.....	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....
Total	2,776	357	2,419	704	425	461	1,590	.....	[4] 113	.....	113	113	13	258	271	1,974	445
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs	179	22	157	2	.....	24	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	131
Southern Ute	104	10	94	11	56	25	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	2
Scattered	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total	286	32	254	16	56	49	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	133
Florida: Seminole [1]	333	111	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene	186	30	156	2	.....	.....	2	.....	132	.....	132	132	11	2	13	147	9
Fort Hall	471	195	276	37	184	.....	221	.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	32	32	276	.....
Fort Lapwai	306	73	233	29	143	31	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	233	.....
Scattered	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Total	970	298	672	75	327	31	433	.....	155	.....	155	155	41	34	75	663	9
Iowa:																	
Sac and Fox	106	36	70	13	.....	52	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	69	1
Scattered	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	110	36	74	17	.....	52	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	73	1
Kansas:																	
Kickapoo	240	28	212	22	90	28	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	212	.....
Potawatomi	252	78	174	69	.....	73	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	32
Scattered	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Total	506	106	400	105	90	101	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	368	32
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills	79	32	47	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1
Chippewa, Lake Superior	392	50	342	5	.....	.....	5	.....	220	.....	220	220	.....	117	117	342	.....
Scattered	449	.....	449	449	.....	.....	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449	.....
Total	920	82	838	454	.....	46	500	.....	220	.....	220	220	.....	117	117	837	1
Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac	317	29	288	23	.....	43	66	.....	15	.....	15	15	12	155	167	248	40
Grand Portage	97	16	81	1	.....	21	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	81	.....
Leech Lake	508	45	463	52	[5] 161	61	[5] 274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5	32	[5] 306	157
Nett Lake	322	47	275	27	[6] 137	67	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	248	27
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	44	2	42	20	.....	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2

[1] Estimated.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Attend St. Boniface School; Malki.
[5] Includes 51 of Cass Lake.
[6] Vermillion Lake boarding school.

TABLE 24.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.												Eligible children not in school.
				Government.				Mission and private.					Public.			
				Nonreservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Noncontract.			Total.	Contractor where tuition is paid.	Noncontract.	Total.	Total, all classes.	
									Boarding.	Day.	Total.						
Minnesota—Continued.																	
Red Lake	406	100	306	34	104	60	198	.....	88	.....	88	88	.....	5	5	291	15
White Earth	1,600	295	1,305	260	300	214	774	.....	118	.....	118	118	.....	400	400	1,292	13
Scattered	86	.....	86	86	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
Total	3,380	534	2,846	503	702	486	1,691	.....	221	.....	221	221	39	641	680	2,592	254
Montana:																	
Blackfeet	934	72	862	66	101	86	253	.....	113	.....	113	113	.....	252	252	618	244
Crow	436	64	372	13	116	.....	129	.....	43	116	159	159	.....	68	68	356	16
Flathead	715	72	643	93	.....	31	124	.....	199	.....	199	199	.....	182	182	505	138
Fort Belknap	409	119	290	40	67	39	146	.....	93	.....	93	93	.....	.....	.....	239	51
Fort Peck	514	90	424	28	126	70	224	.....	65	.....	65	65	.....	104	104	393	31
Tongue River	333	91	242	3	87	95	185	49	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	234	8
Scattered	56	.....	56	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....
Total	3,397	508	2,889	299	497	321	1,117	49	513	116	629	678	.....	606	606	2,401	488
Nebraska:																	
Omaha	427	72	355	106	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180	286	69
Santee	476	27	449	154	.....	.....	154	.....	123	.....	123	123	.....	88	88	365	84
Winnebago	290	22	268	141	.....	27	168	.....	53	.....	53	53	30	6	36	257	11
Scattered	36	.....	36	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Total	1,229	121	1,108	437	.....	27	464	.....	176	.....	176	176	30	274	304	944	164

Nevada:																		
Fallon	95	20	75	25	.....	47	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	3
Fort McDermitt	98	23	75	20	.....	49	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	6
Moapa River	46	3	43	1	.....	42	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
Nevada	148	28	120	9	77	19	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	15
Walker River	103	35	68	.....	.....	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	11
Western Shoshone	146	16	130	8	67	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	55
Reno, special agent	1,000	150	850	186	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	232	418	432	
Total	1,636	275	1,361	249	144	214	607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	232	839	522	
New Mexico:																		
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,403	48	1,355	365	.....	478	843	.....	101	.....	101	101	.....	6	6	950	405	
Jicarilla	200	28	172	1	96	28	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	128	44	
Mescalero	189	55	134	17	109	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	8	
Navajo (see Arizona)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pueblo Bonito	[1] 1,221	221	1,000	15	.....	32	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	953	
San Juan	[1] 2,500	([2])	2,500	8	169	17	194	.....	52	.....	52	52	.....	.....	.....	246	2,254	
Santa Fe Pueblos	1,058	50	1,008	364	.....	384	748	.....	183	.....	183	183	.....	.....	.....	931	77	
Zuni	398	29	369	11	90	60	161	.....	29	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	190	179	
Total	6,969	431	6,538	781	464	999	2,244	.....	365	.....	365	365	.....	9	9	2,618	3,920	
New York: Scattered	157	.....	157	157	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	
North Carolina: Cherokee	712	20	692	71	199	114	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	143	527	165	
North Dakota:																		
Fort Berthold	365	54	311	65	95	75	235	.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	247	64	
Fort Totten	245	([2])	245	12	177	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	56	
Standing Rock	866	86	780	110	352	154	616	.....	56	.....	56	56	.....	40	40	712	68	
Turtle Mountain	1,033	35	998	60	[3] 230	302	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592	406	
Scattered	97	.....	97	97	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	
Total	2,606	175	2,431	344	854	531	1,729	.....	68	.....	68	68	.....	40	40	1,837	594	
Oklahoma:																		
Cantonment	199	22	177	30	94	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	6	49	173	4	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	337	36	301	13	164	.....	177	.....	35	.....	35	35	.....	50	50	262	39	
Kiowa	1,335	150	1,185	115	620	.....	735	.....	42	.....	42	42	14	200	214	991	194	
Osage	943	28	915	37	124	.....	161	93	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	497	497	751	164	
Otoe	140	10	130	29	75	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	124	6	
Pawnee	214	7	207	50	104	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	196	11	
Ponca	286	16	270	59	118	10	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	246	24	
Red Moon	41	2	39	1	.....	38	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	
Sac and Fox	230	41	189	29	84	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	188	1	
Seger	164	13	151	5	93	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	124	27	
Seneca	786	163	623	81	127	.....	208	.....	36	.....	36	36	.....	350	350	594	29	
Shawnee	457	40	417	68	150	.....	218	.....	36	.....	36	36	10	137	147	401	16	
Total	5,132	528	4,604	517	1,753	48	2,318	93	149	.....	149	242	67	1,462	1,529	4,089	515	

[1] Estimated.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Enrolled at Fort Totten boarding school.

TABLE 24.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.												Eligible children not in school.
				Government.				Mission and private.					Public.			
									Noncontract.							
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Boarding.	Day.	Total.		Contract or where tuition is paid.	Non-contract.	Total.	Total all classes.	
Oklahoma—Continued.																
Five Civilized Tribes—																
Cherokee Nation	9,611	656	8,955	295	.....	32	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	[1] 8 120	8,628	8,955	[2]
Chickasaw Nation	4,219	288	3,931	267	.....	.....	267	[3] 259 [4] 89	.....	.....	.....	[3] 259 [4] 89	161	[1] 3,155	3,316	3,931	[2]
Choctaw Nation	6,094	416	5,678	690	.....	.....	690	139	.....	.....	.....	139	343	[1] 4,506	4,849	5,678	[2]
Creek Nation	2,815	192	2,623	577	.....	.....	577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	[1] 1,821	2,046	2,623	[2]
Seminole Nation	703	48	655	130	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	[1] 454	525	655	[2]
Total	23,442	1,600	21,842	1,959	.....	32	1,991	[4] 89	.....	.....	.....	398 [4] 89	1,308	18,056	19,364	21,842	[2]
Scattered	213	.....	213	92	.....	.....	92	.....	[5] 121	.....	[5] 121	[5] 121	.....	.....	.....	213	.....
Total Oklahoma	28,787	2,128	26,659	2,568	1,753	80	4,401	491 [4] 89	270	.....	270	761 [4] 89	1,375	19,518	20,893	26,144	515
Oregon:																
Klamath	350	40	310	48	101	108	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	300	10
Roseburg[1]	3,000	800	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,000
Siletz	132	31	101	34	.....	59	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	101	.....
Umatilla	381	73	308	23	111	.....	134	.....	78	.....	78	78	.....	38	38	250	58
Warm Springs	198	49	149	5	109	21	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	14
Scattered	84	.....	84	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....
Total	4,145	993	3,152	194	321	188	703	.....	78	.....	78	78	.....	1,289	1,289	2,070	1,082
South Dakota:																
Cheyenne River	788	83	705	198	182	60	440	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	70	70	524	181
Crow Creek	278	41	237	53	97	17	167	54	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	9	9	230	7
Flandreau	75	.....	75	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	55	20
Lower Brule	136	11	125	39	83	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	3
Pine Ridge	1,918	358	1,560	218	235	729	1,182	240	.....	.....	.....	240	30	96	126	1,548	12
Rosebud	1,337	85	1,252	141	197	499	837	311	73	.....	73	384	.....	30	30	1,251	1
Sisseton	537	65	472	44	172	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	288	184
Yankton	517	164	353	83	110	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	268	85
Scattered	65	.....	65	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
Total	5,651	807	4,844	874	1,076	1,305	3,255	605	87	.....	87	692	30	374	404	4,351	493

Utah:																	
Deep Creek	150	([2])	150			24	24							17	17	41	109
Shivwits	27	8	19			17	17									17	2
Uintah and Ouray	294	49	245	19	72		91						16	27	43	134	111
Total	471	57	414	19	72	41	132						16	44	60	192	222
Washington:																	
Colville	556	68	488	53		166	219		126		126	126		104	104	449	39
Cushman	418	24	394	[6] 192		68	260		74		74	74	6	40	46	380	14
Neah Bay	208	64	144	14		124	138									138	6
Spokane	205	14	191	3		88	91									91	100
Tulalip	467	72	395	17	203	124	344						11	40	51	395	
Yakima	934	51	883	74	146		220						158	204	362	582	301
Scattered	62		62	62			62									62	
Total	2,850	293	2,557	415	349	570	1,334		200		200	200	175	388	563	2,097	460
Wisconsin:																	
Carter	75	19	56														56
Hayward	301	24	277	55		43	98							100	100	198	79
Keshena	471	24	447	105	87	68	260	164				164				424	23
Lac du Flambeau	220	12	208	26	119		145						1	22	23	168	40
La Pointe	364	22	342	72		128	200		53		53	53		30	30	283	59
Oneida	732	29	703	271	152		423	[7] 18		37	37	55		21	21	499	204
Red Cliff	184	38	146	25		53	78		[8] 13		13	13		34	34	125	21
Tomah	330	38	292	76			76		40		40	40				116	176
Scattered	332		332	230			230		[9] 102		[9] 102	[9] 102				332	
Total	3,009	206	2,803	860	358	292	1,510	182	208	37	245	427	1	207	208	2,145	658
Wyoming: Shoshone	549	32	517	26	178	47	251	116	16		16	132		27	27	410	107
Indiana	1		1	1			1									1	
Louisiana	2		2	2			2									2	
Maine	7		7	7			7									7	
Massachusetts	7		7	7			7									7	
Ohio	2		2	2			2									2	
Texas	28		28	28			28									28	
Alaska	238		238	238			238									238	
Canada	2		2	2			2									2	
Porto Rico	1		1	1			1									1	
Total	288		288	288			288									288	
Grand total	82,470	9,006	73,464	10,702	9,523	7,359	27,584	1,443 / [4] 89	3,272	305	3,577	5,020 / [4] 89	1,720	24,308	26,028	58,721	14,743

[1] Estimated.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Includes Choctaw pupils.
[4] Private schools.
[5] Pupils enrolled at Shawnee school from various tribes.
[6] Includes pupils only from Cushman Reservation.
[7] Attend St. Joseph's School; Keshena.
[8] Attend Holy Family School; La Pointe.
[9] Attend St. Mary's Industrial School; La Pointe.

TABLE 24.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age		82,470	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc		9,006	
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance			73,464
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.			
Government schools:			
Nonreservation boarding		10,702	
Reservation boarding		9,523	
Day		7,359	
			27,584
Mission schools:			
Contract boarding		1,443	
Noncontract—			
Boarding	3,272		
Day	305		
		3,577	
			5,020
Private schools: Contract boarding			89
Public schools:			
Contract		1,720	
Noncontract		24,308	
			26,028
Total all classes			58,723
Number eligible children not in school			14,741

TABLE 25.—*Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.										Total, all classes.	Indians enrolled.	Capacity unused.	Children eligible for school attendance.	Eligible children unprovided for by schools on reservations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.
	Government.			Mission and private.					Public.							
					Noncontract.											
	Reservation.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Boarding.	Day.	Total.	Contract.	Noncontract.	Total.						
Arizona:																
Camp Verde	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	37	.....	96	66	96
Colorado River	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	87	91	.....	125	38	125
Fort Apache	153	132	285	.....	.....	40	40	40	.....	.....	325	403	.....	602	277	602
Fort Mojave [1]	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	197	3	206	6	206
Havasupai	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	31	4	32	.....	.....
Kaibab	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	20	2	20	.....	20
Leupp	63	.....	63	.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	83	94	.....	447	364	447
Moqui	120	476	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	537	59	847	251	847
Navajo	452	40	492	.....	190	35	225	225	.....	.....	717	757	.....	2,500	1,783	2,500
Pima	218	228	446	.....	35	235	270	270	.....	.....	716	729	.....	1,537	821	1,537
Salt River	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	117	.....	263	163	263
San Carlos	216	60	276	.....	.....	28	28	28	24	24	328	416	.....	620	292	620
San Xavier	.....	190	190	.....	140	.....	140	140	.....	.....	330	345	.....	1,074	744	550
Truxton Canyon	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	80	20	91	.....	91
Western Navajo	88	35	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	170	.....	820	697	820
Total	1,690	1,348	3,038	.....	385	338	723	723	31	31	3,792	4,024	88	9,280	5,502	8,724
California:																
Bishop	.....	86	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	154	162	.....	271	117	271
Campo	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22	8	22	.....	22
Digger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	.....	12	2	12
Fort Bidwell [1]	98	50	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	137	11	173	25	173
Fort Yuma	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	117	63	186	6	186
Greenville [1]	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	104	.....	167	77	.....
Hoopa Valley	146	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	206	247	.....	372	166	250
Malki	.....	60	60	.....	100	.....	100	100	9	9	169	164	5	110	.....	80
Pala	.....	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	51	121	100	21	130	9	130
Pechanga	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	13	17	30	.....	30
Round Valley	135	73	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	229	224	5	373	144	250

[1] Nonreservation schools provide for these Indians.

TABLE 25.—*Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.												Indians enrolled.	Capacity unused.	Children eligible for school attendance.	Eligible children unprovided for by schools on reservations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.
	Government.			Mission and private.				Public.			Total, all classes.						
	Reservation.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Noncontract.		Total.	Contract.	Noncontract.	Total.							
					Boarding.	Day.											
California—Continued.																	
Soboba	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	62		34	28	72	10	67
Tule River	.....	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	68		60	8	69	1	67
Volcan	.....	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	25	38	92		75	17	149	57	86
Total	649	569	1,218	.....	100	.....	100	13	258	271	1,589		1,469	183	2,136	614	1,624
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20		24	.....	157	137	30
Southern Ute	45	30	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75		81	.....	94	19	90
Total	45	50	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95		105	.....	251	156	120
Florida: Seminole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	222	222	.....
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	180	180	11	2	13	193	145	48	156	.....	110
Fort Hall	160	.....	160	.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	32	32	222	239	.....	276	54	276
Fort Lapwai	100	30	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	160	204	.....	233	73	233
Total	260	30	290	.....	210	.....	210	210	41	34	75	575	588	48	665	127	619
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	64	56	8	70	6	70
Kansas:																	
Kickapoo	71	40	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	183	190	.....	212	29	212
Potawatomi	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	73	27	174	74	174
Total	71	140	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	283	263	27	386	103	386
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	46	.....	47	15	47
Chippewa, Lake Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	352	352	.....	117	117	469	337	132	342	.....	342
Total	.....	32	32	.....	352	.....	352	352	.....	117	117	501	383	132	389	15	389

Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	155	167	197	210	.....	288	91	248
Grand Portage	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	79	80	.....	81	2	81
Leech Lake [1]	94	77	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5	32	203	254	.....	463	260	422
Nett Lake	110	35	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	162	221	.....	275	113	200
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	20	16	42	6	40
Red Lake	114	.....	114	.....	70	.....	70	70	.....	5	5	189	272	.....	306	117	306
White Earth	226	171	397	.....	130	.....	130	130	.....	400	400	927	1,032	.....	1,305	378	700
Total	544	369	913	.....	200	.....	200	200	39	641	680	1,793	2,089	16	2,760	967	1,997
Montana:																	
Blackfeet	62	106	168	.....	145	.....	145	145	.....	252	252	565	552	13	862	297	450
Crow	142	.....	142	.....	125	170	295	295	.....	68	68	505	343	162	372	.....	372
Flathead	.....	30	30	.....	300	.....	300	300	.....	182	182	512	412	100	643	131	643
Fort Belknap	47	37	84	.....	160	.....	160	160	.....	.....	.....	244	199	45	290	46	230
Fort Peck	95	90	185	.....	40	.....	40	40	.....	104	104	329	365	.....	424	95	424
Tongue River	69	67	136	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	196	231	.....	242	46	242
Total	415	330	745	60	770	170	940	1,000	.....	606	606	2,351	2,102	320	2,833	615	2,361
Nebraska:																	
Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180	180	180	.....	355	175	355
Santee	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	125	.....	88	88	213	211	2	449	236	250
Winnebago	.....	30	30	.....	122	.....	122	122	30	6	36	188	116	72	268	80	265
Total	.....	30	30	.....	247	.....	247	247	30	274	304	581	507	74	1,072	491	870
Nevada:																	
Fallon	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	47	18	75	10	68
Fort McDermitt	.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	49	31	75	.....	75
Moapa River	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	42	13	43	12	25
Nevada	70	25	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	96	.....	120	25	120
Walker River	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	57	3	68	8	68
Western Shoshone	65	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	67	.....	130	65	130
Reno, special agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	232	232	232	.....	850	618	250
Total	135	285	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	232	652	590	65	1,361	738	736
New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque Pueblos	.....	376	376	.....	125	.....	125	125	.....	6	6	507	585	.....	1,355	848	1,280
Jicarilla	107	30	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	140	127	13	172	32	123
Mescalero	83	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	109	.....	134	51	134
Navajo (see Arizona)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	32	.....	1,000	975	.....
San Juan	150	30	180	.....	50	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	230	238	.....	2,500	2,270	2,500
Santa Fe Pueblos	.....	442	442	.....	75	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	517	567	.....	1,008	491	1,008
Zuni	66	35	101	.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	131	179	.....	369	238	369
Total	406	938	1,344	.....	280	.....	280	280	.....	9	9	1,633	1,837	13	6,538	4,905	5,414
North Carolina: Cherokee	160	140	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	143	443	456	.....	692	249	692

[1] Includes Cass Lake.

TABLE 25.—*Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.											Indians enrolled.	Capacity unused.	Children eligible for school attendance.	Eligible children unprovided for by schools on reservations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.
	Government.			Mission and private.				Public.			Total, all classes.					
	Reservation.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Noncontract.		Total.	Contract.	Noncontract.	Total.						
					Boarding.	Day.										
North Dakota:																
Fort Berthold	75	90	165	.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	178	182	.....	311	133	311
Fort Totten [1]	323	.....	323	}								[2] 473	709	.....	1,243	770	.....
Turtle Mountain	.....	150	150	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Standing Rock	285	194	479	.....	50	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	529	562	.....	780	251	780
Total	683	434	1,117	.....	63	.....	63	63	.....	.....	.....	1,180	1,453	.....	2,334	1,154	1,091
Oklahoma:																	
Cantonment	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	6	49	129	143	.....	177	48	177
Cheyenne and Arapaho	140	.....	140	.....	45	.....	45	45	.....	50	50	235	249	.....	301	66	301
Kiowa	645	.....	645	.....	50	.....	50	50	14	200	214	909	876	33	1,185	276	1,185
Osage	130	.....	130	140	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	497	497	767	714	53	915	148	733
Otoe	77	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	97	95	2	130	33	130
Pawnee	74	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	116	146	.....	207	91	207
Ponca	90	23	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	172	187	.....	270	98	270
Red Moon	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	38	27	39	.....	39
Sac and Fox	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	150	159	.....	189	39	189
Seger	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	116	119	.....	151	35	151
Seneca	85	.....	85	.....	45	.....	45	45	.....	350	350	480	513	.....	623	143	623
Shawnee	110	.....	110	.....	200	.....	200	200	10	137	147	457	[3] 454	3	417	.....	417
Total [4]	1,596	88	1,684	140	340	.....	340	480	67	1,462	1,529	3,693	3,693	118	4,604	977	4,422
Five Civilized Tribes:																	
Cherokee Nation	75	35	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	8,120	8,628	8,738	8,751	.....	8,955	217	8,955
Chickasaw Nation	140	.....	140	{ 365 [5] 185	.....	.....	.....	365 [5] 185	} 161	3,155	3,316	4,006	3,837	169	3,931	.....	3,931
Choctaw Nation	400	.....	400	.....	120	.....	.....	120	343	4,506	4,849	5,369	5,549	.....	5,678	309	5,678

Creek Nation	365		365						225	1,821	2,046	2,411	2,566		2,623	212	2,623
Seminole Nation	100		100						71	454	525	625	640		655	30	655
Total	1,080	35	1,115	485 [5] 185				485 [5] 185	1,308	18,056	19,364	21,149	21,343	169	21,842	768	21,842
Total Oklahoma	2,676	123	2,799	625 [5] 185	340		340	965 [5] 185	1,375	19,518	20,893	24,842	25,036	287	26,446	1,745	26,264
Oregon:																	
Klamath	70	150	220							43	43	263	252	11	310	47	259
Roseburg										1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		2,200	1,000	1,600
Siletz		50	50							8	8	58	67		101	43	101
Umatilla	93		93		150		150	150		38	38	281	227	54	308	27	308
Warm Springs	100	30	130									130	130		149	19	149
Total	263	230	493		150		150	150		1,289	1,289	1,932	1,876	65	3,068	1,136	2,417
South Dakota:																	
Cheyenne River	200	74	274		75		75	75		70	70	419	326	93	705	286	705
Crow Creek	82	25	107	75				75		9	9	191	177	14	237	46	237
Flandreau	360		360							22	22	382	[6] 405		75		75
Lower Brule	84		84									84	83	1	125	41	125
Pine Ridge	210	801	1,011	240				240	30	96	126	1,377	1,330	47	1,560	183	1,500
Rosebud	200	538	738	325	70		70	395		30	30	1,163	1,110	53	1,252	89	900
Sisseton	107		107							72	72	179	244		472	293	472
Yankton	70		70							75	75	145	185		353	208	353
Total	1,313	1,438	2,751	640	145		145	785	30	374	404	3,940	3,860	208	4,779	1,146	4,367
Utah:																	
Deep Creek		25	25							17	17	42	41	1	150	108	41
Shivwits		40	40									40	17	23	19		23
Uintah and Ouray	67		67						16	27	43	110	115		245	135	125
Total	67	65	132						16	44	60	192	173	24	414	243	189
Washington:																	
Colville		160	160		190		190	190		104	104	454	396	58	488	34	488
Cushman	350	71	421		70		70	70	6	40	46	537	[6] 577		394		250
Neah Bay		120	120									120	124		144	24	144
Spokane		98	98									98	88	10	191	93	191
Tulalip	196	139	335						11	40	51	386	378	8	395	9	395
Yakima	131		131						158	204	362	493	508		883	390	883
Total	677	588	1,265		260		260	260	175	388	563	2,088	2,071	76	2,495	550	2,351

[1] Grey Nun's department included.
[2] Fort Totten and Turtle Mountain combined, as Turtle Mountain children are enrolled in Fort Totten School.
[3] Includes 121 pupils enrolled from various tribes.
[4] Exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes.
[5] Private schools.
[6] Includes pupils from other reservations.

TABLE 25.—*Capacity of schools provided for Indian children, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Capacity of schools available for Indian children.											Indians enrolled.	Capacity unused.	Children eligible for school attendance.	Eligible children unprovided for by schools on reservations.	Eligible children within reach of these schools.
	Government.			Mission and private.				Public.			Total, all classes.					
	Reservation.	Day.	Total.	Contract boarding.	Noncontract.		Total.	Contract.	Noncontract.	Total.						
					Boarding.	Day.										
Wisconsin:																
Carter														56	56	
Hayward	150	45	195						100	100	295	[1] 339		277		277
Keshena	78	89	167	220			220				387	337	50	447	60	447
Lac du Flambeau	170		170					1	22	23	193	142	51	208	15	208
La Pointe		490	490		265		265	265	30	30	785	326	459	342		340
Oneida	112		112			50	50	50	21	21	183	210		703	520	250
Red Cliff		80	80						34	34	114	87	27	146	32	146
Tomah [2]	250		250		50		50	50			300	317		292		292
Total	760	704	1,464	220	315	50	365	585	1	207	208	2,257	1,758	587	2,471	683	1,960
Wyoming: Shoshone	135	35	170	120	20		20	140		27	27	337	384		517	180	517
Capacity [3]	6,437		6,437									6,437	7,601		[4] 2,285		
Grand total	17,386	7,938	25,324	{ 1,665 [5] 185	3,837	558	4,395	6,060 [5] 185	} 1,720	24,268	25,988	57,557	58,681	2,221	73,464	21,547	63,158

[1] Includes pupils from other reservations.
[2] Nonreservation schools provided for these Indians.
[3] Nonreservation schools not included above.
[4] Children in nonreservation schools impossible of distribution by superintendencies.
[5] Private schools.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.[1]	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Arizona:					
Camp Verde	2	30	37	31.9	Day.
Colorado River	3	80	84	71.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—					
Fort Apache	6	153	225	200.8	Do.
Canyon	2	42	46	40.6	Day.
Cibecue	2	50	53	40.3	Do.
East Fork	2	40	42	39.7	Do.
Cibecue	.....	20	16	14.0	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork	.....	20	21	15.9	Do.
Total	12	325	403	351.3	
Fort Mojave	5	200	197	192.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai	1	35	31	23.0	Day.
Kaibab	2	22	20	14.0	Do.
Leupp superintendency—					
Leupp	3	63	69	63.5	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco	.....	20	25	19.3	Mission boarding; independent.
Total	3	83	94	82.8	
Moqui superintendency—					
Moqui	6	120	130	107.3	Reservation boarding.
Bacabi	3	65	51	48.7	Day.
Chimopovy	3	65	55	49.9	Do.
Oraibi	5	156	124	95.6	Do.
Polacca	4	100	81	71.0	Do.
Second Mesa	4	90	96	87.5	Do.
Total	25	596	537	460.0	
Navajo superintendency—					
Navajo	9	240	281	260.5	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee	5	62	77	76.0	Do.
Tohatchi	5	150	135	111.7	Do.
Cornfields	2	40	35	29.6	Day.
Ganado	.....	35	35	30.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth	.....	40	56	54.8	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michaels	.....	150	138	116.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	21	717	757	678.7	
Phoenix	19	700	785	647.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency—					
Pima	8	218	224	203.1	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater	2	36	36	19.4	Day.
Casa Blanca	2	36	47	35.5	Do.
Gila Crossing	2	40	43	32.6	Do.
Maricopa	2	40	34	32.4	Do.
Sacaton	1	36	35	17.4	Do.
Santan	2	40	49	36.1	Do.
St. Ann's	.....	35	44	22.4	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's	.....	235	217	200.9	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total	19	716	729	599.8	
Rice Station	6	216	227	204.4	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency—					
Salt River	2	30	47	35.7	Day.
Camp McDowell	2	40	40	32.2	Do.
Lehi	2	30	30	23.2	Do.
Total	6	100	117	91.1	

[1] Includes teachers, disciplinarians, housekeepers, and seamstresses.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency—					
San Carlos	5	60	129	97.4	Day.
Globe	.....	28	36	31.4	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Total	5	88	165	128.8	
San Xavier superintendency—					
San Xavier	3	155	139	119.9	Day.
Tucson	2	35	60	31.3	Do.
Tucson Mission	.....	140	146	97.8	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total	5	330	345	249.0	
Truxton Canyon	3	100	80	66.7	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency—					
Western Navajo	4	88	126	95.6	Do.
Moencopi	2	35	44	32.6	Day.
Total	6	123	170	128.2	
Total Arizona	143	4,461	4,778	4,019.9	
California:					
Bishop superintendency—					
Bishop	2	36	59	33.4	Do.
Big Pine	2	25	21	14.0	Do.
Independence	2	25	14	9.9	Do.
Total	6	86	94	57.3	
Campo	2	30	22	21.1	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency—					
Fort Bidwell	4	98	95	87.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas	1	24	17	8.4	Day.
Likely	2	26	25	14.7	Do.
Total	7	148	137	110.5	
Fort Yuma	4	180	117	105.2	Reservation boarding.
Greenville	4	90	104	89.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley	7	146	187	148.9	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—					
Malki	1	30	20	16.7	Day.
Martinez	2	30	22	16.5	Do.
St. Boniface (Banning)	.....	100	113	102.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	3	160	155	135.3	
Pala superintendency—					
Pala	2	40	26	21.5	Day.
La Jolla	2	30	23	16.4	Do.
Total	4	70	49	37.9	
Pechanga	1	30	13	10.9	Do.
Round Valley superintendency—					
Round Valley	4	135	121	103.3	Reservation boarding.
Manchester	1	18	16	8.3	Day.
Ukiah	1	25	32	17.3	Do.
Upper Lake	2	30	34	22.4	Do.
Total	8	208	203	151.3	
Sherman	15	550	700	555.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency—					
Soboba	2	25	12	10.4	Day.
Cahuilla	2	25	10	9.7	Do.
Total	4	50	22	20.1	

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
California—Continued.					
Tule River superintendency—					
Tule River	2	30	19	12.1	Day.
Auberry	1	36	39	18.3	Do.
Total	3	66	58	30.4	
Volcan superintendency—					
Volcan	1	30	26	22.7	Do.
Capitan Grande	2	24	11	10.6	Do.
Total	3	54	37	33.3	
Total California	71	1,868	1,898	1,506.5	
Colorado:					
Navajo Springs	2	20	24	15.9	Do.
Southern Ute superintendency—					
Southern Ute	3	45	56	45.6	Reservation boarding.
Allen	2	30	25	17.7	Day.
Total	5	75	81	63.3	
Total Colorado	7	95	105	79.2	
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—					
De Smet	.....	80	87	59.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph's	.....	100	45	24.3	Do.
Total	.....	180	132	83.9	
Fort Hall superintendency—					
Fort Hall	7	160	184	165.5	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd	.....	30	23	21.0	Mission boarding: Episcopal.
Total	7	190	207	186.5	
Fort Lapwai superintendency—					
Fort Lapwai	3	100	143	93.0	Reservation boarding (sanatorium).
Kamiah	1	30	31	10.9	Day.
Total	4	130	174	103.9	
Total Idaho	11	500	513	374.3	
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox superintendency—					
Fox	2	40	32	17.2	Do.
Mesquakie	2	20	20	13.4	Do.
Total	4	60	52	30.6	
Kansas:					
Haskell	23	650	797	635.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency—					
Kickapoo	3	71	90	69.5	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha	1	40	28	12.7	Day.
Total	4	111	118	82.2	
Potawatomi superintendency—					
Blandin	2	40	20	5.7	Day.
Kewankah	2	30	30	17.5	Do.
Witcheway	2	30	23	11.3	Do.
Total	6	100	73	34.5	
Total Kansas	33	861	988	751.8	

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Michigan:					
Bay Mills	2	32	46	31.4	Day.
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency—					
Baraga (Holy Name)	.....	152	82	22.5	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	.....	200	138	133.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	.....	352	220	155.5	
Mount Pleasant	10	325	363	311.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Total Michigan	12	709	629	498.1	
Minnesota:					
Cass Lake	2	40	51	42.6	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac	2	30	43	20.2	Day.
Grand Portage	2	20	21	11.2	Do.
Leech Lake superintendency—					
Leech Lake	4	54	110	83.1	Reservation boarding.
Old Agency	2	24	12	8.8	Day.
Squaw Point	2	29	21	12.0	Do.
Sugar Point	2	24	28	7.9	Do.
Total	10	131	171	111.8	
Nett Lake	2	35	67	44.9	Day.
Pipestone superintendency—					
Pipestone	6	225	228	197.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley	2	36	20	13.8	Day.
Total	8	261	248	211.2	
Red Lake superintendency—					
Red Lake	4	74	104	87.3	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake	3	40	60	49.7	Do.
St. Mary's	.....	70	103	69.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	7	184	267	206.2	
Vermillion Lake	5	110	137	112.1	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency—					
White Earth	6	130	166	130.6	Reservation boarding.
Pine Point	3	53	65	39.4	Do.
Wild Rice River	3	43	69	51.8	Do.
Elbow Lake	2	30	28	15.0	Day.
Porterville	2	45	35	23.4	Do.
Round Lake	2	30	22	16.4	Do.
White Earth	2	36	99	56.1	Do.
Twin Lake	2	30	30	20.2	Do.
St. Benedict's	.....	130	118	98.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	22	527	632	451.5	
Total Minnesota	60	1,338	1,637	1,211.7	
Montana:					
Blackfeet superintendency—					
Blackfeet (Cut Bank)	3	62	101	69.3	Reservation boarding.
Browning	1	60	40	28.0	Day.
Burd	1	16	18	12.2	Do.
Cut Finger	2	30	28	8.7	Do.
Holy Family	.....	145	113	83.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	7	313	300	201.2	
Crow superintendency—					
Crow	4	91	74	54.5	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	2	51	42	31.5	Do.
Lodge Grass	.....	50	35	32.1	Mission day; Baptist.
Black Lodge	.....	30	19	15.5	Day; American Missionary Association.
Reno	.....	35	27	26.3	Do.
St. Anne's	.....	25	23	16.9	Mission day; Catholic.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Montana—Continued.					
Crow superintendency—Con.					
San Xavier	.....	125	43	42.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola	.....	30	12	11.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Total	6	437	275	230.7	
Flathead superintendency—					
Flathead	2	30	31	14.0	Day.
St. Ignatius	.....	300	199	167.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	2	330	230	181.0	
Fort Belknap superintendency—					
Fort Belknap	3	47	67	34.6	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole	2	37	39	22.1	Day.
St. Paul's	.....	160	93	91.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	5	244	199	147.7	
Fort Peck superintendency [1]—					
Fort Peck	5	95	126	100.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	2	30	24	16.7	Day.
No. 2	2	30	28	21.2	Do.
No. 3	2	30	18	14.9	Do.
Wolf Point	.....	40	65	53.2	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total	11	226	261	206.3	
Tongue River superintendency—					
Tongue River	4	69	87	64.0	Reservation boarding.
Birney	2	35	53	34.9	Day.
Lamedeer	2	32	42	26.4	Do.
St. Labre's	.....	60	49	48.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	8	196	231	173.3	
Total Montana	39	1,745	1,496	1,140.2	
Nebraska:					
Genoa	9	345	415	313.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—					
Santee Normal Training	.....	125	123	108.2	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—					
Decora	2	30	27	14.3	Day.
St. Augustine	.....	122	53	38.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	2	152	80	52.9	
Total Nebraska	11	622	618	474.3	
Nevada:					
Carson	7	286	294	235.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency—					
Fallon	2	40	30	16.4	Day.
Lovelocks	2	25	17	8.9	Do.
Total	4	65	47	25.3	
Fort McDermitt	2	80	49	35.7	Do.
Moapa River superintendency—					
Moapa River	2	30	36	15.9	Day.
Las Vegas	2	25	6	4.7	Do.
Total	4	55	42	20.6	
Nevada superintendency—					
Nevada	4	70	77	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth	1	25	19	13.0	Day.
Total	5	95	96	90.0	

[1] Day school No. 4 not reported.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Nevada—Continued.					
Walker River	2	60	57	40.9	Day.
Western Shoshone	4	65	67	63.3	Reservation boarding.
Total Nevada	28	706	652	511.5	
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque	11	321	365	336.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Albuquerque Pueblos—					
Acoma	2	32	66	28.5	Day.
Encinal	2	30	33	25.1	Do.
Isleta	3	60	105	63.8	Do.
Laguna	2	34	47	38.5	Do.
McCarty's	2	25	38	25.6	Do.
Mesita	2	18	(1)	(1)	Do.
Paguate	2	65	66	55.4	Do.
Paraje	2	20	35	26.1	Do.
San Felipe	2	60	52	38.4	Do.
Seama	2	32	36	30.2	Do.
Bernalillo	.....	125	101	94.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	21	501	579	426.0	
Jicarilla superintendency—					
Jicarilla	5	107	96	90.6	Reservation boarding.
Do	2	30	28	24.4	Day.
Total	7	137	124	115.0	
Mescalero	4	83	109	88.3	Reservation boarding.
Pueblo Bonito	2	25	32	25.0	Day.
San Juan superintendency—					
San Juan	5	150	169	152.3	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena	2	30	17	12.5	Day.
Liberty (Jewett)	.....	30	30	26.6	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Navajo Mission	.....	20	22	22.0	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total	7	230	238	213.4	
Santa Fe superintendency—					
Santa Fe	12	300	364	333.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Cochiti	2	28	22	14.0	Day.
Jemez	2	120	69	40.1	Do.
Nambe	2	19	14	8.4	Do.
Picuris	2	25	22	17.2	Do.
San Ildefonso	2	40	22	14.0	Do.
San Juan	3	70	63	47.2	Do.
Santa Clara	2	40	35	21.1	Do.
Sia	2	30	18	13.8	Do.
Taos	3	70	119	71.2	Do.
St. Catherine's	.....	75	183	176.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	32	817	931	757.7	
Zuni superintendency—					
Zuni	5	66	90	76.5	Reservation boarding.
Do	2	35	60	39.5	Day.
Christian Reformed	.....	30	29	18.2	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
Total	7	131	179	134.2	
Total New Mexico	91	2,245	2,557	2,095.8	
North Carolina:					
Cherokee superintendency—					
Cherokee	5	160	199	160.1	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove	1	40	30	14.6	Day.
Birdtown	2	40	36	20.1	Do.
Little Snow Bird	1	20	16	8.1	Do.
Snow Bird Gap	1	40	32	18.5	Do.
Total	10	300	313	221.4	

[1] Not in session.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck	3	60	98	71.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—					
Fort Berthold	4	75	95	62.0	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	2	30	27	18.7	Day.
No. 2	2	30	20	15.6	Do.
No. 3	2	30	28	23.6	Do.
Congregational	.....	13	12	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total	10	178	182	129.9	
Fort Totten	10	323	407	331.8	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency—					
Standing Rock	7	200	232	188.5	Do.
Martin Kenel	5	85	120	93.9	Do.
Bullhead	2	40	38	29.6	Day.
Cannon Ball	2	40	40	29.6	Do.
Grand River	2	30	21	14.7	Do.
Little Oak Creek	2	40	23	18.0	Do.
Porcupine	2	24	17	12.1	Do.
No. 1	2	20	15	13.2	Do.
St. Elizabeth's	.....	50	56	37.4	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total	24	529	562	437.0	
Turtle Mountain superintendency—					
No. 1	2	30	73	22.1	Day.
No. 2	2	30	42	18.8	Do.
No. 3	2	30	56	21.5	Do.
No. 4	2	30	88	31.8	Do.
No. 5	2	30	43	16.7	Do.
Total	10	150	302	110.9	
Wahpeton	6	180	156	129.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Total North Dakota	63	1,420	1,707	1,209.7	
Oklahoma:					
Cantonment	3	80	94	73.9	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency—					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	6	140	164	142.3	Do.
St. Luke's	.....	45	35	33.9	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total	6	185	199	176.2	
Chilocco	15	500	657	534.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency—					
Anadarko	5	175	158	134.8	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	6	173	172	161.2	Do.
Rainy Mountain	6	147	176	142.9	Do.
Riverside	6	150	114	103.0	Do.
Cache Creek	.....	50	42	31.0	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Total	23	695	662	572.9	
Osage superintendency—					
Osage	7	130	124	109.3	Reservation boarding.
St. John's	.....	65	16	9.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Louis's	.....	75	77	56.1	Do.
Total	7	270	217	174.6	
Otoe	4	77	75	64.6	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee	4	74	104	97.1	Do.
Ponca superintendency—					
Kaw[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Ponca	5	90	118	91.8	Reservation boarding and day.
Tonkawa	1	23	10	9.2	Day.
Total	6	113	128	101.0	

[1] Not in session.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Red Moon	1	65	38	24.3	Day.
Sac and Fox	5	75	84	74.2	Reservation boarding.
Seger	4	90	93	75.6	Do.
Seneca superintendency—					
Seneca	4	85	127	105.9	Do.
St. Mary's	.....	45	36	33.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	4	130	163	139.8	
Shawnee superintendency—					
Shawnee	5	110	150	103.1	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's) [1].	.....	100	64	39.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart(St. Mary's)[1]	.....	100	93	74.0	Do.
Total	5	310	307	216.8	
Total [2]	87	2,664	2,821	2,324.9	
Five Civilized Tribes—					
Cherokee Nation—					
Cherokee Orphan School.	5	75	91	65.8	Tribal boarding.
Hildebrand	1	35	32	15.1	Day.
Total	6	110	123	80.9	
Creek Nation—					
Euchee	6	100	167	111.3	Tribal boarding.
Eufaula	6	100	109	76.5	Do.
Nuyaka	6	90	143	77.9	Do.
Tullahassee	5	75	101	74.5	Do.
Total	23	365	520	340.2	
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey.	6	100	115	89.3	Do.
Choctaw Nation—					
Armstrong Male Academy.	5	100	123	103.4	Do.
Jones Male Academy.	5	100	181	94.5	Do.
Tuskahoma	6	100	168	107.0	Do.
Wheelock Academy.	6	100	89	73.3	Do.
Old Goodland	.....	80	88	77.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission	.....	40	51	40.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	22	520	700	495.6	
Chickasaw Nation—					
Bloomfield Seminary	5	80	99	71.7	Tribal boarding.
Collins Institute	3	60	74	46.0	Do.
El Meta Bond College	.....	35	16	13.5	Private boarding.
Total	8	175	189	131.2	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—					
Murray School of Agriculture.	.....	150	73	54.9	Do.
Hargrove College	.....	55	47	27.2	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	.....	50	51	37.7	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy	.....	160	96	70.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	.....	70	55	44.3	Do.
St. Joseph's	.....	30	10	7.0	Do.
Total	.....	515	332	241.4	
Total Five Civilized Tribes.	65	1,785	1,979	1,378.6	
Total Oklahoma	152	4,449	4,800	3,704.5	

[1] These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.
[2] Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Oregon:					
Klamath superintendency—					
Klamath	5	70	101	83.9	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point	2	30	18	10.3	Day.
Yainax	2	30	26	19.5	Do.
No. 1	2	30	18	11.7	Do.
No. 2	2	30	12	7.1	Do.
No. 3	2	30	34	22.1	Do.
Total	15	220	209	154.6	
Salem	17	650	684	515.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency—					
Siletz	1	30	42	14.8	Day.
Upper Farm	1	20	17	12.0	Do.
Total	2	50	59	26.8	
Umatilla superintendency—					
Umatilla	4	93	111	77.8	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrews (Kate Drexel).	.....	150	78	60.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	4	243	189	137.9	
Warm Springs superintendency—					
Warm Springs	4	100	109	100.3	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho	2	30	21	16.3	Day.
Total	6	130	130	116.6	
Total Oregon	44	1,293	1,271	951.5	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	25	737	982	798.5	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River superintendency—					
Cheyenne River	9	200	182	162.4	Reservation boarding.
No. 2	2	30	17	11.6	Day.
No. 7	2	22	20	17.1.	Do.
No. 8	2	22	23	17.9	Do.
Oahe	.....	75	14	14.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total	15	349	256	223.0	
Crow Creek superintendency—					
Crow Creek	5	82	97	83.8	Reservation boarding.
Grace Day	1	25	17	13.0	Day.
Immaculate Conception	.....	75	54	50.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	6	182	168	147.5	
Flandreau	14	360	383	370.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule	4	84	83	68.5	Reservation boarding.
Pierre	5	234	212	171.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency—					
Pine Ridge	7	210	235	215.6	Reservation boarding.
No. 3	2	30	17	12.1	Day.
No. 4	2	32	28	21.4	Do.
No. 5	2	30	41	28.3	Do.
No. 6	2	31	31	23.9	Do.
No. 7	2	33	36	26.6	Do.
No. 8	2	30	21	9.5	Do.
No. 9	2	30	25	17.8	Do.
No. 10	2	30	35	20.4	Do.
No. 11	2	33	20	17.5	Do.
No. 12	2	30	16	7.6	Do.
No. 13	2	26	16	12.9	Do.
No. 14	2	40	27	9.7	Do.
No. 15	2	25	27	16.4	Do.
No. 16	2	30	56	28.2	Do.
No. 17	2	19	20	13.1	Do.
No. 18	2	24	34	18.3	Do.
No. 19	2	24	26	15.2	Do.
No. 20	2	24	25	21.8	Do.
No. 21	2	33	17	9.9	Do.
No. 22	2	26	36	19.2	Do.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Pine Ridge superintendency—Continued.					
No. 23	2	30	36	25.2	Day.
No. 24	2	35	31	19.2	Do.
No. 25	2	30	23	15.3	Do.
No. 26	2	30	23	15.5	Do.
No. 27	2	33	25	13.7	Do.
No. 28	2	30	19	12.1	Do.
No. 29	2	33	18	10.1	Do.
Holy Rosary	.....	240	240	207.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	61	1,251	1,204	883.9	
Rapid City	10	208	285	252.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency—					
Rosebud	6	200	197	141.8	Reservation boarding.
Big White River	2	35	28	22.4	Day.
Blackpipe	2	20	24	21.6	Do.
Bull Creek	2	32	16	12.3	Do.
Corn Creek	2	33	37	27.1	Do.
Cut Meat	2	24	39	26.2	Do.
He Dog's Camp	2	29	27	19.4	Do.
Ironwood	2	23	26	25.4	Do.
Little Crow's	2	26	16	13.3	Do.
Little White River	2	25	10	9.5	Do.
Lower Cut Meat	2	24	18	17.9	Do.
Milk's Camp	2	29	21	12.9	Do.
Oak Creek	2	26	20	18.4	Do.
Pine Creek	2	25	42	24.1	Do.
Red Leaf	2	20	21	19.5	Do.
Ring Thunder	2	23	22	19.8	Do.
Rosebud	2	25	18	15.8	Do.
Spring Creek	2	26	31	23.3	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	2	21	29	26.3	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier	2	26	15	11.5	Do.
White Thunder	1	27	18	15.4	Do.
White Lake	2	19	21	16.2	Do.
St. Mary's	.....	70	73	73.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis's	.....	325	311	249.0	Do.
Total	47	1,133	1,080	862.1	
Sisseton superintendency—					
Sisseton	5	107	172	156.4	Reservation boarding.
Springfield	2	60	81	51.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton	5	70	110	80.9	Reservation boarding.
Total South Dakota	174	4,038	4,034	3,268.1	
Utah:					
Deep Creek	1	25	24	16.0	Day.
Shivwits	1	40	17	10.5	Do.
Uintah and Ouray—Uintah	4	67	72	53.6	Reservation boarding.
Total Utah	6	132	113	80.1	
Washington:					
Colville superintendency—					
No. 3	2	30	48	27.2	Day.
No. 4	2	30	35	21.3	Do.
No. 5	2	25	31	19.8	Do.
No. 6	2	25	26	16.5	Do.
No. 7	2	25	8	5.9	Do.
No. 9	2	25	18	14.7	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy	.....	90	32	29.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's	.....	100	94	79.3	Do.
Total	12	350	292	214.2	
Cushman superintendency—					
Cushman [1]	7	350	389	338.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Queets River	1	15	12	9.9	Day.
Skokomish	1	28	31	22.0	Do.
Taholah	1	28	25	18.9	Do.
St. George's	.....	70	74	62.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	10	491	531	451.1	

[1] Receives 197 pupils from other reservations.

TABLE 26.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school and remarks.
Washington—Continued.					
Neah Bay superintendency—					
Neah Bay	2	60	78	66.7	Day.
Quileute	2	60	46	40.2	Do.
Total	4	120	124	106.9	
Spokane superintendency—					
No. 1	2	33	31	14.9	Day.
No. 2	2	32	32	28.4	Do.
No. 8	2	33	25	15.6	Do.
Total	6	98	88	58.9	
Tulalip superintendency—					
Tulalip	6	196	203	192.2	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown	1	24	23	16.4	Day.
Lummi	1	30	45	22.9	Do.
Port Gamble	1	25	27	16.6	Do.
Swinomish	1	60	29	22.8	Do.
Total	10	335	327	270.9	
Yakima	6	131	146	119.6	Reservation boarding.
Total Washington	48	1,525	1,508	1,221.6	
Wisconsin:					
Eland (Bethany)	.....	50	40	35	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Hayward superintendency—					
Hayward [1]	7	150	196	173.0	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille	2	45	43	33.3	Day.
Total	9	195	239	206.3	
Keshena superintendency—					
Keshena	6	78	87	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Neopit	2	55	48	26.7	Day.
Stockbridge No. 2	1	34	20	9.8	Do.
St. Joseph's	.....	220	182	145.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	9	387	337	258.8	
Lac du Flambeau	5	170	119	111.6	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency—					
Bayfield (Holy Family)	.....	65	43	37.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah	2	490	128	80.4	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's)	.....	200	125	94.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	2	755	296	212.2	
Oneida superintendency—					
Oneida	8	112	152	132.0	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission	.....	25	20	10.4	Mission day; Seven-Day Adventist.
Hobart Mission	.....	25	17	6.4	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total	8	162	189	148.8	
Red Cliff	2	80	53	37.4	Day.
Tomah	7	250	277	231.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg	4	106	135	121.8	Do.
Total Wisconsin	46	2,155	1,685	1,363.8	
Wyoming:					
Shoshone superintendency—					
Shoshone	7	135	178	172.5	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho	2	15	28	17.6	Day.
Crowheart	2	20	19	10.4	Do.
St. Stephen's	.....	120	116	105.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission	.....	20	16	10.8	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total	11	310	357	317.1	
Grand total	1,089	31,569	32,693	25,830.2	

[1] Receives pupils from other reservations.

TABLE 27.—*School libraries.*

[Schools not listed have reported no library. Leaders indicate not reported.]

States and schools.	Number of books in library.				Circulation.			Expended for books, fiscal year 1913.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	
Arizona:								
Colorado River	.....	227	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	$185.85
Fort Apache	120	30	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Leupp	158	113	10	281	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Moqui	262	.....	.....	262	.....	.....	.....	281.94
Navajo	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.88
Chin Lee	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.88
Tohatchi	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.88
Phoenix	.....	1,000	600	1,600	.....	.....	.....	98.32
Pima	129	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	142.88
Rice Station	148	40	16	204	30	25	55	151.87
San Carlos	145	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier	7	9	7	23	2	.....	2	.....
Tucson	9	12	6	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canyon	127	14	97	238	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo	136	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	151.43
Total	1,634	1,445	736	3,815	32	25	57	1,726.71
California:								
Bishop	39	31	9	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Pine	60	.....	.....	60	5	.....	5	.....
Fort Bidwell	182	21	10	213	.....	.....	.....	148.75
Fort Yuma	33	50	153	236	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Greenville	127	119	38	284	115	38	153	129.99
Hoopa Valley	129	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	140.89
Malki	60	177	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala	8	20	54	82	5	18	23	.....
Round Valley	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.88
Sherman Institute	212	550	186	948	11	60	71	296.10
Total	981	968	450	2,399	136	116	252	1,001.50
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs	.....	131	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Southern Ute	147	22	36	205	12	22	34	264.68
Allen	5	3	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	152	156	38	346	12	22	34	407.57
Idaho: Fort Hall	98	35	.....	133	16	.....	16	316.23
Kansas:								
Haskell	383	483	518	1,384	2,135	2,463	4,598	.....
Kickapoo	40	34	12	86	34	12	46	21.41
Total	423	517	530	1,470	2,169	2,475	4,644	21.41
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	160	143	141	444	15	30	45	.....
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake	.....	127	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	159.98
Leech Lake	21	160	21	202	30	.....	30	127.64
Red Lake	177	25	.....	202	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Cross Lake	128	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Vermillion Lake	134	38	14	186	20	7	27	142.89
White Earth	165	66	39	270	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Pine Point	40	49	55	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porterville	.....	50	75	125	100	250	350	50.00
Round Lake	.....	1	6	7	2	4	6	.....
White Earth	.....	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wild Rice	145	100	53	298	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Total	810	636	265	1,711	152	261	413	1,052.07
Montana:								
Blackfeet—Cut Bank	.....	93	21	114	5	6	11	142.89
Crow	218	133	60	411	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Flathead	7	2	5	14	.....	.....	.....	7.53
Fort Belknap	.....	142	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	153.15
Fort Peck	657	9	.....	666	9	.....	9	142.89
No. 1	179	19	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2	10	5	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3	.....	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4	12	6	7	25	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 27.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books in library.				Circulation.			Expended for books, fiscal year 1913.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	
Montana—Continued.								
Tongue River	172	218	78	468	.....	.....	.....	$142.89
Lamedeer	141	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,396	637	179	2,212	14	6	20	732.24
Nebraska: Winnebago—Decora	.....	3	11	14	3	11	14	.....
Nevada:								
Fort McDermitt	21	22	13	56	.....	.....	.....	14.48
Nevada	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Walker River	.....	27	23	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Total	283	49	36	368	.....	.....	.....	300.26
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	.....	129	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	122.82
Jicarilla	41	316	26	383	.....	47	47	142.89
Mescalero	91	51	15	157	.....	.....	.....	117.36
Pueblo Bonito	126	5	4	135	.....	.....	.....	155.37
San Juan	.....	137	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	141.98
Santa Fe	50	215	65	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 day schools	.....	139	.....	139	63	.....	63	133.49
Zuni	142	.....	20	162	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Total	450	992	130	1,572	63	47	110	956.80
North Carolina: Cherokee	127	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	144.43
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	36	60	.....	96	8	9	17	(1)
Fort Berthold	121	30	4	155	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Standing Rock	129	66	17	212	.....	.....	.....	238.78
Martin Kenel	27	5	13	45	.....	.....	.....	45.00
Turtle Mountain	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Total	444	161	34	639	8	9	17	569.56
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment	108	3	.....	111	20	.....	20	140.97
Cheyenne and Arapaho	135	260	215	610	40	160	200	142.89
Chilocco	436	617	527	1,580	1,359	1,126	2,485	171.48
Kiowa—								
Anadarko	.....	128	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Fort Sill	121	7	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Rainy Mountain	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Riverside	172	100	25	297	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Otoe	144	16	5	165	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Pawnee	136	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	83.97
Ponca	56	180	23	259	49	33	82	142.89
Sac and Fox	149	.....	9	158	.....	.....	.....	148.62
Seger	215	197	.....	412	131	.....	131	152.89
Seneca	173	104	123	400	50	80	130	126.00
Shawnee	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	120.90
Total [2]	2,107	1,612	927	4,646	1,649	1,399	3,048	1,945.06
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Armstrong	55	60	21	136	40	21	61	61.81
Bloomfield	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee	22	50	7	79	.....	.....	.....	51.50
Collins	46	11	9	66	.....	.....	.....	35.64
Euchee	16	71	20	107	34	26	60	43.06
Eufaula	.....	23	20	43	.....	.....	.....	12.54
Jones	41	29	18	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mekusukey	74	103	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuyaka	65	14	11	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tullahassee	85	82	27	194	53	39	92	2.50
Tuskahoma	.....	53	128	181	48	198	246	50.82
Wheelock	71	71	.....	142	20	56	76	.72
Total, Five Tribes	495	567	261	1,323	195	340	535	258.59
Total, Oklahoma	2,602	2,179	1,188	5,969	1,844	1,739	3,583	2,203.65

[1] Belong to superintendent.

[2] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 27.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books in library.				Circulation.			Expended for books, fiscal year 1913.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	Literature.	Fiction.	Total.	
Oregon:								
Klamath	.....	208	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	$142.89
Salem	.....	528	87	615	.....	.....	.....	13.00
Siletz	191	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	76	68	30	174	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Warm Springs	151	71	28	250	108	72	180	16.88
Total	418	875	145	1,438	108	72	180	315.66
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	.....	3,043	745	3,788	1,831	899	2,730	237.29
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River	108	45	26	179	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Crow Creek	213	186	.....	399	.....	.....	.....	165.08
Flandreau	30	60	75	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brule	.....	131	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Pierre	314	105	80	499	.....	.....	.....	23.50
Pine Ridge	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	158.33
Circulating library among 25 day schools	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	158.33
Rapid City	85	10	75	170	10	75	85	177.87
Rosebud—21 day schools	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Sisseton	179	9	16	204	25	35	60	142.89
Springfield	100	95	95	290	.....	.....	.....	41.50
Yankton	151	12	3	166	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Total	1,573	653	370	2,596	35	110	145	1,439.06
Utah: Uintah	114	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Washington:								
Colville	129	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Cushman	298	258	313	869	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Spokane—								
No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2	44	36	18	98	4	4	8	70.89
No. 8	75	46	29	150	4	12	16	72.00
Tulalip	44	45	80	169	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Swinomish	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	129	2	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Total	754	387	440	1,581	8	16	24	714.45
Wisconsin:								
Hayward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Courte Oreille	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	143	49	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Lac du Flambeau	.....	131	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Oneida	139	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	151.28
Red Cliff	130	55	10	195	20	4	24	140.78
Wittenberg	131	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	142.89
Total	543	235	10	788	20	4	24	720.73
Grand total	12,962	13,114	5,448	31,524	6,466	5,842	12,308	13,002.51

TABLE 28.—*School statistics for 37 years.*

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1913.[1]

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	90	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964
1909	161	20,940	202	4,678	363	25,568
1910	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912	[3] 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913	[3] 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830

[1] Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

[2] Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

[3] Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000	.....	1897	$2,517,265	22.45
1878	30,000	50.00	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1879	60,000	100.00	1899	2,638,390	.25
1880	75,000	25.00	1900	2,936,080	11.28
1881	75,000	.....	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1882	135,000	80.00	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1883	487,200	260.00	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1884	675,200	38.00	1904	3,522,950	[1] .23
1885	992,800	47.00	1905	3,880,740	10.15
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1906	3,777,100	[1] 2.67
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1907	3,925,830	3.93
1888	1,179,916	[1] 2.60	1908	4,105,715	4.58
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1909	4,008,825	[1] 2.36
1890	1,364,568	1.00	1910	3,757,909	[1] 6.26
1891	1,842,770	35.00	1911	3,685,290	[1] 1.93
1892	2,291,650	24.30	1912	3,757,495	1.96
1893	2,315,612	1.04	1913	4,015,720	6.87
1894	2,243,497	[1] 3.50	1914	[2] 4,403,355	9.65
1895	2,060,695	[1] 8.87			
1896	2,056,515	[1] 2.00	Total since 1876	84,985,220	.....

[1] Decrease.

[2] Includes $400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 29.—*Industrial instruction and value of articles fabricated in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and schools.	Employees.		Value of material used.	Market value of articles fabricated.			
	Number.	Cost.		Used.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.
Arizona:							
Fort Apache School	2	$1,020	$1,121	$1,673	.....	$1,181	$2,854
Fort Mojave School	2	1,440	1,122	1,270	.....	1,077	2,347
Leupp School	1	540	1,071	1,371	.....	.....	1,371
Moqui School	3	1,980	772	710	.....	346	1,056
Navajo Schools	4	2,240	1,432	1,986	.....	.....	1,986
Phoenix School	3	1,560	589	729	$28	767	1,524
Pima School	2	1,260	215	325	.....	200	525
Rice Station School	3	1,800	297	525	.....	.....	525
San Carlos Agency	1	900	17	62	.....	.....	62
San Xavier School	1	300	305	633	.....	.....	633
Truxton Canyon School	1	600	42	30	.....	54	84
Western Navajo School	1	540	452	422	.....	147	569
Total	24	14,180	7,435	9,736	28	3,772	13,536
California:							
Campo Day School	1	300	58	106	.....	26	132
Fort Bidwell School	1	500	2,992	4,467	.....	50	4,517
Fort Yuma School	1	600	400	568	.....	111	679
Greenville School	1	520	253	640	.....	.....	640
Hoopa Valley School	3	1,860	819	1,303	.....	463	1,766
Malki School	1	300	54	72	.....	11	83
Pechanga	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4
Sherman Institute	5	3,500	3,514	5,966	.....	264	6,230
Total	13	7,580	8,093	13,126	.....	925	14,051
Colorado: Southern Ute School	1	480	242	285	.....	110	395
Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	1	840	842	622	.....	1,054	1,676
Kansas: Haskell Institute	7	4,400	[1] 411	88	418	350	856
Michigan:							
Bay Mills School	.....	.....	193	118	.....	200	318
Mount Pleasant School	5	2,260	2,713	9,822	.....	.....	9,822
Total	5	2,260	2,906	9,940	.....	200	10,140
Minnesota:							
Cass Lake School	1	300	204	252	.....	96	348
Nett Lake School	1	300	64	124	.....	25	149
Pipestone School	4	2,500	1,224	1,811	.....	539	2,350
Red Lake Agency	2	1,320	1,059	3,385	1,690	860	5,935
Red Lake School	1	480	339	477	.....	.....	477
White Earth Schools	5	2,520	2,139	2,777	88	662	3,527
Total	14	7,420	5,029	8,826	1,778	2,182	12,780
Montana:							
Blackfeet School	1	500	590	1,010	.....	459	1,469
Crow Agency	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	32	32
Crow School	1	500	397	76	.....	549	625
Flathead School	1	900	[2]	1,975	23	3,197	5,195
Fort Belknap School	1	500	214	428	.....	.....	428
Fort Peck School	1	540	910	964	.....	94	1,058
Tongue River Schools	1	600	166	216	.....	25	241
Total	6	3,540	2,292	4,669	23	4,356	9,048
Nebraska: Genoa School	5	3,780	4,572	7,111	443	55	7,609
Nevada:							
Carson School	2	1,440	958	1,379	.....	6	1,385
Fallon School	1	300	4	7	.....	.....	7
Fort McDermitt School	1	300	21	36	.....	16	52
Nevada School	1	500	209	303	.....	32	335
Western Shoshone School	1	500	159	200	.....	102	302
Total	6	3,040	1,351	1,925	.....	156	2,081
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque School	6	3,620	1,686	6,174	146	.....	6,320
Albuquerque Pueblo Day Schools	3	900	343	759	.....	.....	759
Jicarilla School	1	500	625	1,046	.....	.....	1,046
Mescalero School	1	500	387	244	.....	143	387
San Juan School	1	600	35	.....	.....	125	125

[1] Full value not reported.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 29.—*Industrial instruction and value of articles fabricated in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and schools.	Employees.		Value of material used.	Market value of articles fabricated.			
	Number.	Cost.		Used.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.
New Mexico—Continued.							
Santa Fe School	4	$2,720	$4,131	$4,131	.....	.....	$4,131
Zuni School	1	540	(1)	179	.....	$384	563
Total	17	9,380	7,207	12,533	$146	652	13,331
North Carolina: Cherokee School	2	1,060	1,198	463	.....	2,037	2,500
North Dakota:							
Bismarck	1	500	1,637	2,065	.....	234	2,299
Fort Berthold Agency	.....	.....	42	56	.....	.....	56
Fort Berthold School	1	420	112	87	.....	75	162
Fort Totten School	7	4,200	1,165	1,662	.....	315	1,977
Standing Rock Schools	3	1,560	1,591	1,985	.....	352	2,337
Turtle Mountain School	.....	.....	56	3	.....	78	81
Wahpeton School	1	480	581	1,074	.....	.....	1,074
Total	13	6,660	5,184	6,932	.....	1,054	7,986
Oklahoma:							
Cantonment School	1	480	152	213	.....	.....	213
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	2	1,000	1,054	1,124	.....	537	1,661
Chilocco School	7	4,660	2,132	3,421	.....	.....	3,421
Kiowa Schools	4	1,980	1,386	2,333	.....	2,204	4,537
Osage School	1	540	386	65	.....	454	519
Otoe School	1	500	97	192	.....	.....	192
Pawnee School	2	1,260	575	575	.....	.....	575
Ponca School	2	740	147	214	.....	128	342
Red Moon School	1	500	12	.....	.....	22	22
Sac and Fox School	1	450	250	483	.....	21	504
Shawnee School	1	500	1,211	1,067	.....	398	1,465
Five Civilized Tribes Schools	9	3,810	722	607	59	515	1,181
Total	32	16,420	8,124	10,294	59	4,279	14,632
Oregon:							
Klamath School	2	1,220	593	698	.....	231	929
Salem School	5	3,680	(1)	3,342	255	705	4,302
Umatilla School	1	500	156	88	.....	115	203
Warm Springs Agency	1	540	707	791	.....	218	1,009
Total	9	5,940	1,456	4,919	255	1,269	6,443
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	8	5,500	12,716	41,556	.....	.....	41,556
South Dakota:							
Canton Asylum	1	500	402	757	.....	.....	757
Cheyenne River School	3	1,520	994	1,536	.....	.....	1,536
Crow Creek School	1	540	100	153	.....	.....	153
Flandreau School	4	1,960	2,378	3,673	40	.....	3,713
Lower Brule School	1	480	429	429	.....	.....	429
Pierre School	2	1,260	676	948	36	225	1,209
Rapid City School	4	2,340	1,074	1,663	.....	.....	1,663
Rosebud Schools	3	1,880	1,287	1,237	.....	50	1,287
Sisseton School	2	1,240	1,085	633	.....	452	1,085
Yankton School	1	540	385	1,081	.....	.....	1,081
Total	22	12,260	8,810	12,110	76	727	12,913
Utah:							
Shivwits School	.....	.....	22	33	.....	.....	33
Uintah School	1	500	151	293	.....	.....	293
Total	1	500	173	326	.....	.....	326
Washington:							
Colville School	.....	.....	61	167	.....	9	176
Cushman School	2	1,380	961	1,289	.....	456	1,745
Tulalip School	2	1,100	460	761	.....	352	1,113
Yakima School	2	1,220	818	482	.....	633	1,115
Total	6	3,700	2,300	2,699	.....	1,450	4,149

[1] Not reported.

TABLE 29.—*Industrial instruction and value of articles fabricated in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and schools.	Employees.		Value of material used.	Market value of articles fabricated.			
	Number.	Cost.		Used.	Sold.	On hand.	Total.
Wisconsin:							
Hayward School	2	$1,260	$2,962	$4,082	.....	.....	$4,082
Keshena Agency	3	1,620	3,033	1,337	$2,691	.....	4,028
Keshena School	1	540	508	680	.....	.....	680
Lac du Flambeau School	2	1,260	547	1,193	.....	.....	1,193
Tomah School	2	840	974	1,174	.....	.....	1,174
Total	10	5,520	8,024	8,466	2,691	.....	11,157
Wyoming: Shoshone School	3	1,560	656	940	.....	.....	940
Grand total	205	116,020	89,021	157,566	5,917	$24,628	188,111

TABLE 30.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:									
San Carlos [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier	[2] 60	$12,000	$902	7	$1,978	$1,295	$594	$701	.....
California:									
Campo	7	280	.....	1	720	240	100	.....	$140
Pala	1	75	.....	1	266	50	.....	.....	50
Total	8	355	.....	2	986	290	100	.....	190
Montana: Blackfeet	40	400	101	1	900	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	5,104	390	13	643	845	47	78	720
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho	410	32,800	556	.....	.....	1,250	975	.....	275
Grand total	1,156	50,659	1,949	23	4,507	3,680	1,716	779	1,185

[1] Included in agency farm, Table 9. [2] Leased. [3] Not reported.

TABLE 31.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona: Pima	50	$5,000	$1,165	[1] 69	$3,400	$2,818	$383	$2,123	$312
California: Pala	2	150	.....	1	266	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet	9	90	71	1	1,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque Pueblos	47	418	.....	1	1,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
San Juan	10	150	.....	1	900	112	112	.....	.....
Total	57	568	.....	2	2,000	112	112	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits	36	360	.....	6	300	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
Grand total	154	6,168	1,236	79	7,166	4,530	2,095	2,123	312

[1] Includes 68 cotton pickers. [2] Not reported.

TABLE 32.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*

States.	Fee deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1912.	New cases, fiscal year 1913.	Total cases, 1913.	Disposition of cases.							Cases pending June 30, 1913.
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died.	Escaped.	Bond forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	
Arizona	3	48	189	237	141	19	4	.....	.....	.....	164	73
Arkansas	.....	.....	26	26	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	14	12
California	7	9	84	93	68	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	24
Colorado	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Florida	.....	.....	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Idaho	7	34	54	88	24	13	.....	.....	3	.....	40	48
Iowa	3	28	11	39	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	31
Kansas	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Michigan	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Minnesota	4	61	47	108	19	8	1	.....	.....	.....	28	80
Montana	3	80	101	181	51	18	1	.....	.....	.....	70	111
Nebraska	1	8	18	26	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	18
Nevada	5	12	22	34	18	3	1	.....	1	.....	23	11
New Mexico	7	38	28	66	21	4	.....	.....	1	2	28	38
New York	.....	67	34	101	11	7	.....	.....	1	.....	19	82
North Carolina	.....	.....	12	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
North Dakota	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Ohio	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	16	263	179	442	52	18	1	.....	.....	.....	71	371
Oregon	1	24	15	39	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	32
Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
South Dakota	1	66	26	92	16	4	3	1	.....	.....	24	68
Utah	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Washington	7	60	110	170	69	5	1	.....	.....	.....	75	95
Wisconsin	.....	189	82	271	20	6	3	.....	.....	.....	29	242
Wyoming	.....	8	4	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9
Total	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	1	[1]6	2	693	1,365
COMPARISON.												
Total, 1912	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	2	6	13	1,322	1,004
Total, 1911	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	1	1	[3]78	1,547	766
Total, 1900	.....	.....	[2]463	.....	97	18	.....	.....	.....	[4]3	118	345

[1] Includes 75 suspended. [2] Cases prosecuted. [3] Suspended.

TABLE 32.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

State.	Fined but not sentenced.		Jail sentences.		Penitentiary sentences.	
	Number.	Fines.	Number.	Term.	Number.	Term.
				Yrs. m. d.		*Yrs. m. d.*
Arizona	3	$15	1	6 0	2	2 6 0
California	19	845	33	8 6 15		
Idaho	1	150			1	2 0 0
Michigan			1	1 0		
Minnesota	2	160	4	9 20		
Montana			2	6 0		
New Mexico	1	128				
New York	1	50	6	1 0 0		
North Carolina			1	4 0		
Oklahoma	2	81	2	2 4 0	2	6 0 0
Oregon	5	1,350				
South Dakota	2	50				
Washington	13	1,250	2	3 10	1	1 0 1
Wyoming					1	1 6 0
Total	49	4,079	52	14 4 15	7	13 0 1

State.	Miscellaneous.[1]			Seizure of liquors (gallons).						
	Number.	Fines.	Term.	Whisky.	Brandy.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Yrs. m. d.							
Arizona	135	$13,403	36 11	0.25					5.00	5.25
Arkansas	11	1,000	3 4 2	777.50		83.00	120.50	100.00	7.00	1,088.00
California	17	1,285	3 25	5.75			1.25			7.00
Colorado				.25						.25
Florida	4	300	1 4 0							
Idaho	21	2,250	7 2 0	14.75		3.00	.50	.50		18.75
Iowa	4	400	8 0	23.00		2.00				25.00
Michigan				.75		.25				1.00
Minnesota	13	1,150	2 2 10	10.50		1.00				11.50
Montana	49	6,255	12 9 13	13.25		1.00				14.25
Nebraska	4	500	1 1 0	2.50		.25	6.00			8.75
Nevada	18	2,000	6 1 6	2.50		1.00	6.00			9.50
New Mexico	20	2,400	5 10 12	3.00				3.50		6.50
New York	4	550	1 0 0							
North Carolina	5	50	5 0							
Oklahoma	46	5,264	10 10 14	6,342.50	24.50	352.50	17,043.50	721.50	380.50	24,865.00
Oregon	1	200	2 0							
Pennsylvania	1	100	3 0							
South Dakota	14	1,300	6 1 11	3.00			1.00		4.50	8.50
Utah	1	500	1 6 1							
Washington	53	5,200	8 10 0	5.25		.50	1.50			7.25
Wisconsin	20	2,000	3 11 0	9.50	.50	2.00	1.00		90.00	103.00
Wyoming	2	105	8 0							
Total	443	46,212	113 4 15	7,214.25	25.00	446.50	17,181.25	825.50	487.00	26,179.50

[1] Includes fined and sentenced, alternative sentences, and sentences suspended.

TABLE 33.—*Estimated stand, area, and value of timber on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.				Unallotted lands.				Total.			
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M feet.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M feet.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M feet.	Total stumpage value.
Arizona:		*Board feet.*				*Board feet.*				*Broad feet.*		
Colorado River					22,500	22,500,000	$1.00	$22,500	22,500	22,500,000	$1.00	$22,500
Fort Apache					650,000	1,000,000,000	3.50	3,500,000	650,000	1,000,000,000	3.50	3,500,000
Navajo					430,000	3,000,000,000	2.50	7,500,000	430,000	3,000,000,000	2.50	7,500,000
Pima [1]					30,000	10,000,000	6.50	65,000	30,000	10,000,000	6.50	65,000
San Carlos					111,000	221,000,000	2.72	603,250	111,000	221,000,000	2.72	603,250
San Xavier	9,440	7,000,000	$1.00	$7,000	2,000	1,500,000	1.00	1,500	11,440	8,500,000	1.00	8,500
Truxton Canyon					32,000	25,600,000	3.00	76,800	32,000	25,600,000	3.00	76,800
Total	9,440	7,000,000		7,000	1,277,500	4,280,600,000		11,769,050	1,286,940	4,287,600,000		11,776,050
California:												
Fort Bidwell	4,000	10,000,000	3.00	30,000	1,230	5,000,000	3.00	15,000	5,230	15,000,000	3.00	45,000
Fort Yuma					2,000	24,000,000	.66	16,000	2,000	24,000,000	.66	16,000
Hoopa Valley	16,400	1,200,000,000	1.50	1,800,000	83,600	850,000,000	.50	425,000	100,000	2,050,000,000	1.08	2,225,000
Round Valley	3,000	50,000,000	1.50	75,000					3,000	50,000,000	1.50	75,000
Tule River					45,000	13,000,000	5.00	65,000	45,000	13,000,000	5.00	65,000
Pala					200	200,000	8.00	1,600	200	200,000	8.00	1,600
Total	23,400	1,260,000,000		1,905,000	132,030	892,200,000		522,600	155,430	2,152,200,000		2,427,600
Colorado: Southern Ute	1,900	300,000	4.00	12,000					1,900	300,000	4.00	12,000
Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene	29,400	66,177,000	2.00	132,354					29,400	66,177,000	2.00	132,354
Fort Hall [2]					46,000	100,000,000	4.60	460,000	46,000	100,000,000	4.60	460,600
Fort Lapwai	1,000	10,000,000	2.75	27,500	27,000	270,000,000	2.75	742,500	28,000	280,000,000	2.75	770,000
Total	30,400	76,177,000		159,854	73,000	370,000,000		1,202,500	103,400	446,177,000		1,362,354
Iowa: Sac and Fox					500	500,000	10.00	5,000	500	500,000	10.00	5,000
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior	13,666	25,950,650	2.00	51,901					13,666	25,950,650	2.00	51,901
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac	16,000	24,400,000	10.00	244,000					16,000	24,400,000	10.00	244,000
Grand Portage	24,400	5,000,000	4.87	24,400	16,042	3,000,000	5.34	16,042	40,442	8,000,000	5.05	40,442
Leech Lake	91,918	29,933,000	7.00	209,431					91,918	29,933,000	7.00	209,431
Nett Lake	52,580	18,940,000	7.00	132,580					52,580	18,940,000	7.00	132,580

[1] 1911 report.

[2] 1912 report.

TABLE 33.—*Estimated stand, area, and value of timber on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.				Unallotted lands.				Total.			
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M feet.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M feet.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stumpage value per M feet.	Total stumpage value.
Minnesota—Continued.		*Board feet.*				*Board feet.*				*Board feet.*		
Red Lake					103,140	124,922,330	$9.00	$1,124,300	103,140	124,922,330	$9.00	$1,124,300
Vermillion Lake					320	2,000,000	12.00	24,000	320	2,000,000	12.00	24,000
White Earth	215,358	215,358,560	$5.00	$1,076,793	2,000	3,333,330	2.00	10,000	217,358	218,691,890	4.76	1,086,793
Total	400,256	293,631,560		1,687,204	121,502	133,255,660		1,174,342	521,758	426,887,220		2,861,546
Montana:												
Blackfeet [1]					10,000	80,000,000	1.50	120,000	10,000	80,000,000	1.50	120,000
Crow	2,000	2,000,000	1.00	2,000	10,800	21,600,000	1.00	21,600	12,800	23,600,000	1.00	23,600
Flathead	18,000	301,495,000	3.00	904,485	200,000	1,491,771,450	3.00	4,475,314	218,000	1,793,266,450	3.00	5,379,799
Fort Belknap					32,000	96,000,000	2.00	192,000	32,000	96,000,000	2.00	192,000
Fort Peck [1]					10,000	60,000,000	1.00	60,000	10,000	60,000,000	1.00	60,000
Tongue River					70,000	300,000,000	2.00	600,000	70,000	300,000,000	2.00	600,000
Total	20,000	303,495,000		906,485	332,800	2,049,371,450		5,468,914	352,800	2,352,866,450		6,375,399
Nebraska: Omaha	1,000	10,000	6.20	62	640	200,000	6.20	1,240	1,640	210,000	6.20	1,302
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos					15,360	13,000,000	4.23	55,000	15,360	13,000,000	4.23	55,000
Jicarilla	254,327	420,000,000	3.00	1,260,000	205,253	10,000,000	3.00	30,000	459,580	430,000,000	3.00	1,290,000
Mescalero					350,000	1,500,000,000	3.00	4,500,000	350,000	1,500,000,000	3.00	4,500,000
San Juan					5,000	50,000,000	.90	45,000	5,000	50,000,000	.90	45,000
Santa Fe Pueblos					10,000	19,382,470	1.00	19,382	10,000	19,382,470	1.00	19,382
Zuni					1,500	7,500,000	3.00	22,500	1,500	7,500,000	3.00	22,500
Total	254,327	420,000,000		1,260,000	587,113	1,599,882,470		4,671,882	841,440	2,019,882,470		5,931,882
Nevada: special agent	640	2,000,000	2.50	5,000					640	2,000,000	2.50	5,000
North Carolina: Cherokee					35,000	35,000,000	4.00	140,000	35,000	35,000,000	4.00	140,000
North Dakota:												
Standing Rock	100,000	50,000,000	5.00	250,000					100,000	50,000,000	5.00	250,000
Turtle Mountain	9,600	85,000,000	1.00	85,000					9,600	85,000,000	1.00	85,000
Total	109,600	135,000,000		335,000					109,600	135,000,000		335,000

Oklahoma:												
Otoe	3,000	9,000,000	7.00	63,000					3,000	9,000,000	7.00	63,000
Pawnee	400	1,200,000	10.00	12,000					400	1,200,000	10.00	12,000
Ponca	5,267	1,200,000	5.00	6,000					5,267	1,200,000	5.00	6,000
Five Civilized Tribes					1,279,000	1,183,771,500	2.78	3,290,840	1,279,000	1,183,771,500	2.77	3,290,840
Total	8,667	11,400,000		81,000	1,279,000	1,183,771,500		3,290,840	1,287,667	1,195,171,500		3,371,840
Oregon:												
Klamath	18,000	216,000,000	2.50	540,000	772,000	9,264,000,000	2.50	23,160,000	790,000	9,480,000,000	2.50	23,700,000
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000,000	1.00	1,800,000					180,000	1,800,000,000	1.00	1,800,000
Siletz	800	22,000,000	1.00	22,000	3,200	195,000,000	1.00	195,000	4,000	217,000,000	1.00	217,000
Umatilla	700	4,200,000	1.00	4,200	2,320	14,200,000	1.00	14,200	3,020	18,400,000	1.00	18,400
Warm Springs	5,000	25,000,000	1.00	25,000	228,000	2,280,000,000	1.00	2,280,000	233,000	2,305,000,000	1.00	2,305,000
Total	204,500	2,067,200,000		2,391,200	1,005,520	11,753,200,000		25,649,200	1,210,020	13,820,400,000		28,040,400
South Dakota:												
Lower Brule	1,800	3,600,000	3.00	10,800					1,800	3,600,000	3.00	10,800
Pine Ridge	25,000	10,000,000	5.00	50,000	51,200	20,000,000	5.00	100,000	76,200	30,000,000	5.00	150,000
Total	26,800	13,600,000		60,800	51,200	20,000,000		100,000	78,000	33,600,000		160,800
Utah: Uintah and Ouray					6,660	15,500,000	2.25	34,875	6,660	15,500,000	2.25	34,875
Washington:												
Colville	82,000	380,000,000	1.55	589,000	656,000	3,041,600,000	1.55	4,714,480	738,000	3,421,600,000	1.55	5,303,480
Cushman	56,492	828,042,400	1.00	828,042	168,530	4,213,272,250	1.00	4,213,272	225,022	5,041,314,650	1.00	5,041,314
Neah Bay	310	4,000,000	1.00	4,000	20,780	275,000,000	1.00	275,000	21,090	279,000,000	1.00	279,000
Spokane	36,000	261,720,000	1.50	392,580	75,000	545,250,000	1.50	817,875	111,000	806,970,000	1.50	1,210,455
Tulalip	19,435	218,000,000	1.50	327,000					19,435	218,000,000	1.50	327,000
Yakima	[2] 20,642	115,500,000	1.25	144,375	416,672	1,997,836,000	1.70	3,398,450	437,314	2,113,336,000	1.67	3,542,825
Total	214,879	1,807,262,400		2,284,997	1,336,982	10,072,958,250		13,419,077	1,551,861	11,880,220,650		15,704,074
Wisconsin:												
Hayward	20,318	39,000,000	2.34	91,260					20,318	39,000,000	2.34	91,260
Keshena					150,971	1,634,908,560	3.14	6,038,840	150,971	1,634,908,560	3.14	6,038,840
Lac du Flambeau	1,200	1,500,000	6.10	9,150	400	500,000	6.10	3,050	1,600	2,000,000	6.10	12,200
La Pointe	104,966	79,783,380	6.00	478,700	8,769	95,105,995	6.00	570,635	113,735	174,889,375	6.00	1,049,335
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000,000	2.00	40,000					8,000	20,000,000	2.00	40,000
Total	134,484	140,283,380		619,110	160,140	1,730,514,555		6,612,525	294,624	1,870,797,935		7,231,635
Wyoming: Shoshone					300	3,750,000	3.00	11,250	300	3,750,000	3.00	11,250
Grand total	1,453,959	6,563,309,990		11,766,613	[3]6,399,887	[3] 34,140,703,885		[2] 74,073,295	7,853,846	40,704,013,875		85,839,908

[1] 1911 report.

[2] Overestimated last year.

[3] Increase over 1912 due to Five Civilized Tribes, not included in 1912 report.

TABLE 34.—*Sawmills on reservations, quantity and value of timber cut, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Sawmills on reservation.						Timber cut.							
	Private.		Government.		Total.		By Government.		By Indians.		By contractors and permittees.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arizona:														
Camp McDowell									135,000	$1,150	358,500	$4,296	493,500	$5,446
Colorado River							150,000	$1,350	73,000	714			223,000	2,064
Fort Apache			2	$21,000	2	$21,000	216,030	738	1,265,000	8,855	67,100	290	1,548,130	9,883
Kaibab							62,500	175	55,000	475	14,700	32	132,200	682
Moqui									1,125,000	8,875			1,125,000	8,875
Navajo			1	2,000	1	2,000	552,250	7,755	1,078,000	9,100			1,630,250	16,855
Pima									2,506,000	20,120	25,000	200	2,531,000	20,320
San Carlos			1	3,000	1	3,000	331,000	6,434	750,000	9,000	130,500	1,336	1,211,500	16,770
San Xavier									5,745,000	51,540			5,745,000	51,540
Truxton Canyon									150,000	1,800			150,000	1,800
Western Navajo									1,000,000	2,000			1,000,000	2,000
Total			4	26,000	4	26,000	1,311,780	16,452	13,882,000	113,629	595,800	6,154	15,789,580	136,235
California:														
Digger							4,000	24	16,000	96			20,000	120
Greenville									50,000	200			50,000	200
Hoopa Valley			1	3,000	1	3,000			1,296,000	2,915			1,296,000	2,915
Pala									15,500	200			15,500	200
Pechanga									14,000	164			14,000	164
Round Valley			1	2,000	1	2,000	45,000	675	180,500	1,805			225,500	2,480
Soboba									49,000	280			49,000	280
Tule River									50,000	350			50,000	350
Total			2	5,000	2	5,000	49,000	699	1,671,000	6,010			1,720,000	6,709
Colorado: Navajo Springs							22,000	190	110,000	950			132,000	1,140
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene	5	$12,500			5	12,500			4,120,000	21,720	2,300,000	11,100	6,420,000	32,820
Fort Hall									213,000	435			213,000	435
Fort Lapwai			1	(1)	1	(1)			203,850	572	128,100	372	331,950	944
Total	5	12,500	1		6	12,500			4,536,850	22,727	2,428,100	11,472	6,964,950	34,199
Iowa: Sac and Fox							7,500	75	187,000	2,000			194,500	2,075

Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior									12,000	24	95,000	190	107,000	214
Minnesota:														
Fond du Lac											13,238,500	105,417	13,238,500	105,417
Grand Portage									66,000	110			66,000	110
Leech Lake			1	3,000	1	3,000	76,000	760			87,577,920	767,490	87,653,920	768,250
Red Lake			1	2,500	1	2,500	10,000	150	823,250	4,066	13,804,950	70,970	14,638,200	75,186
Vermillion Lake							35,000	420					35,000	420
White Earth	15	50,000	1	3,000	16	53,000					6,676,000	46,736	6,676,000	46,736
Total	15	50,000	3	8,500	18	58,500	121,000	1,330	889,250	4,176	121,297,370	990,613	122,307,620	996,119
Montana:														
Blackfeet	1	7,500			1	7,500			400,000	4,000			400,000	4,000
Crow	1	2,000			1	2,000					24,000	90	24,000	90
Flathead	8	70,000	1	5,000	9	75,000	500,000	2,500	722,400	2,636	2,970,500	12,898	4,192,900	18,034
Fort Belknap			2	4,000	2	4,000			1,080,000	6,430			1,080,000	6,430
Fort Peck			1	380	1	380								
Tongue River			2	3,000	2	3,000	370,400	5,100	2,700,000	6,640			3,070,400	11,740
Total	10	79,500	6	12,380	16	91,880	870,400	7,600	4,902,400	19,706	2,994,500	12,988	8,767,300	40,294
Nebraska: Omaha	3	3,000			3	3,000								
Nevada: Western Shoshone									260,000	4,150			260,000	4,150
New Mexico:														
Jicarilla			1	(1)	1	(1)	755,400	2,062	903,200	2,528			1,658,600	4,590
Mescalero			2	2,600	2	2,600	167,800	960					167,800	960
San Juan			1	1,450	1	1,450	112,250	1,920	540,000	300			652,250	2,220
Santa Fe Pueblos									210,000	200			210,000	200
Zuni			1	600	1	600			1,070,000	4,600			1,070 000	4,600
Total			5	4,650	5	4,650	1,035,450	4,942	2,723,200	7,628			3,758,650	12,570
North Carolina: Cherokee									255,000	1,050			255,000	1,050
North Dakota:														
Fort Berthold			1	500	1	500	3,000	30	614,200	2,190			617,200	2,220
Standing Rock									550,000	1,230			550,000	1,230
Turtle Mountain									3,035,000	3,710			3,035,000	3,710
Total			1	500	1	500	3,000	30	4,199,200	7,130			4,202,200	7,160
Oklahoma:														
Pawnee									82,500	488	282,150	1,400	364,650	1,888
Ponca									56,000	100	7,600	230	63,600	330
Total									138,500	588	289 750	1,630	428,250	2,218

[1] Not reported.

TABLE 34.—*Sawmills on reservations, quantity and value of timber cut, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Sawmills on reservation.						Timber cut.							
	Private.		Government.		Total.		By Government.		By Indians.		By contractors and permittees.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oregon:														
Klamath	3	25,000	2	7,000	5	32,000	100,000	300	1,141,500	1,185	3,163,600	11,315	4,405,100	12,800
Siletz	1	15,000			1	15,000								
Umatilla									750,000	5,412			750,000	5,412
Warm Springs			1	3,000	1	3,000	4,000	8					4,000	8
Total	4	40,000	3	10,000	7	50,000	104,000	308	1,891,500	6,597	3,163,600	11,315	5,159,100	18,220
South Dakota:														
Lower Brule									60,000	650			60,000	650
Pine Ridge			1	1,000	1	1,000	68,000	417	3,651,800	5,375			3,719,800	5,792
Total			1	1,000	1	1,000	68,000	417	3,711,800	6,025			3,779,800	6,442
Utah: Uintah and Ouray			1	6,000	1	6,000	200,000	1,800	500,000	2,250	40,000	60	740,000	4,110
Washington:														
Colville	1	6,000	1	2,500	2	8,500	297,00	455	620,000	1,525			917,000	1,980
Cushman							20,000	50	500,000	3,000			520,000	3,050
Neah Bay							500,000	215					500,000	215
Spokane	1	2,000	2	2,500	3	4,500			500,000	3,658			500,000	3,658
Tulalip			1	3,000	1	3,000			8,669,000	68,827			8,669,000	68,827
Yakima							88,870	698	169,400	116	47,500	31	305,770	845
Total	2	8,000	4	8,000	6	16,000	905,870	1,418	10,458,400	77,126	47,500	31	11,411,770	78,575
Wisconsin:														
Hayward	1	4,000			1	4,000			337,800	5,786	4,268,000	12,346	4,605,800	18,132
Keshena			3	221,000	3	221,000	36,282,900	581,493	1,625,400	3,098			37,908,300	584,591
Lac du Flambeau	1	75,00			1	75,000					23,049,100	140,600	23,049,100	140,600
La Pointe	1	70,000			1	70,000			499,400	370	58,670,700	417,612	59,170,100	417,982
Total	3	149,000	3	221,000	6	370,000	36,282,900	581,493	2,462,600	9,254	85,987,800	570,558	124,733,300	1,161,305
Wyoming: Shoshone			2	1,600	2	1,600	27,500	402	118,000	450			145,500	852
Grand total	42	342,000	35	304,630	77	646,630	41,008,400	617,156	52,908,700	291,470	216,939,420	1,605,011	310,856,520	2,513,637

TABLE 35.—*Cost of care and protection of timber, relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.						Relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests.			Acreage per employee for protection.
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.[1]	Total.	Salaries.	Fire fighting.	Total.	
	Special.		Forest guards.							
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.						
Arizona:										
Colorado River	.....	.....	2	$900	.....	$900.00	4.00	.....	4.00	11,250
Fort Apache	1	$1,300	7	1,425	$830.75	3,555.75	.07	0.03	.10	81,250
Navajo	1	1,400	3	900	.....	2,300.00	.03	.....	.03	107,500
Pima[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos	1	583	6	3,973	128.00	4,684.00	.75	.02	.77	15,857
Truxton Canyon	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	1,000.00	1.30	.....	1.30	32,000
Western Navajo	.....	.....	1	900	.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	3,283	20	9,098	958.75	13,339.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
California										
Hoopa Valley	.....	.....	3	1,900	527.50	2,427.50	.08	.02	.10	33,333
Pala	.....	.....	1	600	.....	600.00	.37	.....	.37	200
Round Valley	.....	.....	1	900	12.00	912.00	1.20	.01	1.21	3,000
Soboba	.....	.....	3	780	.....	780.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River	.....	.....	1	900	.....	900.00	1.30	.....	1.30	45,000
Total	.....	.....	9	5,080	539.50	5,619.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado: Navajo Springs	.....	.....	1	263	.....	263.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene	.....	.....	1	750	.....	750.00	.56	.....	.56	29,400
Fort Lapwai	1	1,100	2	1,920	.....	1,920.00	.24	.....	.24	9,333
Total	1	1,100	3	2,670	.....	3,770.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac	1	1,700	5	950	6.50	2,656.50	1.00	.002	1.00	2,666
Grand Portage	.....	.....	2	600	.....	600.00	1.40	.....	1.40	20,221
Leech Lake	.....	.....	4	1,800	.....	1,800.00	.85	.....	.85	22,979
Nett Lake	.....	.....	2	480	.....	480.00	.35	.....	.35	26,290
Red Lake	1	600	3	1,080	679.00	2,359.00	.14	.06	.20	25,785
White Earth	2	2,700	2	600	.....	3,300.00	.30	.....	.30	54,339
Total	4	5,000	18	5,510	685.50	11,195.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana:										
Blackfeet	.....	.....	2	1,050	.....	1,050.00	.87	.....	.87	5,000
Crow	.....	.....	2	400	.....	400.00	1.60	.....	1.60	6,400
Flathead	.....	.....	13	4,512	15.00	4,527.00	.08	.0002	.08	16,769
Tongue River	.....	.....	3	2,839	.....	2,839.00	.40	.....	.40	2,333
Total	.....	.....	20	8,801	15.00	8,816.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico:										
Jicarilla	1	1,300	8	3,895	.....	5,195.00	.40	.....	.40	51,064
Mescalero	1	1,000	1	450	65.00	1,515.00	.03	.001	.03	175,000
Santa Fe Pueblos	.....	.....	1	600	.....	600.00	.30	.....	.30	10,000
Total	2	2,300	10	4,945	65.00	7,310.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	9.00	.....	.006	.006	.....
Oregon:										
Klamath	1	1,500	9	5,012	84.30	6,596.50	.02	.0003	.02	79,000
Siletz	.....	.....	5	900	.....	900.00	.40	.....	.40	800
Umatilla	.....	.....	1	942	.....	942.00	5.00	.....	5.00	3,020
Warm Springs	1	817	7	2,100	4.00	2,921.00	.12	.0001	.12	33,250
Total	2	2,317	22	8,954	88.30	11,359.30	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Calendar year 1912.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 35.—*Cost of care and protection of timber, relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.						Relative percentage of cost of protection to value of forests.			Acreage per employee for protection.
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Salaries.	Fire fighting.	Total.	
	Special.		Forest guards.							
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.						
South Dakota:										
Pine Ridge			3	$2,340		$2,340.00	1.50		1.50	25,400
Rosebud			1	960		960.00				
Total			4	3,300		3,300.00				
Utah: Uintah and Ouray			3	1,080		1,080.00	3.00		3.00	2,220
Washington:										
Colville			8	3,625	$402.25	4,027.25	.06	0.007	.07	92,250
Cushman			3	900		900.00	.01		.01	75,007
Spokane			3	1,750	18.00	1,768.00	.14	.001	.14	37,000
Tulalip			1	350		350.00	.10		.10	19,435
Yakima	1	$1,400	8	3,590	192.46	5,182.46	.14	.005	.14	48,590
Total	1	1,400	23	10,215	612.71	12,227.71				
Wisconsin:										
Keshena			3	2,160	450.00	2,610.00	.03	.007	.04	50,327
Lac du Flambeau	1	1,108	5	1,470		2,578.00	21.00		21.00	266
La Pointe	1	1,080	4	1,680		2,760.00	1.30		1.30	22,747
Hayward			2	500		500.00	.54		.54	10,159
Red Cliff			1	525		525.00	1.30		1.30	8,000
Total	2	2,188	15	6,335	450.00	8,973.00				
Wyoming: Shoshone			4	1,564		1,564.00	13.80		13.80	75
Grand total	15	17,588	152	67,815	3,423.76	88,826.76				

TABLE 36.—*Miles of ditches on reservation, area susceptible of irrigation, and area under projects, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.			Area susceptible of irrigation.				Under ditch June 30, 1913.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.	Total.	Under project.		Not under project.	Total.		
				Work completed or under way.	Contemplated but not under way.				
Arizona:	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Camp Verde	0.25	0.50	0.75	14		4	18	14	4
Colorado River	8.00	15.00	23.00	13,899		86,101	100,000	4,975	95,025
Fort Apache	40.00	5.00	45.00	1,440	5,000		6,440	1,440	5,000
Fort Mojave				[1] 15,115			15,115	70	15,045
Havasupai	4.00		4.00	306		100	406	406	
Kaibab		1.00	1.00	42			42		42
Leupp	2.00	3.00	5.00	30		5,070	5,100	30	5,070
Navajo	50.00		50.00		4,128	[2]	4,128	25	4,103
Pima	75.00	[2]	75.00	20,228	25,000	5,000	50,228	20,228	30,000
Salt River	18.50	36.50	55.00	7,014		210	7,224	7,224	
Rice Station	3.50	1.50	5.00	50		10	60	50	10
San Carlos	48.00	50.00	98.00	1,527		5,781	7,308	2,189	5,119
San Xavier	12.00		12.00	1,250		7,750	9,000	2,350	6,650
Truxton Canyon	1.00	1.00	2.00	70		85	155	60	95
Western Navajo	20.00	25.00	[3] 45.00	1,325		12,240	13,565	1,325	12,240
Total	282.25	138.50	420.75	62,310	34,128	122,351	218,789	40,386	178,403
California:									
Campo	8.50	13.00	21.50	116	200	592	908	106	802
Digger	.25		.25	3		20	23	3	20
Fort Bidwell				400		8,150	8,550	425	8,125
Fort Yuma	8.00	23.00	31.00	8,260			8,260	580	7,680
Hoopa Valley				374		2,215	2,589	374	2,215
Malki	[4]			543	284	14,841	15,668	543	15,125
Pala	10.00	4.00	14.00	710	576	673	1,959	710	1,249
Pechanga						531	531		531
Soboba	4.00		4.00	315	99	428	842	411	431
Tule River	8.00		8.00	60		40	100	60	40
Total	38.75	40.00	78.75	10,781	1,159	27,490	39,430	3,212	36,218

[1] Rented. [2] Unknown. [3] Estimated. [4] Artesian wells.

TABLE 36.—*Miles of ditches on reservation, area susceptible of irrigation, and area under projects, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.			Area susceptible of irrigation.					
				Under project.					
	Main.	Lateral.	Total.	Work completed or under way.	Contemplated but not under way.	Not under project.	Total.	Under ditch June 30, 1913.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Colorado:									
Navajo Springs	4.00	.....	4.00	2,000	.....	38,000	40,000	2,000	38,000
Southern Ute	38.00	15.00	53.00	1,800	.....	12,800	14,600	8,000	6,600
Total	42.00	15.00	57.00	3,800	.....	50,800	54,600	10,000	44,600
Idaho:									
Fort Hall	44.95	95.42	140.37	38,800	.....	.....	38,800	38,800	.....
Fort Lapwai	.13	.....	.13	100	.....	200	300	100	200
Total	45.08	95.42	140.50	38,900	.....	200	39,100	38,900	200
Montana:									
Blackfeet	[1]	[1]	[1]	20,024	.....	50,041	70,065	20,024	50,041
Crow	98.66	164.00	262.66	73,732	4,000	75,970	153,702	73,527	80,175
Flathead	69.50	224.97	294.47	113,000	20,000	19,000	152,000	38,000	114,000
Fort Belknap	48.00	37.50	85.50	29,600	.....	.....	29,600	20,000	9,600
Fort Peck	10.50	10.00	20.50	.....	.....	7,500	7,500	.....	7,500
Tongue River	6.40	8.10	14.50	1,030	2,100	6,918	10,048	1,030	9,018
Total	233.06	444.57	677.63	237,386	26,100	159,429	422,915	152,581	270,334
Nevada:									
Fallon	3.70	20.76	24.46	4,660	.....	.....	4,660	4,660	.....
Fort McDermitt	7.00	.....	7.00	831	939	.....	1,770	700	1,070
Moapa River	7.00	3.00	10.00	250	350	.....	600	250	350
Nevada	8.50	32.00	40.50	630	20,400	.....	21,030	630	20,400
Walker River	[2] 16.00	[2] 15.00	31.00	4,000	.....	1,000	5,000	1,000	4,000
Western Shoshone	15.00	6.00	21.00	5,048	.....	15,066	20,114	5,048	15,066
Total	57.20	76.76	133.96	15,419	21,689	16,066	53,174	12,288	40,886
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque Pueblos	95.50	98.00	193.50	14,530	.....	6,000	20,530	15,600	4,930
Jicarilla	11.00	2.00	13.00	1,110	.....	1,100	2,210	1,110	1,100

Mescalero					160	100	260		260
Navajo (see Arizona)									
Pueblo Bonito	[3]					10,000	10,000		10,000
San Juan	[1]	[1]		3,000	3,000	220	6,220	5,220	1,000
Santa Fe	100.00		100.00	6,400			6,400	6,400	
Zuni	7.50	30.00	37.50	5,155	2,000		[4] 7,155	3,000	4,155
Total	214.00	130.00	344.00	30,195	5,160	17,420	52,775	31,330	21,445
North Dakota: Standing Rock						89,646	89,646		89,646
Oregon:									
Klamath [4]	7.00		7.00	6,320		360	6,680	6,320	360
Umatilla	6.00	2.00	8.00	50		5,000	5,050	200	4,850
Warm Springs						2,013	[4] 2,013		2,013
Total	13.00	2.00	15.00	6,370		7,373	13,743	6,520	7,223
South Dakota:									
Pierre				285			285		285
Pine Ridge	9.00		9.00	560		33,940	34,500	560	33,940
Total	9.00		9.00	845		33,940	34,785	560	34,225
Utah:									
Shivwits	3.00	1.00	4.00	77			77	77	
Uintah and Ouray	143.00	240.00	383.00	93,840	5,360	4,500	103,700	87,880	15,820
Salt Lake, special agent	6.00	24.00	30.00	710			710		710
Total	152.00	265.00	417.00	94,627	5,360	4,500	104,487	87,957	16,530
Washington:									
Colville	17.50	12.50	30.00	4,000	1,680	[5] 93,780	99,460	1,081	98,379
Yakima	29.00	241.00	270.00	62,840	95,240	17,520	175,600	30,000	145,600
Total	46.50	253.50	300.00	66,840	96,920	111,300	275,060	31,081	243,979
Wyoming: Shoshone	191.30	118.27	309.57	67,324	10,137	58,298	135,759	107,291	28,468
Grand total	1,324.14	1,579.02	2,903.16	634,797	200,653	698,813	1,534,263	522,106	[5] 1,012,157

[1] Unknown. [2] Estimated. [3] Artesian wells. [4] Overestimated last year. [5] Underestimated last year.

TABLE 37.—*Total expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies or projects.	Expenditures.									
	During fiscal year 1913.			To June 30, 1913.			Estimated during fiscal year 1914.			Estimated additional required in excess 1914 appropriations.
	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	
Arizona:										
Camp McDowell (Salt River)		$1,280.00	$1,280.00	$13,672.07	$7,188.68	$20,860.75				
Camp Verde				750.00		750.00				
Colorado River	$33,773.03		33,773.03	195,252.57	9,417.18	204,669.75	$22,500.00	$2,500.00	$25,000.00	(1)
Fort Apache		117.20	117.20	4,650.70	1,671.20	6,321.90				
Fort Mojave	24,785.53		24,785.53	35,090.38	644.58	35,734.96		2,258.23	2,258.23	(1)
Havasupai				3,339.61		3,339.61				
Kaibab				5,073.02		5,073.02				
Leupp				6,500.00	108.76	6,608.76				
Navajo and Moqui	88,698.13	5,632.91	94,331.04	405,281.60	34,470.10	439,751.70	70,000.00	28,583.52	98,583.52	(2)
Papago Reservation	4,763.78	688.47	5,452.25	5,367.01	688.47	6,055.48		2,258.23	2,258.23	$150,000.00
Nomadic Papagoes	4,918.96		4,918.96	4,918.96		4,918.96	10,645.56		10,645.56	(2)
Keams Canon				5,567.30		5,567.30				
Pima	50,865.35	334.87	51,200.22	581,380.62	12,806.94	594,187.56	47,383.09	25,000.00	72,383.09	(1)
Rice Station		369.00	369.00	5,522.02	2,702.75	8,224.77				
San Carlos				58,872.63	6,345.38	65,218.01				
Truxton Canyon				15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52				
Total	207,804.78	8,422.45	216,227.23	1,346,276.69	76,338.36	1,422,615.05	150,528.65	60,599.98	211,128.63	150,000.00
California:										
Bishop	882.76		882.76							
Cahuilla							3,387.33		3,387.33	
Campo	112.31		112.31				4,516.45		4,516.45	
Capitan Grande (Soboba)	2,046.66		2,046.66							
Fort Bidwell	812.71		812.71							
Fort Yuma	42,840.00	9,522.62	52,362.62				33,396.00	6,072.00	39,468.00	
Friant	70.65		70.65							
Malki (Aqua Caliente)							2,258.23		2,258.23	
Mission Creek (Malki)	348.87		348.87							7,400.00
Morongo (Malki)	16,215.99		16,215.99				6,774.67		6,774.67	15,000.00
Pala	20,310.25	46.29	20,356.54	326,419.70	28,463.43	354,883.13	5,645.56		5,645.56	10,900.00
Palm Springs (Malki)	2,252.50		2,252.50							
Pechanga	292.32		292.32							
Rincon (Pala)	11,835.50		11,835.50				18,234.02		18,234.02	6,800.00
Round Valley	543.46		543.46				1,800.00		1,800.00	

San Manuel (Malki)	147.25		147.25								
San Pasqual (Volcan)	8.04		8.04								
Santa Rosa (Soboba)	1,479.43		1,479.43								
Soboba	4,807.39		4,807.39								
Syquan (Volcan)	2,190.79		2,190.79								
Torres (Malki)	357.46		357.46								
Tule River							4,516.45		4,516.45		
							3,951.90		3,951.90		
Total	107,554.34	9,568.91	117,123.25	326,419.70	28,463.43	354,883.13	84,480.61	6,072.00	90,552.61	40,100.00	
Colorado:											
Fort Lewis				214.24	308.45	522.69					
Southern Ute allotments	37,220.61	1,094.46	38,315.07	155,649.24	5,930.27	161,579.51	20,732.60		20,732.60	(1)	
Southern Ute diminished	975.55		975.55	975.55		975.55	2,000.00	1,109.89	3,109.89	(1)	
Total	38,196.16	1,094.46	39,290.62	156,839.03	6,238.72	163,077.75	22,732.60	1,109.89	23,842.49		
Idaho:											
Fort Hall	4,257.07	23,230.64	27,487.71	843,315.11	70,286.21	913,601.32		20,000.00	20,000.00	(2)	
Fort Lapwai		269.17	269.17	3,134.50	596.42	3,730.92		300.00	300.00	(2)	
Lemhi				2,268.25		2,268.25					
Total	4,257.07	23,499.81	27,756.88	848,717.86	70,882.63	919,600.49		20,300.00	20,300.00		
Montana:											
Blackfeet	180,650.67		180,650.67	710,745.80		710,745.80	150,000.00		150,000.00		
Crow	24,008.71	49,530.11	73,538.82	1,044,993.04	140,158.94	1,185,151.98	20,000.00	65,000.00	85,000.00		
Flathead	194,122.67		194,122.67	1,036,650.61	362.00	1,037,012.61	325,000.00		325,000.00		
Fort Belknap	10,307.13	9,969.00	20,276.13	200,500.72	21,891.74	222,392.46	10,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00		
Fort Peck	20,333.67		20,333.67	217,166.41	2,304.88	219,471.29	150,000.00		150,000.00		
Fort Shaw				1,771.81	997.50	2,769.31					
Tongue River	1,450.47	3,184.72	4,635.19	127,093.01	9,585.56	136,678.57		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Total	430,873.32	62,683.83	493,557.15	3,338,921.40	175,300.62	3,514,222.02	655,000.00	72,000.00	727,000.00		
Nevada:											
Carson School				1,011.95		1,011.95				70,528.00	
Carson Sink allotments	10,208.00	2,784.00	12,992.00	51,040.00	12,064.00	63,104.00	10,208.00	2,784.00	12,992.00		
Fort McDermitt	21.49		21.49	1,240.44	407.87	1,648.31					
Lovelocks				116.92		116.92					
Moapa River	54.01		54.01	3,327.08	36.58	3,363.66	5,000.00		5,000.00	(1)	
Nevada (Pyramid Lake)		1,090.55	1,090.55	21,974.52	18,940.12	40,914.64					
Walker River		3,584.18	3,584.18	93,473.11	6,137.35	99,610.46	5,000.00		5,000.00		
Western Shoshone	2,291.95		2,291.95	29,431.11	3,879.85	33,310.96	6,200.00		6,200.00		
Total	12,575.45	7,458.73	20,034.18	201,615.13	41,465.77	243,080.90	26,408.00	2,784.00	29,192.00		

[1] Maintenance.

[2] Undetermined.

TABLE 37.—*Total expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies or projects.	Expenditures.									Estimated additional required in excess 1914 appropriations.
	During fiscal year 1913.			To June 30, 1913.			Estimated during fiscal year 1914.			
	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.	
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque				$4,818.08		$4,818.08				
Jicarilla		$1,021.63	$1,021.63	9,722.17	$1,800.68	11,522.85				
Mescalero	$66.05		66.05	7,919.30	1,074.65	8,993.95				
San Juan				7,112.23		7,112.23				
Santa Fe				3,422.74		3,422.74				
Pueblos	14,794.39		14,794.39	73,784.20	12.00	73,796.20	$16,732.60	$4,000.00	$20,732.60	
Zuni	41,367.63	1,324.32	42,691.95	478,708.68	25,224.73	503,933.41	20,000.00	31,831.50	51,831.50	(1)
Total	56,228.07	2,345.95	58,574.02	585,487.40	28,112.06	613,599.46	36,732.60	35,831.50	72,564.10	
Oregon:										
Klamath	26,772.73		26,772.73	62,586.82		62,586.82	105,000.00		105,000.00	(1)
Warm Springs	781.84		781.84	981.84		981.84				
Total	27,554.57		27,554.57	63,568.66		63,568.66	105,000.00		105,000.00	
South Dakota:										
Pierre	8,634.55		8,634.55	20,997.90		20,997.90				
Pine Ridge	121.76		121.76	34,775.79	3,577.56	38,353.35				
Rosebud	277.01		277.01	277.01		277.01				
Total	9,033.32		9,033.32	56,050.70	3,577.56	59,628.26				
Utah:										
Shivwits		364.00	364.00		463.98	463.98		185.00	185.00	
Uintah and Ouray	19,744.01	15,038.81	34,782.82	774,858.67	55,630.74	830,489.41	17,500.00	17,500.00	35,000.00	
Total	19,744.01	15,402.81	35,146.82	774,858.67	56,094.72	830,953.39	17,500.00	17,685.00	35,185.00	
Washington:										
Colville	3,579.36		3,579.36	3,579.36		3,579.36	14,095.64		14,095.64	
Muckleshoot (Cushman)	52.14		52.14	52.14		52.14	1,215.00		1,215.00	
Quinaielt (Cushman)	298.07		298.07	298.07		298.07				
Yakima	36,213.94	23,215.70	59,429.64	518,571.75	51,509.35	570,081.10	5,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	
Total	40,143.51	23,215.70	63,359.21	522,501.32	51,509.35	574,010.67	20,310.64	25,000.00	45,310.64	
Wyoming: Shoshone	24,457.64	12,783.52	37,241.16	610,705.14	36,510.84	647,215.98	8,000.00	24,000.00	32,000.00	
Administration, special investigations, etc	29,190.15		29,190.15	353,214.92		353,214.92	30,958.23		30,958.20	
Grand total	1,007,612.39	166,476.17	1,174,088.56	9,185,176.62	574,494.06	9,759,670.68	1,157,651.33	265,382.37	1,423,033.70	

[1] Maintenance.

TABLE 38.—*Area irrigable under projects now under way and contemplated, area irrigable but not under contemplated projects, and irrigated land cultivated by Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Total acreage susceptible of irrigation.					Acreage now under projects under way.					Acreage under projects contemplated, but not under way.					Area irrigated land cultivated by Indians.				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.
Arizona:																				
Camp Verde	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Colorado River	4,860	94,856	244	40	100,000	4,860	8,924	75	40	13,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	87	.....	537
Fort Apache	.....	6,400	40	.....	6,440	.....	1,400	40	.....	1,440	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	1,400	40	.....	1,440
Fort Mojave	15,085	.....	30	.....	15,115	15,085	.....	30	.....	15,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34
Havasupai	.....	400	6	.....	406	.....	300	6	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	270
Kaibab	.....	40	2	.....	42	.....	40	2	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20
Leupp	.....	5,000	.....	100	5,100	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	.....	4,000	88	40	4,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	88	40	4,128	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Pima	.....	[1]50,000	178	50	[1] 50,228	.....	20,000	178	50	20,228	.....	25,000	.....	.....	25,000	.....	20,000	178	.....	20,178
Salt River	5,273	1,911	11	29	7,224	5,273	1,711	11	19	7,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,273	1,611	.....	20	6,904
Rice Station	.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos	.....	7,220	66	22	7,308	.....	1,499	6	22	1,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,251	.....	11	1,262
San Xavier	8,100	900	.....	.....	9,000	1,250	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	1,250
Truxton Canyon	.....	140	15	.....	155	.....	60	10	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100
Western Navajo	.....	[2]13,000	[2]565	.....	[2]13,565	.....	1,000	325	.....	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Total	33,318	183,867	1,323	281	218,789	26,468	34,934	747	161	62,310	.....	34,000	88	40	34,128	7,007	25,662	319	31	33,019
California:																				
Campo	.....	903	5	.....	908	.....	116	.....	.....	116	.....	200	.....	.....	200	.....	116	.....	.....	116
Digger	.....	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Fort Bidwell	[3]8,300	.....	250	.....	[3]8,550	300	.....	100	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300
Fort Yuma	8,090	.....	170	.....	8,260	8,090	.....	170	.....	8,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	136
Hoopa Valley	1,400	1,160	29	.....	2,589	200	160	14	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	160	.....	.....	360
Malki	.....	[1]15,654	4	10	[1]15,668	.....	529	4	10	543	.....	284	.....	.....	284	.....	633	.....	.....	633
Pala	1,724	217	3	15	1,959	610	100	.....	.....	710	537	24	.....	15	576	597	100	.....	.....	697
Pechanga	300	230	1	.....	531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba	.....	830	6	6	842	.....	310	4	1	315	.....	99	.....	.....	99	.....	405	.....	.....	405
Tule River	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	60
Total	19,814	19,094	468	54	39,430	9,200	1,275	292	14	10,781	537	607	.....	15	1,159	1,233	1,474	....	3	2,710

[1] Underestimated last year. [2] Estimated. [3] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 38.—*Area irrigable under projects now under way and contemplated, area irrigable but not under contemplated projects, and irrigated land cultivated by Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total acreage susceptible of irrigation.					Acreage now under projects under way.					Acreage under projects contemplated, but not under way.					Area irrigated land cultivated by Indians.				
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School land.	Agency land.	Total.
Colorado:																				
Navajo Springs	.....	[1] 40,000	.....	.....	[1] 40,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	[2] 14,600	.....	.....	.....	[2] 14,600	1,800	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Total	14,600	40,000	.....	.....	54,600	1,800	2,000	.....	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Idaho:																				
Fort Hall	[2] 38,280	.....	340	180	[2] 38,800	38,280	.....	340	180	38,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,298	.....	....	90	3,388
Fort Lapwai	300	.....	.....	.....	300	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38,580	.....	340	180	39,100	38,380	.....	340	180	38,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,298	.....	....	90	3,388
Montana:																				
Blackfeet	50,000	20,000	40	25	70,065	20,000	.....	14	10	20,024	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	.....	.....	....	7	7
Crow	153,307	.....	125	270	153,702	73,527	.....	65	140	73,732	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,875	.....	....	25	4,900
Flathead	74,565	72,000	5,000	435	152,000	50,865	59,000	2,700	435	113,000	6,000	12,200	1,800	.....	20,000	4,882	[3]	[3]	10	4,892
Fort Belknap	.....	[4] 29,600	.....	.....	[4] 29,600	.....	29,600	.....	.....	29,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	....	600	16,600
Fort Peck	7,500	.....	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Tongue River	.....	9,918	130	.....	10,048	.....	900	130	.....	1,030	.....	2,100	.....	.....	2,100	.....	500	....	5	505
Total	285,372	131,518	5,295	730	422,915	144,392	89,500	2,909	585	237,386	10,000	14,300	1,800	.....	26,100	9,757	16,500	....	647	26,904
Nevada:																				
Fallon	3,710	918	32	.....	4,660	3,710	918	32	.....	4,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	18	....	.....	638
Fort McDermitt	1,195	500	75	.....	1,770	795	.....	36	.....	831	400	500	39	.....	939	595	400	....	.....	995
Moapa River	.....	600	.....	.....	600	.....	250	.....	.....	250	.....	350	.....	.....	350	.....	130	....	.....	130
Nevada	.....	21,000	30	.....	21,030	.....	600	30	.....	630	.....	20,400	.....	.....	20,400	.....	600	....	.....	600
Walker River	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	....	.....	800
Western Shoshone	.....	[1] 20,000	91	23	[1] 20,114	.....	5,000	48	.....	5,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 5,000	....	.....	[1] 5,000
Total	9,905	43,018	228	23	53,174	8,505	6,768	146	.....	15,419	400	21,250	39	.....	21,689	2,015	6,148	....	.....	8,163

New Mexico:																				
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,100	19,400	.....	30	20,530	1,100	13,400	.....	30	14,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	14,500	....	....	15,600
Jicarilla	1,850	.....	120	240	2,210	750	.....	120	240	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	....	50	500
Mescalero	.....	260	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	160	.....	125	....	.....	125
Navajo. (See Arizona.)																				
Pueblo Bonito	10,000	(3)	(3)	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	6,000	120	100	6,220	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	5,000	....	90	5,090
Santa Fe	.....	6,400	.....	.....	6,400	.....	6,400	.....	.....	6,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400	....	.....	6,400
Zuni	.....	[2] 7,000	155	.....	[2] 7,155	.....	5,000	155	.....	5,155	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	3,000	....	.....	3,000
Total	12,950	39,060	395	370	52,775	1,850	27,800	275	270	30,195	.....	5,160	.....	.....	5,160	1,550	29,025	....	140	30,715
North Dakota: Standing Rock	88,640	.....	200	806	89,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Oregon:																				
Klamath	[2] 6,105	.....	235	340	[2] 6,680	6,105	.....	75	140	6,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	....	140	5,140
Umatilla	5,000	.....	50	.....	5,050	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	....	.....	200
Warm Springs	[2] 2,000	.....	13	.....	[2] 2,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Total	13,105	.....	298	340	13,743	6,105	.....	125	140	6,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200	.....	....	140	5,340
South Dakota:																				
Pierre	.....	.....	285	.....	285	.....	.....	285	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	32,500	.....	800	1,200	34,500	400	.....	120	40	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Total	32,500	.....	1,085	1,200	34,785	400	.....	405	40	845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Utah:																				
Shivwits	.....	70	7	.....	77	.....	70	7	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	....	.....	70
Uintah and Ouray	98,400	1,800	3,200	300	103,700	93,040	300	200	300	93,840	5,360	.....	.....	.....	5,360	5,326	.....	....	.....	5,326
Salt Lake, Spec. Agt.	640	.....	.....	70	710	640	.....	.....	70	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	....	.....	250
Total	99,040	1,870	3,207	370	104,487	93,680	370	207	370	94,627	5,360	.....	.....	.....	5,360	5,576	70	....	.....	5,646
Washington:																				
Colville	[1] 54,500	[1] 44,900	.....	60	99,460	2,500	1,500	.....	.....	4,000	1,120	560	.....	.....	1,680	1,740	427	....	2	2,169
Yakima	173,000	2,500	60	40	175,600	62,800	.....	.....	40	62,840	95,200	.....	40	.....	95,240	6,300	.....	....	40	6,340
Total	227,500	47,400	60	100	275,060	65,300	1,500	.....	40	66,840	96,320	560	40	.....	96,920	8,040	427	....	42	8,509
Wyoming: Shoshone	[2]123,972	[2] 9,040	1,256	1,491	[2] 135,759	65,674	.....	1,256	394	67,324	.....	9,040	.....	1,097	10,137	7,500	.....	....	13	7,513
Grand total	999,296	514,867	14,155	5,945	1,534,263	461,754	164,147	6,702	2,194	634,797	112,617	84,917	1,967	1,152	200,653	52,976	79,306	319	1,106	133,707

[1] Underestimated last year. [2] Overestimated last year. [3] Unknown. [4] Estimated.

TABLE 39.—*Use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Irrigated area leased (all allotted land).	Indians cultivating irrigated lands.				Acreage irrigated lands cultivated and value of crops raised by Indians.								Increase in irrigated acreage cultivated by Indians over preceding year.			Allotments under ditch June 30, 1913.	Indians benefited by irrigation (exclusive of wages).
						Allotted.		Unallotted.		Agency.		Total.						
		Allotted lands.	Unallotted lands.	Agency lands.	Total.	Acreage.	Value.	Acreage.	Value.	Acreage.	Value.	Acreage.	Value.	Allotted lands.	Unallotted lands.	Total.		
Arizona:																		
Camp Verde				[1] 20	[1] 20					[2] 14	[2] $490	[1] 14	[1] $490					123
Colorado River		100			100	450	$18,845			[2] 87	[2] 1,033	537	19,878	195		195	486	486
Fort Apache			[3] 450		[3] 450			1,400	$24,365	[2] 40	[2] 860	1,440	25,225		50	50		2,397
Fort Mojave		8			8	34	5,800					34	5,800	4		4	8	8
Havasupai			87		87			270	3,963			270	3,963		6	6		171
Kaibab			23		23			20	850			20	850					50
Leupp			5		5										20	20		
Moqui			20		20			10	100			10	100					
Pima			1,670		1,670			20,000	77,475	[2] 178	[2] 5,830	20,178	83,305					5,596
Salt River		160	109		269	5,273	45,684	1,611	12,573	20	455	6,904	58,712	3	331	334	744	1,214
San Carlos		249			249			1,251	29,384	11	119	1,262	29,503		151	151		735
San Xavier		165			165	1,250	52,930					1,250	52,930	150		150	249	[4] 2,000
Truxton Canyon			45		45			100	800			100	800		15	15		45
Western Navajo			400		400			1,000	10,050			1,000	10,050					[4] 2,000
Total		682	2,809	20	3,511	7,007	123,259	25,662	159,560	350	8,787	33,019	291,606	352	573	925	1,487	14,825
California:																		
Campo			30		30			116	4,480			116	4,480		13	13		148
Digger				15	15					3	74	3	74					15
Fort Bidwell		30			30	300	3,350					300	3,350	100		100		60
Fort Yuma		34			34	136	6,010					136	6,010	39		39	34	136
Hoopa Valley		50	35		85	200	2,500	160	2,800			360	5,300					
Malki			197		197			633	17,887			633	17,887		76	76		500
Pala		91	11		102	597	14,400	100	2,780			697	17,180	5		5	183	288
Soboba			45		45			405	3,796			405	3,796		60	60		70
Tule River			15		15			60	([5])			60	([5])					50
Volcan [5]																		
Total		205	333	15	553	1,233	26,260	1,474	31,743	3	74	2,710	58,077	144	149	293	217	1,267
Colorado: Southern Ute	700	71			71	1,800	([5])					1,800	([5])				95	250
Idaho: Fort Hall	185	126			126	3,298	57,549			90	2,573	3,388	60,122	524		524		

Montana:																		
Blackfeet	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	7	46	7	46				1,725	20
Crow	8,906	325			325	4,875	46,416			25	229	4,900	46,645	300		300	1,772	1,731
Flathead	28,218	122	[6]		122	4,882	362,344	[6]	272,180	10	276	4,892	634,800	1,062	[6]	1,062	430	1,350
Fort Belknap			200		200			16,000	23,600	600	4,722	16,600	28,322					1,195
Tongue River			52		52			500	41,850	5	80	505	41,930					52
Total	37,124	447	252		699	9,757	408,760	16,500	337,630	647	5,353	26,904	751,743	1,362		1,362	3,927	4,348
Nevada:																		
Fallon		55	90		145	620	2,260	18	205			638	2,465	70		70	335	290
Fort McDermitt		140	6		146	595	8,800	400	800			995	9,600	50	30	80	159	146
Moapa River			20		20			130	3,500			130	3,500		5	5		113
Nevada			275		275			600	18,800			600	18,800					275
Walker River	40	80			80	800	9,150					800	9,150	40		40	[4] 145	[4] 240
Western Shoshone			110		110			5,000	20,437			5,000	20,437					450
Total	40	275	501		776	2,015	20,210	6,148	43,742			8,163	63,952	160	35	195	639	1,514
New Mexico:																		
Albuquerque		100	875		975	1,100	6,150	14,500	84,200			15,600	90,350				286	975
Jicarilla		50			50	450	6,500			50	1,866	500	8,366				[4] 50	[4] 150
Mescalero			20		20			125	2,010			125	2,010					20
San Juan			1,000		1,000			5,000	124,350	90	2,500	5,090	126,850					1,000
Santa Fe			3,473		3,473			6,400	[5]			6,400	[5]					3,473
Zuni			400		400			3,000	59,818			3,000	59,818		600	600		1,616
Total		150	5,768		5,918	1,550	12,650	29,025	270,378	140	4,366	30,715	287,394		600	600	336	7,234
Oregon:																		
Klamath						5,000	20,500			140	1,000	5,140	21,500					
Umatilla	200					200	9,500					200	9,500				12	40
Total	200					5,200	30,000			140	1,000	5,340	31,000				12	40
Utah:																		
Shivwits			30		30			70	3,252			70	3,252					100
Uintah and Ouray	7,320	145			145	5,326	154,772					5,326	154,772				1,038	500
Salt Lake, special agent						250	3,892					250	3,892	200		200		
Total	7,320	145	30		175	5,576	158,664	70	3,252			5,646	161,916	200		200	1,038	600
Washington:																		
Colville	500	79	13		92	1,740	34,800	427	300	2	250	2,169	35,350	400	12	412	47	109
Yakima	21,613	140			140	6,300	1,093,000			40	376	6,340	1,093,376	1,300		1,300	650	[4] 500
Total	22,113	219	13		232	8,040	1,127,800	427	300	42	626	8,509	1,128,726	1,700	12	1,712	697	609
Wyoming: Shoshone	3,249	190			190	7,500	36,074			13	234	7,513	36,308	2,500		2,500	1,127	1,285
Grand total	70,931	2,510	9,706	35	12,251	52,976	2,001,226	79,306	846,605	1,425	23,013	133,707	2,870,844	6,942	1,369	8,311	9,575	31,972

[1] School. [2] Includes school. [3] Overestimated last year. [4] Estimated. [5] Not reported. [6] Unknown.

TABLE 40.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Arizona and New Mexico:				
Colorado River	.....	.....	510	5,100.00
Public domain	32	4,709.41	982	122,240.00
Total	32	4,709.41	1,492	127,340.00
Idaho: Fort Hall	.....	.....	441	76,760.00
Minnesota: White Earth	112	8,326.85	112	8,326.85
Montana:				
Blackfeet	3	960.00	.....	.....
Crow	2	480.00	.....	.....
Fort Peck	2,024	721,743.32	.....	.....
Total	2,029	723,183.32	.....	.....
Nevada: Paiute	4	40.00	4	40.00
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold	.....	.....	61	17,280.00
Standing Rock	193	65,401.89	193	65,401.89
Total	193	65,401.89	254	82,681.89
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	405	82,432.02	.....	.....
Crow Creek	506	82,445.01	.....	.....
Lower Brule	21	3,311.91	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	549	125,586.52	640	152,341.00
Rosebud	382	63,134.24	.....	.....
Total	1,863	356,909.70	640	152,341.00
Utah: Uintah	1	40.00	.....	.....
Washington:				
Colville	.....	.....	601	79,018.11
Cushman (Quinaielt)	.....	.....	180	14,400.00
Tulalip (Lummi)	28	974.00	28	974.00
Yakima	.....	.....	241	37,240.00
Total	28	974.00	1,050	131,632.11
Wyoming: Wind River	.....	.....	148	12,650.64
Grand total	4,262	1,159,585.17	4,141	591,772.49

TABLE 41.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.[1]				Inherited land sales.[2]				Total sales.			
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	
			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.
Colorado: Southern Ute	4	800.00	$4,714.10	$5.89	1	160.00	$1,340.00	$8.38	5	960.00	$6,054.10	$6.31
Idaho: Fort Lapwai	2	120.00	3,450.00	28.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120.00	3,450.00	28.75
Kansas:												
Kickapoo	1	15.21	500.00	32.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15.21	500.00	32.87
Potawatomi	1	80.00	4,126.00	51.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	4,126.00	51.58
Total	2	95.21	4,626.00	48.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	95.21	4,626.00	48.59
Michigan: Chippewa Lake Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	154.36	1,371.00	8.88	2	154.36	1,371.00	8.88
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac	1	80.00	1,284.00	16.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	1,284.00	16.05
Leech Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	560.00	7.00	1	80.00	560.00	7.00
White Earth	1	80.00	1,500.00	18.75	2	160.00	1,220.00	7.63	3	240.00	2,720.00	11.33
Total	2	160.00	2,784.00	17.40	3	240.00	1,780.00	7.41	5	400.00	4,564.00	11.41
Montana:												
Crow	1	40.00	3,000.00	75.00	4	400.00	5,345.00	13.36	5	440.00	8,345.00	18.97
Flathead	1	160.00	2,820.00	17.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	2,820.00	17.63
Total	2	200.00	5,820.00	29.10	4	400.00	5,345.00	13.36	6	600.00	11,165.00	18.61
Nebraska:												
Omaha	4	280.00	22,057.60	78.79	5	478.10	39,828.78	83.30	9	758.10	61,886.38	81.63
Santee	2	160.00	5,110.00	31.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	160.00	5,110.00	31.94
Winnebago	2	111.58	9,522.18	85.34	8	511.04	39,593.19	77.48	10	622.62	49,115.37	78.88
Total	8	551.58	36,689.78	66.52	13	989.14	79,421.97	80.29	21	1,540.72	116,111.75	75.29
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold	1	160.00	1,690.00	10.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	1,690.00	10.56
Fort Totten	6	517.50	7,977.00	15.41	4	322.60	4,696.00	14.56	10	840.10	12,673.00	15.09
Standing Rock	4	1,080.00	13,519.00	12.52	1	160.00	1,554.00	9.71	5	1,240.00	15,073.00	12.16
Turtle Mountain	3	345.25	3,321.10	9.62	1	160.00	1,906.00	11.91	4	505.25	5,227.10	10.34
Total	14	2,102.75	26,507.10	12.66	6	642.60	8,156.00	12.69	20	2,745.35	34,663.10	12.62

[1] Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015–1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856).
[2] Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245–275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

TABLE 41.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.				Inherited land sales.				Total sales.			
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.		Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	
			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.			Total.	Per acre.
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment	2	312.97	$2,055.00	$6.57					2	312.97	$2,055.00	$6.57
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3	320.00	6,528.00	20.40	2	192.65	$6,440.00	$33.43	5	512.65	12,968.00	25.29
Kaw	9	1,679.52	19,180.00	11.42					9	1,679.52	19,180.00	11.42
Kiowa					1	160.00	2,160.00	13.50	1	160.00	2,160.00	13.50
Osage	8	1,775.00	5,981.00	3.37	2	320.00	3,392.00	10.60	10	2,095.00	9,373.00	4.47
Otoe	4	220.00	1,690.00	7.68					4	220.00	1,690.00	7.68
Pawnee	3	152.71	3,111.00	20.37	4	508.88	9,387.00	18.45	7	661.59	12,498.00	18.89
Ponca	4	360.00	4,630.00	12.86	4	440.00	18,726.00	42.56	8	800.00	23,356.00	29.19
Sac and Fox	1	80.00	1,100.00	13.75					1	80.00	1,100.00	13.75
Seger					1	160.30	1,420.00	8.85	1	160.30	1,420.00	8.85
Seneca	1	80.00	1,201.00	15.01	3	128.00	2,710.25	21.17	4	208.00	3,911.25	18.80
Shawnee	4	260.75	7,363.00	28.23	2	117.51	3,250.00	27.66	6	378.26	10,613.00	28.06
Total	39	5,240.95	52,839.00	10.08	19	2,027.34	47,485.25	23.42	58	7,268.29	100,324.25	13.80
Oregon:												
Klamath	1	160.00	850.00	5.31					1	160.00	850.00	5.31
Siletz	1	80.00	1,501.00	18.76	3	180.00	3,405.00	18.91	4	260.00	4,906.00	18.87
Umatilla	1	38.64	760.00	19.67	1	64.00	4,512.00	70.50	2	102.64	5,272.00	51.36
Total	3	278.64	3,111.00	11.16	4	244.00	7,917.00	32.44	7	522.64	11,028.00	21.10
South Dakota:												
Cheyenne River	3	628.77	4,067.11	6.47	2	320.00	2,850.00	8.91	5	948.77	6,917.11	7.29
Crow Creek	1	160.00	2,920.00	18.25	3	400.00	3,004.00	7.51	4	560.00	5,924.00	10.58
Lower Brule					1	80.00	340.00	4.25	1	80.00	340.00	4.25
Pine Ridge	3	520.00	2,625.00	5.05					3	520.00	2,625.00	5.05
Rosebud	13	2,717.62	35,931.00	13.22	8	1,916.42	22,189.00	11.58	21	4,634.05	58,120.00	12.54
Sisseton	8	813.94	21,136.80	25.97	2	240.36	6,918.00	28.78	10	1,054.30	28,054.80	26.61
Yankton	48	2,848.67	105,591.81	37.00	13	1,219.78	47,778.60	39.17	61	4,068.45	153,370.41	37.69
Total	76	7,689.01	172,271.72	22.41	29	4,176.56	83,079.60	19.89	105	11,865.57	255,351.32	21.52
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	12	641.18	14,615.98	22.79	3	280.00	8,174.90	29.20	15	921.18	22,790.88	24.74

Washington:												
Coeur d'Alene (in Idaho)	2	240.00	4,600.00	19.17	1	37.60	1,751.00	46.57	3	277.60	6,351.00	22.88
Colville	1	61.70	1,872.60	30.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61.70	1,872.60	30.35
Cushman	3	138.86	4,100.00	29.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	138.86	4,100.00	29.53
Spokane	1	120.00	4,860.00	40.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120.00	4,860.00	40.50
Tulalip	4	398.35	15,279.35	38.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	398.35	15,279.35	38.36
Yakima	10	534.75	23,117.00	43.23	19	1,280.00	36,727.00	28.69	29	1,814.75	59,844.00	32.92
Total	21	1,493.66	53,828.95	36.03	20	1,317.60	38,478.00	29.21	41	2,811.26	92,306.95	32.83
Wisconsin:												
La Pointe	1	32.00	5,600.00	175.00	1	40.00	600.00	15.00	2	72.00	6,200.00	86.11
Oneida	2	29.63	881.00	29.73	2	46.12	899.00	19.49	4	75.75	1,780.00	23.50
Wittenberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80.22	1,050.00	13.09	2	80.22	1,050.00	13.09
Total	3	61.63	6,481.00	105.16	5	166.34	2,549.00	15.32	8	227.97	9,030.00	39.61
Wyoming: Shoshone	20	1,344.19	19,576.93	14.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,344.19	19,576.93	14.56
Grand total	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	19.60	109	10,797.94	285,097.72	26.40	317	31,576.74	692,413.28	21.93

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]	44,493.99	$757,173.25	$17.01	[1]	44,493.99	$757,173.25	$17.01
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50	16.83	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50	16.83
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52	15.48	978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52	15.48
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	643	64,447.67	981,430.87	15.23	643	64,447.67	981,430.87	15.23
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34	11.74	820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34	11.74
1908	92	7,990.88	$159,318.81	$19.99	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94	14.27	860	99,293.45	1,461,827.75	14.72
1909	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	12.09	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72	12.86	[2] 1,138	[2] 147,692.64	[2] 1,913,444.77	12.95
1910	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	15.07	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92	15.12	[3] 2,054	269,382.84	[3] 3,835,081.05	14.23
1911	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	17.41	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38	18.87	[3] 2,165	222,137.11	[3] 3,216,758.43	10.42
1912	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	16.54	392	43,652.27	889,285.02	20.37	1,220	116,320.77	1,773,198.43	15.24
1913	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	19.60	109	10,797.94	285,097.72	26.40	317	31,576.74	692,413.28	21.93
Total	1,873	236,074.90	3,802,506.20	16.10	7,210	885,224.45	13,696,420.18	15.47	11,431	1,314,141.95	19,330,717.19	14.71

[1] Unknown.
[2] Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes.
[3] Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 42.—*Patents in fee issued under act May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1913.						Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Total.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	Acreage approved.
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.				
Arizona: San Xavier	1	40.00	1	12.40	2	52.40	....	....	....	.....
California:										
Bishop	2	240.00	.....	.....	2	240.00	....	....	....	.....
Greenville	1	80.00	.....	.....	1	80.00	....	....	....	.....
Hoopa Valley	14	798.00	.....	.....	14	798.00	3	....	3	240.00
Round Valley	2	15.00	1	160.00	3	175.00	....	....	....	.....
Total	19	1,133.00	1	160.00	20	1,293.00	3	....	3	240.00
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene	28	4,551.49	3	470.00	31	5,021.49	9	3	6	961.49
Fort Lapwai	26	1,057.50	34	1,538.52	60	2,596.02	12	3	9	740.00
Total	54	5,608.99	37	2,008.52	91	7,617.51	21	6	15	1,701.49
Kansas:										
Kickapoo	37	2,391.71	29	2,612.84	66	5,004.55	10	6	4	182.30
Potawatomi	18	1,240.00	20	1,610.00	38	2,850.00	7	3	4	330.00
Total	55	3,631.71	49	4,222.84	104	7,854.55	17	9	8	512.30
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior	12	937.28	.....	.....	12	937.28	....	....	....	.....
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac	16	1,280.00	.....	.....	16	1,280.00	1	....	1	80.00
Grand Portage	5	400.00	.....	.....	5	400.00	3	2	1	80.00
Leech Lake	14	1,101.60	.....	.....	14	1,101.60	4	....	4	301.60
Nett Lake	3	260.60	2	160.00	5	420.60	7	4	3	240.00
White Earth [1]	3,573	285,840.00	1,520	121,600.00	5,093	407,440.00	....	....	....	.....
Total	3,611	288,882.20	1,522	121,760.00	5,133	410,642.20	15	6	9	701.60
Montana:										
Crow	32	6,371.00	206	25,051.48	238	31,422.48	8	7	1	160.00
Flathead	183	16,962.33	17	1,527.06	200	18,489.39	119	51	68	5,645.83
Fort Peck [2]	2	80.00	1	200.00	3	280.00	....	....	....	.....
Total	217	23,413.33	224	26,778.54	441	50,191.87	127	58	69	5,805.83
Nebraska:										
Omaha	560	35,779.00	154	22,431.00	714	58,210.00	24	12	12	1,020.00
Santee	226	16,290.00	245	16,630.00	471	32,920.00	16	8	8	760.00
Winnebago	152	8,638.07	22	1,670.37	174	10,308.44	13	5	8	454.39
Total	938	60,707.07	421	40,731.37	1,359	101,438.44	53	25	28	2,234.39
Nevada: Carson	3	360.00	.....	.....	3	360.00	2	1	1	40.00
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold	6	635.75	.....	.....	6	635.75	1	....	1	80.00
Fort Totten	26	2,284.39	26	2,231.30	52	4,515.69	3	1	2	160.00
Standing Rock	156	50,492.29	36	7,042.21	192	57,534.50	7	5	2	422.44
Turtle Mountain	117	16,015.88	5	719.74	122	16,735.62	33	22	11	1,386.29
Total	305	69,428.31	67	9,993.25	372	79,421.56	44	28	16	2,048.73
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment	37	5,125.71	4	633.76	41	5,759.47	1	....	1	160.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	104	14,296.96	11	2,184.59	115	16,481.55	10	4	6	630.37
Kiowa	148	18,920.07	19	3,040.00	167	21,960.07	7	1	6	560.07
Osage [3]	20	10,000.00	.....	.....	20	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	[1] 46	[1] 5,655.03	[1] 5	[1] 740.00	[1] 51	[1] 6,395.03	6	4	2	200.00
Pawnee	26	2,919.97	7	597.93	33	3,517.90	2	1	1	80.00
Ponca	44	1,880.61	22	2,705.56	66	4,586.17	8	6	2	50.00
Sac and Fox	88	9,375.14	19	2,567.07	107	11,942.21	4	1	3	240.00
Seger	22	2,240.00	1	40.00	23	2,280.00	1	....	1	40.00

[1] Patents issued under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat L., 353). [2] 1911 report. [3] 1912 report.

TABLE 42.—*Patents in fee issued under act May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1913.						Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Total.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	Acreage approved.
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.				
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Seneca	531	31,976.00	169	10,982.00	700	42,958.00	1	....	1	40.00
Shawnee	465	38,468.56	19	2,130.00	484	40,598.56	39	20	19	1,476.01
Total	1,531	140,858.05	276	25,620.91	1,807	166,478.96	79	37	42	3,476.45
Oregon:										
Klamath	[1] 952	[1]61,535.97	5	800.00	957	62,335.97	1	....	1	160.00
Roseburg	11	1,646.70	5	800.00	16	2,446.70	7	5	2	256.70
Siletz	2	120.00	.....	.....	2	120.00	1	....	1	40.00
Umatilla	209	12,318.62	30	2,207.89	239	14,526.51	13	8	5	256.64
Warm Springs	2	240.00	5	760.00	7	1,000.00	....	....	....	.....
Total	1,176	75,861.29	45	4,567.89	1,221	80,429.18	22	13	9	713.34
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River	42	10,598.26	7	1,120.00	49	11,718.26	15	1	14	2,964.56
Crow Creek	39	6,161.20	1	160.00	40	6,321.20	4	1	3	476.60
Lower Brule	53	15,021.85	2	410.00	55	15,431.85	6	1	5	610.00
Pine Ridge	193	39,393.02	17	3,029.22	210	42,422.24	153	19	134	28,999.41
Rosebud	238	59,229.78	46	7,711.30	284	66,941.08	64	7	57	9,824.08
Sisseton	62	6,159.55	3	409.44	65	6,568.99	59	21	38	3,525.62
Yankton	210	27,354.28	8	850.00	218	28,204.28	28	15	13	1,002.28
Total	837	163,917.94	84	13,689.96	921	177,607.90	329	65	264	47,402.55
Utah: Uintah	3	200.00	.....	.....	3	200.00	....	....	....	.....
Washington:										
Colville	34	2,785.55	1	80.00	35	2,865.55	13	3	10	823.25
Cushman	3	291.00	3	153.90	6	444.90	....	....	....	.....
Spokane	7	780.00	.....	.....	7	780.00	1	....	1	120.00
Tulalip	1	490.21	1	163.85	2	654.06	....	....	....	.....
Yakima	112	7,827.43	248	19,848.26	360	27,675.69	7	2	5	178.78
Total	157	12,174.19	253	20,246.01	410	32,420.20	21	5	16	1,122.03
Wisconsin:										
Hayward	1	53.04	.....	.....	1	53.04	1	....	1	53.04
Lac du Flambeau	5	428.15	.....	.....	5	428.15	3	....	3	251.30
La Pointe	7	560.16	.....	.....	7	560.16	2	....	2	160.00
Oneida	972	38,624.03	154	7,843.49	1,126	46,467.52	38	6	32	925.00
Red Cliff	1	80.00	1	80.00	2	160.00	....	....	....	.....
Total	986	39,745.38	155	7,923.49	1,141	47,668.87	44	6	38	1,389.34
Wyoming: Shoshone	12	1,400.69	36	2,241.65	48	3,642.34	2	....	2	89.44
Grand total	9,917	888,299.43	3,171	279,956.83	13,088	1,168,256.26	779	259	520	67,477.49

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applications approved.	Acreage approved.
1907	889	92,132.50
1908	1,987	153,991.78
1909	1,166	133,331.79
1910	955	99,339.10
1911	1,011	115,575.37
1912	344	45,529.49
1913	520	67,477.49
Total	6,872	707,377.52

[1] 1911 report.

TABLE 43.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca) Okla.[1]		Five Civilized Tribes.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1910	215	10,170.25	1,740	99,717.02
1911	68	4,104.91	966	64,006.71
1912	53	3,218.28	679	45,075.51
1913	37	1,930.00	983	60,532.64
Total	373	19,423.44	4,368	269,331.88

[1] Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).
[2] Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads, of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 44.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	2	60.00
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg.	18	1,440.00
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	2	60.00
La Pointe, Wis.	1	40.00
Total	23	1,600.00

SUMMARY.

1911	42	3,809.58
1912	25	1,917.05
1913	23	1,600.00
Total	90	7,326.63

TABLE 45.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw.[1]		Osage.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906	1	400	.....	.....
1907	6	2,400	.....	.....
1908	6	2,400	.....	.....
1909	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910	.....	.....	293	143,570
1911	.....	.....	84	41,160
1912	1	480	22	10,890
1913	1	400	23	10,890
Total	35	14,080	441	215,820

[1] Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).
[2] Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 46.—*Lands leased for mining purposes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	Allotted lands.		Unallotted lands.		Total.	
		Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.	Acreage.	Annual rental.
Oklahoma:							
Cantonment		640.00	$225.00			640.00	$225.00
Osage	Oil and gas	(1)	973,822.95			(1)	973,822.95
Otoe	(1)	2,024.00	3,350.00			2,024.00	3,350.00
Pawnee	(1)	9,283.26	7,601.00			9,283.26	7,601.00
Ponca	Oil	19,000.00	10,143.00			19,000.00	10,143.00
Five Civilized Tribes	do	786,250.00	1,061,061.00			891,010.00	1,061,061.00
	Gas		37,630.00				37,630.00
	Coal		25,915.00	99,800.00	$216,751.41		242,666.41
	Asphalt		47.00	4,960.00	475.20		522.20
Total		817,197.26	2,119,794.95	104,760.00	217,226.61	921,957.26	2,337,021.56
Oregon: Klamath	(1)	7.11	(1)			7.11	(1)
Wyoming: Shoshone.	Coal and oil	2,079.93	1,551.50	18,930.00	1,539.45	21,009.93	3,090.95
Grand total		819,284.30	2,121,346.45	123,690.00	218,766.06	942,974.30	2,340,112.51

[1] Not reported.

TABLE 47.—*Production of minerals and royalty therefor, on restricted lands of Five Civilized Tribes, and Osage, Ponca, and Shoshone Reservations.*

States.	Product.	Fiscal year 1913.		1913 and preceding years.	
		Production.	Royalty.	Production.	Royalty.
Oklahoma:					
Five civilized tribes	Oil...barrels	10,876,568.00	$1,061,061.00	144,122,432.00	$7,505,106.00
	Gas	(1)	37,630.00	(1)	182,401.00
	Coal....tons	323,953.00	25,915.00	33,402,799.00	2,821,656.00
	Asphalt .do	473.00	47.00	49,646.00	25,713.00
	Miscellaneous	(2)		(2)	1,927.87
Total			1,124,653.00		[3] 10,536,803.87
Osage	Oil...barrels	[4] 973,822.95	773,982.19	[4] 6,552,818.33	3,328,633.12
	Gas	(1)	4,318.03	(1)	24,803.76
Total			778,300.22		[5] 3,353,436.88
Ponca	Oil...barrels	293,578.98	32,439.52	371,103.14	[6] 40,633.43
Wyoming: Shoshone	Oil.....do	68.55	95.81	834.55	178.50
	Coal....tons	517.00	51.70	354,514.07	40,088.44
Total			147.51		[7] 40,266.94

[1] Not reported.
[2] Brick, rock, gravel, limestone, etc.
[3] From 1899 to 1913. This does not include $2,442,004.36, such as rental on nonproducing leases, bonus, etc.
[4] One-eighth of actual production.
[5] From 1899 to 1913.
[6] From 1911 to 1913.
[7] From 1907 to 1913.

TABLE 48.—*Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Arizona:					
Colorado River	Grazing permit	1	75,000	$12,113	$0.16
Fort Apache	do	53	997,920	41,689	.04
Kaibab	do	27	97,120	958	.10
San Carlos	do	16	1,090,000	61,952	.06
	Farming lease	2	4	10	2.50
Total		18	1,090,004	61,962	.06
Truxton Canyon	Grazing permit	10	300,000	12,600	.04
Total, Arizona		109	2,560,044	129,322	.05
California:					
Tule River	Grazing permit	3	25,000	1,500	.06
Volcan [1]					
Colorado:					
Navajo Springs	Grazing lease	1	86,400	1,925	.02
	Grazing permit	2	214,000	2,075	.01
Total Colorado		3	300,400	4,000	.01
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Farming lease	4	815	1,925	2.23
Minnesota:					
Grand Portage	Gravel lease	3	206	742	3.60
Nett Lake	Hay lease	1	69	20	.29
Total, Minnesota		4	275	762	2.77
Montana:					
Blackfeet	Grazing permit	58	[2]	9,214	[2]
Crow	do	6	1,844,182	158,158	.08
Flathead	Power site	57	9,854	2,884	.29
Fort Belknap	Grazing permit	9	410,900	19,200	.05
Fort Peck	Grazing lease	2	382,083	7,741	.02
	Grazing permit	7	[3]	2,342	.....
Total		9	382,083	10,083	.03
Tongue River	Grazing permit	4	460,000	16,832	.03
Total, Montana		143	3,106,119	216,371	.....
Nebraska:					
Omaha	Farming lease	33	[1]	3,543	[1]
Winnebago	Grazing lease	1	40	11	.27
	Farming lease	5	204	162	.80
Total, Nebraska		39	244	3,716	.....
Nevada: Nevada	Grazing permit	7	179,000	3,181	.02
	Gravel permit	1	[4] 2	2,000	1,000.00
Total		8	179,002	5,181	.03
Walker River	Grazing permit	3	7,680	768	.10
Western Shoshone	do	8	210,000	5,339	.03
Total, Nevada		19	396,682	11,288	.02
New Mexico:					
Jicarilla	Grazing permit	27	325,931	5,352	.02
Mescalero	do	5	351,280	8,250	.02
Total, New Mexico		32	677,211	13,602	.02
North Dakota:					
Fort Berthold	Grazing permit	10	204,448	18,026	.09
Standing Rock	Grazing lease	379	120,092	12,389	.10
	Grazing permit	12	312,896	15,817	.05
	Farming lease	3	703	959	1.36
Total		394	433,691	29,165	.07
Total, North Dakota		404	638,139	47,191	.07

[1] Not reported.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Grazing territory not defined by acres.
[4] Estimated.

TABLE 48.—*Tribal lands leased or under permit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Purpose.	Number leases or permits.	Acreage under lease or permit.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Oklahoma: Pawnee[1]	Grazing lease	30	46,148	$11,990	$0.26
	Farming lease	501	66,141	46,117	.70
	Mining lease	112	9,283	7,601	.81
Total		643	121,572	65,708	.54
Five Civilized Tribes	Grazing leases and permits	3,128	232,268	116,134	.50
	Mining lease	116	104,760	217,227	2.08
Total		3,244	337,028	333,361	.99
Total, Oklahoma		3,887	458,600	399,069	.83
Oregon:					
Umatilla	Farming lease	14	479	623	1.30
Warm Springs	Grazing permit	7	204,000	2,418	.01
Total, Oregon		21	204,479	3,041	.01
South Dakota: Cheyenne River	Grazing lease	4	813,418	36,604	.05
	Grazing permit	11	175,920	5,417	.03
Total		15	989,338	42,021	.04
Crow Creek	Grazing permit	1	15,873	525	.03
Lower Brule	do	8	56,000	4,351	.08
Pine Ridge	do	15	83,306	5,175	.06
Total South Dakota		39	1,144,517	52,072	.05
Utah: Shivwits	Mining lease	1	20	120	6.00
Washington: Colville	Grazing permit	9	([2])	6,791	.....
	Farming lease	16	1,855	600	.33
Total, Washington		25	1,855	7,391	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	Grazing lease	5	261,000	6,450	.02
	Grazing permit	42	987,943	20,479	.02
	Mining lease	8	18,930	1,540	.08
Total, Wyoming		55	1,267,873	28,469	.02
Grand total		4,788	10,782,273	919,839	.....

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Acreage.	Income.
Grazing leases	422	1,709,181	$77,110
Grazing permits	361	8,627,499	440,522
Farming leases	578	70,201	53,939
Grazing leases and permits	3,128	232,268	116,134
Hay leases	1	69	20
Gravel leases	3	206	742
Gravel permits	1	2	2,000
Mining leases	237	132,993	226,488
Power sites	57	9,854	2,884
Total	4,788	10,782,273	919,839

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912	3,300	8,408,194.47	471,541.65
Total, 1911	7,290	6,042,852.00	547,657.00
Total, 1900	167	2,102,904.00	109,946.00

[1] Allotted; erroneously reported.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 49.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
California:					
Bishop	Through department control	1	40	$80	$2.00
Greenville	do	2	240	252	1.05
Round Valley	do	195	1,310	4,258	3.25
Volcan[1]					
Total, California		198	1,590	4,590	3.00
Colorado: Southern Ute	Through department control	5	465	528	1.11
	By Indians direct with department permission.	6	497	385	.77
Total, Colorado		11	962	913	1.00
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene	Through department control	301	47,671	206,004	4.32
Fort Hall	do	68	4,800	(2)	
Fort Lapwai	do	863	50,155	116,115	2.31
	By Indians direct with department permission.	62	3,130	6,053	1.93
Total		925	53,285	122,168	2.30
Total, Idaho		1,294	105,756	328,172	3.10
Kansas: Kickapoo	Through department control	139	11,970	29,960	2.58
	By Indians direct, with department permission.	67	7,428	14,944	2.01
Total		206	19,398	44,904	2.30
Potawatomi	Through department control	341	29,858	45,616	1.53
Total, Kansas		547	49,256	90,520	1.72
Michigan: Bay Mills	By Indians direct without department permission.	1	40	50	1.25
Minnesota:					
Leech Lake	Through department control	6	288	209	.73
Nett Lake	do	1	69	20	.29
White Earth	do	3	240	148	.62
Total, Minnesota		10	597	377	.63
Montana: Crow	Through department control	163	19,983	18,650	.93
	By Indians direct with department permission.	9	2,004	2,155	1.07
Total		172	21,987	20,805	.95
Flathead	Through department control	466	37,608	21,836	.58
Total, Montana		638	59,595	42,641	.72
Nebraska: Omaha	Through department control	209	19,311	57,941	3.00
	By Indians direct with department permission.	394	31,108	(1)	
Total		603	50,419	57,941	1.15
Santee	Through department control	160	17,200	[3] 12,500	
	By Indians direct with department permission.	40	5,300	(1)	
	By Indians direct without department permission.	5	400	(1)	
Total		205	22,900	12,500	
Winnebago	Through department control	590	33,486	85,270	2.55
	By Indians direct with department permission.	291	16,799	47,976	2.85
Total		881	50,285	133,246	2.65
Total, Nebraska		1,689	123,604	203,687	1.65

[1] Not reported. [2] Income not reported. [3] Partially reported.

TABLE 49.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Nevada: Walker River	Through department control	2	40	$200	$5.00
New Mexico: Jicarilla	do	464	150,000	6,374	.04
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	do	159	13,642	9,076	.67
	By Indians direct with department permission.	15	1,059	614	.58
Total		174	14,701	9,690	.66
Fort Totten	Through department control	362	23,730	23,730	1.00
Standing Rock	do	382	121,496	14,307	.12
Total, North Dakota		918	159,927	47,727	.30
Oklahoma: Cantonment	Through department control	500	80,320	47,915	.60
	By Indians direct with department permission.	155	24,800	(1)	.....
Total		655	105,120	47,915	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Through department control	772	123,466	94,693	.76
	By Indians direct with department permission.	241	52,000	40,560	.78
Total		1,013	175,466	135,253	.77
Kiowa	Through department control	3,100	496,000	180,000	.36
	By Indians direct with department permission.	60	9,600	6,000	.63
Total		3,160	505,600	186,000	.37
Osage	By Indians direct with department permission.	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Otoe	Through department control	785	89,576	73,790	.82
Pawnee	do	617	75,425	75,728	1.00
	By Indians direct with department permission.	19	3,160	2,600	.73
Total		636	78,585	78,328	1.00
Ponca	Through department control	513	59,762	53,410	.89
	By Indians direct with department permission.	101	44,252	55,516	1.25
Total		614	104,014	108,926	1.04
Kaw	Through department control	76	30,082	24,538	.81
Red Moon	do	21	2,505	1,630	.65
	By Indians direct with department permission.	43	6,038	7,064	1.17
	By Indians direct without department permission.	64	9,513	6,933	.73
Total		128	18,056	15,627	.87
Sac and Fox	Through department control	299	36,808	52,280	1.41
	By Indians direct with department permission.	33	3,451	8,460	2.45
	By Indians direct without department permission.	4	400	415	1.00
Total		336	40,659	61,155	1.50
Seger	Through department control	411	56,672	51,114	.90
Shawnee	do	323	30,136	29,505	.98
	By Indians direct with department permission.	3	120	230	2.00
Total		326	30,256	29,735	.98
Five Civilized Tribes	Through department control	11,338	843,642	1,495,991	1.77
Total, Oklahoma		19,478	2,077,728	2,308,372	1.11

[1] Not reported.

BLE 49.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	How leased.	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Income.	
				Total.	Per acre.
Oregon:					
Klamath	Through department control	171	20,075	$4,758	$0.24
Roseburg	do	10	1,569	225	.14
Siletz	By Indians direct with department permission.	4	331	275	.83
Umatilla	Through department control	445	41,965	105,420	2.51
	By Indians direct with department permission.	9	628	2,170	3.46
Total		454	42,593	107,590	2.53
Total, Oregon		639	64,568	112,848	1.72
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River	Through department control	25	5,206	1,141	.22
Crow Creek	do	2	480	220	.46
Pine Ridge	do	175	51,861	3,233	.06
Rosebud	do	223	34,349	10,689	.31
	By Indians direct with department permission.	6	960	240	.25
Total		229	35,309	10,929	.31
Sisseton	Through department control	500	70,680	61,677	.87
Yankton	do	850	72,250	113,688	1.58
Total, South Dakota		1,781	235,786	190,888	.81
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	Through department control	133	7,240	5,590	.77
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	80	2	.03
Total		134	7,320	5,592	.76
Washington: Colville	Through department control	99	7,476	7,023	.94
	By Indians direct with department permission.	3	240	256	1.08
	By Indians direct without department permission.	20	1,600	1,600	1.00
Total		122	9,307	8,879	.95
Spokane	Through department control	23	1,550	2,887	1.86
Tulalip	do	3	288	(1)	.....
	By Indians direct with department permission.	1	30	450	15.00
Total		4	318	450	.....
Yakima	Through department control	701	47,442	98,772	2.08
	By Indians direct with department permission.	6	440	1,760	4.00
	By Indians direct without department permission.	3	240	360	1.50
Total		710	48,122	100,892	2.10
Total, Washington		859	59,297	113,108	1.92
Wisconsin:					
La Pointe	Through department control	5	277	1,551	5.59
Oneida	do	1	53	106	2.00
Total, Wisconsin		6	330	1,657	5.02
Wyoming: Shoshone	Through department control	124	7,814	4,292	.55
	By Indians direct with department permission.	54	4,999	4,304	.86
Total, Wyoming		178	12,813	8,596	.67
Grand total		28,847	3,109,209	3,466,312	.....

[1] Not reported.

TABLE 49.—*Allotted lands under lease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Allotments involved.	Acreage leased.	Rental.
Total leased through department control	27,127	2,878,562.00	$3,254,940.00
By Indians direct with permission to lease without departmental control	1,623	218,454.00	202,014.00
By Indians direct without permission to lease without departmental control	97	12,193.00	9,358.00
Grand total	28,847	3,109,209.00	3,466,312.00

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912	27,605	2,792,798.52	$3,071,429.61
Total, 1911	19,753	2,528,494.75	1,844,370.34
Total, 1900	[1] 2,592		

[1] Only item reported.

TABLE 50.—*Buildings, etc., erected during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

School.	State.	Improvement.	Cost.
Albuquerque	N. Mex.	Addition to brick dormitory	$10,000.00
Albuquerque Pueblos	do	Mesita day school building	4,095.00
Do	do	McCarty's school building	4,296.00
Camp McDowell (Salt River day)	Ariz.	Brick schoolhouse	7,559.00
Cass Lake	Minn.	Frame cottage and laundry	3,700.00
Colorado River	Ariz.	Frame schoolhouse	10,765.00
Crow	Mont.	Bridge, Crow Reservation	7,760.00
Fort Belknap	do	Tank and tower	2,950.00
Fort Berthold	N. Dak.	Demonstration farm barn	2,600 00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Idaho	Remodeling schoolhouse	4,008.00
Do	do	Heating system	5,559.00
Do	do	Water system	2,999.20
Fort Peck	Mont.	Frame quarters	3,842.00
Lower Brule	S. Dak.	Steel bridge	1,890 00
Pipestone	Minn.	Electric lighting plant	2,350 00
Rapid City	S. Dak.	Extension heating system	4,879.00
Red Lake	Minn.	Bridge, Red Lake Reservation	1,690 00
Red Lake (Cross Lake)	do	Heating plant	1,895.00
Red Lake	do	do	527.00
Salem	Oreg.	Addition to schoolhouse	12,467.00
Do	do	Oil-burning plant	2,508.00
Do	do	Ice-making plant	2,615.00
Sac and Fox	Iowa	Steam-heating plant	482.50
Santa Fe Pueblos	N. Mex.	Cochiti and Santa Clara day-school plants.	18,545.00
Shoshone (Arapaho)	Wyo.	Day-school building	2,200.00
Western Navajo	Ariz.	3 farmers' cottages	2,298.15
White Earth	Minn.	4 frame cottages	6,183.00
Zuni (Zuni day)	N. Mex.	Frame schoolhouse	7,125.00
Total			137,787.85

TABLE 51.—*Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, but not completed.*

School.	State.	Improvement.	Cost.[1]
Blackfeet	Mont.	Brick schoolhouse	$16,254.65
Cass Lake and Bena	Minn.	Barn and 2 cottages	3,363.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Okla.	Brick dining hall	8,842.66
Chilocco	do.	Dairy barn	5,615.35
Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	New agency plant	31,251.10
Colville	Wash.	do.	[1] 26,196.38
Crow Creek	S. Dak.	Heating and lighting plants and 2 cottages.	21,000.00
Fort Bidwell	Cal.	Water, sewer, and lighting systems and laundry equipment.	[1] 8,238.03
Fort Bidwell (Likely day)	do.	Frame schoolhouse	4,875.00
Genoa	Nebr.	Brick dormitories	48,000.00
Kiowa (Riverside School)	Okla.	Brick dormitory	17,304.22
Navajo	Ariz.	Frame mess hall	4,029.68
Nett Lake	Minn.	Frame schoolhouse	3,145.00
Pawnee	Okla.	Stone schoolhouse	8,980.00
Phoenix	Ariz.	Brick office building	6,377.96
Pueblo Bonito	N. Mex.	Brick schoolhouse	10,150.00
Round Valley	Cal.	Frame employees' building	7,143.00
Sac and Fox	Iowa.	Screen porches	5,000.00
Salem	Oreg.	Brick industrial building	4,645.00
Santa Fe (Santo Domingo day)	N. Mex.	Schoolhouse and quarters	12,000.00
Shoshone	Wyo.	Superintendent's quarters	5,800.00
Southern Ute	Colo.	Tank and tower	3,030.00
Standing Rock	N. Dak.	Concrete reservoir	2,600.00
Tongue River	Mont.	Superintendent's quarters	[1] 4,000.00
Yankton	S. Dak.	Frame dormitory	8,997.00
Total			276,838.03

[1] Cost to June 30, 1913.

TABLE 52.—*Plans for buildings, etc., prepared during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, but not under contract.*

School.	State.	Improvement.	Cost.[1]
Albuquerque Pueblos	N. Mex.	Paguate school buildings	$12,300.00
Canton Asylum	S. Dak.	Brick hospital	31,149.00
Cherokee	N. C.	Quarters and laundry	10,000.00
Crow (San Xavier)	Mont.	Quarters	2,667.50
Cushman	Wash.	Superintendent's quarters	6,000.00
Flandreau	S. Dak.	Gymnasium building	8,000.00
Fort Apache	Ariz.	Dormitory	18,000.00
Fort Berthold	N. Dak.	Employees' quarters	4,105.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Idaho	Plumbing and heating	3,205.97
Do	do.	Remodeling dormitory	8,510.00
Fort Peck	Mont.	Frame hospital	9,864.00
Fort Totten	N. Dak.	Improvements to heating	10,000.00
Hayward	Wis.	Additions to dormitories	18,000.00
Keshena	do.	Dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory building.	42,000.00
Kiowa (Fort Sill)	Okla.	Brick hospital	40,000.00
Lower Brule	S. Dak.	Central heating plant	6,370.00
Pine Ridge	do.	Additions to buildings	25,250.00
Red Lake	Minn.	Frame schoolhouse	7,000.00
Shoshone	Wyo.	Saw and grist mill	9,500.00
Tulalip	Wash.	Extension of water system and addition to school.	16,513.00
Vermillion Lake	Minn.	Alterations to dormitory	6,000.00
Wahpeton	N. Dak.	Brick hospital	18,000.00
Warm Springs	Oreg.	Bridge over Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation	12,450.00
White Earth	Minn.	Laundry building	5,000.00
Yankton	S. Dak.	do.	1,937.00
Total			331,821.47

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 53.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Horses.			Mules.		Burros.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Bees (colonies).	Poultry.	Value of stock, etc.
	Mares.	Horses.	Stallions.	Jacks.	Mules.		Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.						
Arizona:															
Camp Verde	25	30	5								1			24	$914
Colorado River	225	210	31		15	34	143	106	9			132		1,310	23,650
Fort Apache	2,000	3,000	(1)		30	600	3,493	828	182						268,655
Fort Mojave	80	120	25			30	140	15	3			2		400	16,858
Havasupai	299	347		14	19	32	83	34	4	20				100	11,025
Kaibab		50					125	110	15						8,500
Leupp		900			140	110	1,300		40	15,000	10,000				93,900
Moqui	1,400	3,000	100	500	150	1,000	900	2,000	100	112,000	30,000			1,000	415,750
Navajo [2]		160,000			2,000		5,240	4,240	520	600,000	100,000				3,240,000
Pima	90,500	90,500	14,550		2,000	200	7,700	2,900	300			25	15	2,500	410,095
Salt River	586	825	70		27	1	308	165	250			29		1,443	40,134
San Carlos	600	3,000	41		18	60	390	400	20		35		2	500	57,200
San Xavier	2,500	2,100	55	3	200	1,500	5,500	3,000	150			58		3,420	293,195
Truxton Canyon [2]		60						12							2,200
Western Navajo	5,000	5,000	500		200	1,500	1,500	1,000	100	115,000	3,500			600	406,175
Total	103,215	269,142	15,377	517	4,799	5,067	26,822	14,810	1,693	842,040	143,536	246	17	11,297	5,288,251
California:															
Bishop	125	200			25	40	200	50	6	1,200	100	102	6	1,602	35,596
Campo	42	27	13			21	34	34	6				105		7,365
Digger		1										1		24	44
Fort Bidwell	130	250	8				30	25	2	65		40		310	17,775
Fort Yuma	260	20	190		30		80		4			30		1,230	13,880
Hoopa Valley	45	135			35		300	500	2			920		1,500	55,375
Malki	132	137		15	12	1	349	42	8		6	8	21	618	25,291
Pala	235	385			2	6	438	55	10	70	25	133	113	2,374	40,732
Pechanga	21	52			1		17		2			13	20	400	3,122
Round Valley	210	210			9	2	1,050	400	12			1,410		1,830	65,540
Soboba	167	106	1		4	1	399	80	8			58	37	1,051	36,812
Tule River	300	500	6		6		600	100	2	140	150	102		550	58,100
Volcan [3]	224	342					327	226	11			212	260	2,310	29,357
Total	1,891	2,364	218	15	124	71	3,824	1,506	73	1,475	281	3,029	562	13,799	388,989

[1] Estimated 1,000 unbranded pony stallions on reservation, valued at $15,000.

[2] Estimated.

[3] 1912 report.

TABLE 53.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Horses.			Mules.		Burros.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Bees (colonies).	Poultry.	Value of stock, etc.
	Mares.	Horses.	Stallions.	Jacks.	Mules.		Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.						
Colorado:															
Navajo Springs	.....	1,000	52	.....	.....	15	500	40	14	1,250	600	.....	.....	30	$40,275
Southern Ute	200	198	9	.....	.....	.....	50	45	8	900	350	.....	.....	504	47,881
Total	200	1,198	61	.....	.....	15	550	85	22	2,150	950	.....	.....	534	88,156
Idaho:															
Coeur d'Alene	.....	914	10	.....	2	.....	874	104	15	72	25	522	.....	4,400	80,565
Fort Hall	2,000	1,800	84	.....	.....	.....	2,940	680	160	.....	.....	206	.....	3,120	192,800
Fort Lapwai	.....	4,000	150	.....	.....	.....	850	200	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	3,300	221,460
Total	2,000	6,714	244	.....	2	.....	4,664	984	175	72	25	1,028	.....	10,820	494,825
Iowa: Sac and Fox	55	130	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	840	14,971
Kansas:															
Kickapoo	171	341	3	2	161	.....	319	516	5	.....	1	1,866	2	3,601	151,062
Potawatomi	150	225	3	.....	40	275	275	450	8	.....	.....	422	.....	5,400	68,340
Total	321	566	6	2	201	275	594	966	13	.....	1	2,288	2	9,001	219,402
Michigan:															
Bay Mills	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	640
Chippewa, Lake Superior	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2,725	17,955
Total	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2,805	18,595
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	4,350
Grand Portage	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	268
Leech Lake	70	220	40	.....	.....	.....	145	35	15	6	.....	128	.....	722	32,533
Nett Lake	25	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	5,753
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2,020	4,194
Red Lake	200	200	20	.....	.....	.....	300	150	25	.....	.....	160	.....	400	29,700
White Earth	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	100	.....	.....	1,080	.....	5,300	38,960
Total	1,116	1,272	60	.....	.....	.....	1,469	192	143	6	.....	1,397	.....	8,970	115,758

Montana:															
Blackfeet	4,000	2,000	100	.....	.....	.....	7,200	4,800	106	3,600	.....	510	.....	.....	634.420
Crow	2,084	2,903	103	.....	13	1	1,952	193	14	.....	.....	28	.....	239	361,686
Flathead	.....	[1] 6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930,000
Fort Belknap	800	1,500	15	.....	.....	.....	500	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,250
Fort Peck	1,750	1,620	28	.....	3	.....	1,920	463	27	.....	.....	115	.....	720	379,465
Tongue River	3,000	4,000	500	2	.....	1	6,500	.....	100	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	450,100
Total	11,634	18,023	746	2	16	2	44,072	5,481	247	3,600	.....	678	.....	959	2,856,921
Nebraska:															
Omaha	562	825	3	.....	30	2	186	.....	15	16	14	1,430	1	6,756	163,782
Santee	150	160	.....	.....	10	.....	200	50	6	.....	.....	350	.....	275	30,150
Winnebago	.....	[3] 900	4	.....	72	.....	136	10	2	.....	3	1,522	8	3,289	124,936
Total	712	1,885	7	.....	112	2	522	60	23	16	17	3,302	9	10,320	318,868
Nevada:															
Fallon	50	70	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	375	3,465
Fort McDermitt	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200
Moapa River	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	100	1,935
Nevada	140	150	3	.....	.....	1	80	.....	4	.....	.....	27	.....	232	9,154
Walker River	200	240	1	.....	.....	.....	250	100	5	.....	.....	.....	10	280	18,905
Western Shoshone	.....	1,400	28	.....	6	2	1,750	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	118,550
Reno, special agent	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	600	24,900
Total	410	4,100	32	.....	10	3	2,103	350	9	.....	.....	1,067	10	2,087	182,109
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Pueblos	805	2,320	42	1	175	540	2,195	2,230	80	61,200	9,950	168	.....	4,095	276,385
Jicarilla	1,350	650	150	.....	.....	25	130	50	10	4,947	1,200	.....	.....	50	54,752
Mescalero	800	300	20	.....	20	100	200	15	4	12,150	2,000	.....	.....	.....	67,570
Pueblo Bonito [4]	5,000	5,000	151	.....	200	300	3,000	7,500	50	102,821	43,955	.....	.....	.....	608,510
San Juan	65,000	64,000	6,000	30	900	3,000	3,600	2,000	300	350,000	98,000	.....	.....	.....	2,186,550
Santa Fe Pueblos	1,000	1,500	75	.....	30	300	1,500	800	100	300	2,000	340	.....	900	141,250
Zuni	225	200	46	.....	20	400	600	50	20	60,000	10,000	75	.....	600	163,775
Total	74,180	73,970	6,484	31	1,345	4,665	11,225	12,635	564	591,418	167,105	583	.....	5,645	3,498,792
North Carolina: Cherokee	27	31	.....	1	24	.....	465	311	11	255	13	980	310	16,370	30,044
North Dakota:															
Fort Berthold	.....	2,400	10	.....	2	2	1,560	565	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	332,850
Fort Totten	350	450	6	.....	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	2,000	104,350
Standing Rock	8,860	8,000	200	.....	.....	.....	14,900	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,474,000
Turtle Mountain	406	612	16	.....	.....	.....	450	326	24	521	.....	184	.....	3,436	132,151
Total	9,616	11,462	232	.....	4	2	17,010	891	339	521	.....	384	.....	5,636	2,043,351

[1] Includes mares and stallions.
[2] Includes steers and bulls.
[3] Includes mares.
[4] Value of unallotted Indians' stock unknown.

TABLE 53.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians on June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Horses.			Mules.		Burros.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Bees (colonies).	Poultry.	Value of stock, etc.
	Mares.	Horses.	Stallions.	Jacks.	Mules.		Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.						
Oklahoma:															
Cantonment	150	450	20	.....	50	1	90	10	3	.....	.....	85	.....	1,602	$39,169
Cheyenne and Arapaho	265	691	5	.....	292	4	255	124	8	.....	6	570	.....	4,581	158,253
Kiowa	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	300,000
Osage [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	7,500	.....	.....	7,500	7,500	.....	10,000	175,000
Otoe	145	200	.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1,335	37,280
Pawnee	134	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	5	.....	.....	231	.....	1,857	47,789
Ponca	122	544	2	.....	.....	.....	81	100	1	.....	6	320	21	3,768	186,120
Red Moon	4	80	6	.....	31	2	14	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	264	20,832
Sac and Fox	24	245	.....	.....	22	.....	92	10	6	.....	1	256	80	1,765	36,650
Seger	122	330	26	.....	128	.....	220	.....	12	.....	.....	49	.....	175	69,580
Seneca	.....	940	4	.....	10	.....	1,069	370	23	.....	.....	2,564	34	10,000	168,738
Shawnee	220	280	1	.....	32	10	552	70	12	.....	3	534	49	6,322	76,320
Total [3]	1,186	4,045	64	.....	573	10,017	2,507	8,184	72	.....	7,519	12,209	184	41,669	1,315,731
Oregon:															
Klamath	1,500	1,134	39	2	30	.....	3,575	800	155	.....	.....	233	.....	725	348,933
Roseburg	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	25,000
Siletz	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	3	700	.....	120	.....	841	17,940
Umatilla	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12,000
Warm Springs	1,500	1,500	150	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	75	.....	.....	80	3	.....	62,620
Total	3,000	2,744	189	2	30	.....	4,113	800	233	700	.....	433	3	1,566	466,493
South Dakota:															
Canton Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	10
Cheyenne River	8,000	8,000	208	.....	6	.....	3,000	1,000	100	1,000	.....	100	.....	2,200	987,890
Crow Creek	1,645	1,280	15	.....	.....	.....	1,544	1,600	15	.....	.....	300	.....	1,080	273,820
Flandreau	20	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1,200	6,350
Lower Brule	600	300	4	.....	2	.....	1,000	500	64	.....	.....	110	.....	1,400	150,625
Pine Ridge	7,338	5,689	200	1	24	.....	14,704	5,764	340	18	3	141	.....	2,502	1,537,937
Rosebud [2]	1,200	4,500	115	1	6	.....	6,000	2,500	250	.....	40	790	.....	.....	554,380
Sisseton	500	882	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	.....	10	.....	.....	395	.....	9,003	199,896
Yankton	300	1,600	20	.....	4	.....	800	200	30	.....	30	1,225	.....	6,560	264,510
Total	19,603	22,283	562	2	42	.....	27,595	11,564	809	1,018	73	3,086	.....	23,971	3,975,418

Utah:															
Shivwits	.....	55	1	.....	1	.....	17	8	3	.....	.....	2	.....	80	2,061
Uintah and Ouray	252	2,117	19	1	2	2	2,320	494	32	2,453	1	96	18	1,139	138,358
Salt Lake, special agent	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	2,510
Total	252	2,372	20	1	3	2	2,349	502	35	2,453	1	98	18	1,519	142,929
Washington:															
Colville	1,800	4,664	112	3	38	42	3,873	2,845	100	90	.....	928	2	4,265	613,995
Cushman	158	327	2	.....	.....	.....	292	13	11	39	.....	14	.....	2,632	32,155
Neah Bay	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	535	13,055
Spokane	60	600	24	.....	.....	.....	248	45	6	.....	.....	36	2	2,860	37,612
Tulalip	75	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	34	15	1,437	.....	573	71	4,922	63,849
Yakima	(4)	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,800
Total	2,093	7,373	138	3	38	42	4,894	2,937	132	1,566	.....	1,565	75	15,214	777,466
Wisconsin:															
Carter	55	62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	6,335
Hayward	50	40	2	.....	.....	.....	35	6	10	.....	.....	14	.....	100	5,460
Keshena	159	159	36	.....	.....	.....	180	43	12	19	.....	210	.....	5,054	35,192
Lac du Flambeau	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	14,625
La Pointe	99	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	13	3	.....	.....	75	.....	2,560	89,711
Oneida	(5)	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	4,000	100,000
Red Cliff	12	9	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	18	.....	213	5,785
Total	475	1,260	45	.....	.....	.....	1,456	62	26	19	.....	617	.....	12,527	257,108
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,600	600	184	.....	2	.....	3,804	1,072	75	4,000	.....	50	12	175	282,898
Grand total	233,586	431,583	24,678	576	7,325	20,161	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,451,309	319,521	33,056	1,267	195,724	22,777,075

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912	(4)	531,123	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	265,114	(5)	(5)	1,789,287	(6)	29,802	1,053	67,718	$22,238,242
Total, 1911	(4)	530,000	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	269,321	(5)	(5)	1,219,157	(6)	16,340	.....	53,961	17,971,209
Total, 1900	(4)	353,387	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	257,610	(5)	(5)	575,710	(6)	47,860	.....	57,992	8,187,818
Total, 1890	(4)	443,244	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	170,419	(5)	(5)	964,759	(6)	87,477	.....	35,764	6,384,441

[1] Unknown.
[2] 1912 report.
[3] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
[4] Included with horses.
[5] Included with cows.
[6] Included with sheep.

TABLE 54.—*Stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations	Value of stock sold.							Value of stock slaughtered.					Total sold and slaughtered.
	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Poultry.	Total.	
Arizona:													
Camp Verde	$50						$50						$50
Colorado River	1,680	$4,145		$128		$287	6,240	$750	$15	$15		$780	7,020
Fort Apache		10,860					10,860	25,000				25,000	35,860
Havasupai	595						595	270	12		$40	322	917
Kaibab	833						833	300				300	1,133
Leupp [1]	1,650	4,000	$1,400				7,050	1,000	2,300			3,300	10,350
Moqui		4,000	18,000				22,000	7,600	53,406			61,006	83,006
Navajo [2]													
Pima	700	15,750					16,450	3,750				3,750	20,200
Salt River	859	2,892		55		990	4,796	630		25	100	755	5,551
San Carlos	3,131	4,021	28				7,180	1,320				1,320	8,500
San Xavier	25,700	41,450		120		410	67,680	10,125			200	10,325	78,005
Western Navajo	3,250	6,900	750			38	10,938	450	37,500		63	38,013	48,951
Total	38,448	94,018	20,178	303		1,725	154,672	51,195	93,233	40	403	144,871	299,543
California:													
Digger						24	24						24
Fort Bidwell	1,540	100					1,640	600	500	100	25	1,225	2,865
Fort Yuma	1,075	470				150	1,695						1,695
Hoopa Valley	1,625	3,750		1,500		125	7,000	600		750	70	1,420	8,420
Malki	250	1,700					1,950						1,950
Pala	850	2,970	420	730	$72	865	5,907	1,770	190	260	240	2,460	8,367
Pechanga		70				60	130						130
Round Valley		5,956					5,956						5,956
Soboba	45	2,750		22	40	30	2,887			77	37	114	3,001
Tule River	1,650	3,400		540		50	5,640	210	230	200	25	665	6,305
Volcan [2]													
Total	7,035	21,166	420	2,792	112	1,304	32,829	3,180	920	1,387	397	5,884	38,713
Colorado:													
Navajo Springs	500	325					825		200			200	1,025
Southern Ute [2]													
Total	500	325					825		200			200	1,025

Idaho:													
Coeur d'Alene	2,000	2,930	45	8,310	.....	738	14,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,023
Fort Hall	22,700	28,660	.....	160	.....	.....	51,520	1,570	.....	80	.....	1,650	53,170
Total	24,700	31,590	45	8,470	.....	738	65,543	1,570	.....	80	.....	1,650	67,193
Iowa: Sac and Fox	695	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	774	.....	.....	140	149	289	1,063
Kansas:													
Kickapoo	415	54,670	.....	10,361	.....	808	66,254	379	.....	1,222	230	1,831	68,085
Potawatomi	.....	12,000	.....	4,500	.....	225	16,725	.....	.....	2,250	1,125	3,375	20,100
Total	415	66,670	.....	14,861	.....	1,033	82,979	379	.....	3,472	1,355	5,206	88,185
Minnesota:													
Grand Portage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	68	68
Leech Lake	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	350	.....	.....	.....	350	1,400
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	.....	90	.....	50	.....	200	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340
Red Lake	.....	540	.....	400	.....	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	75	75	1,015
Total	.....	1,680	.....	450	.....	200	2,330	418	.....	.....	75	493	2,823
Montana:													
Blackfeet	78,219	226,167	5,338	300	.....	.....	310,024	22,700	.....	150	.....	22,850	332,874
Fort Belknap	6,000	1,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,710	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	8,710
Fort Peck	10,475	31,274	.....	.....	.....	50	41,799	5,075	.....	540	.....	5,615	47,414
Tongue River	10,000	51,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,750
Total	104,694	310,901	5,338	300	.....	50	421,283	28,775	.....	690	.....	29,465	450,748
Nebraska:													
Santee	.....	750	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,750	2,000	.....	1,500	.....	3,500	5,250
Winnebago	.....	1,200	.....	3,500	.....	.....	4,700	100	.....	4,500	750	5,350	10,050
Total	.....	1,950	.....	4,500	.....	.....	6,450	2,100	.....	6,000	750	8,850	15,300
Nevada:													
Fallon	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	125	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Moapa River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	8	88	88
Nevada	.....	519	.....	.....	.....	24	543	480	.....	.....	.....	480	1,023
Walker River	225	750	.....	.....	.....	310	1,285	400	.....	.....	100	500	1,785
Western Shoshone	600	4,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,883	7,025	.....	.....	.....	7,025	11,908
Reno, special agent	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	600	.....	600	3,600
Total	825	5,552	.....	3,075	.....	459	9,911	7,905	.....	680	108	8,693	18,604

[1] Estimated.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 54.—*Stock belonging to Indians sold and slaughtered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value of stock sold.							Value of stock slaughtered.					Total sold and slaughtered.
	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Bees.	Poultry.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.	Poultry.	Total.	
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos	$2,085	$10,580	$6,460	$228	.....	$180	$19,533	$3,030	$8,550	$608	$90	$12,278	31,811
Jicarilla	2,250	512	3,845	.....	.....	.....	6,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,607
Mescalero	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	200	.....	.....	200	1,400
San Juan	15,600	10,450	16,150	.....	.....	.....	42,200	2,150	120,000	.....	.....	122,150	164,350
Zuni	.....	9,290	20,000	.....	.....	.....	29,290	1,975	14,250	.....	.....	16,225	45,515
Total	21,135	30,832	46,455	228	.....	180	98,830	7,155	143,000	608	90	150,853	249,683
North Carolina: Cherokee	265	2,933	.....	348	$20	.....	3,566	120	.....	2,750	.....	2,870	6,436
North Dakota:													
Fort Berthold	11,850	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,850	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	32,850
Fort Totten	2,000	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	250	.....	.....	125	375	3,125
Standing Rock	73,000	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,000	36,300	.....	.....	.....	36,300	123,300
Total	86,850	32,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,600	39,550	.....	.....	125	39,675	159,275
Oklahoma:													
Cheyenne and Arapaho	5,625	6,110	.....	1,200	.....	815	13,750	3,490	15	4,500	1,386	9,391	23,141
Otoe	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	250	75	325	365
Pawnee	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	750	.....	270	43	1,063	1,963
Ponca	3,000	11,815	.....	600	.....	150	15,565	225	.....	340	88	653	16,218
Red Moon	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Sac and Fox	800	380	.....	1,000	.....	150	2,330	120	.....	1,000	250	1,370	3,700
Seneca	23,200	35,920	1,250	17,500	48	3,225	81,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,143
Total	32,685	55,125	1,250	20,340	48	4,340	113,788	4,585	15	6,360	1,842	12,802	126,590
Oregon:													
Klamath	19,250	72,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,250	20,000	.....	.....	540	20,540	111,790
Warm Springs	5,352	6,595	.....	300	.....	.....	12,247	4,500	.....	200	.....	4,700	16,947
Total	24,602	78,595	.....	300	.....	.....	103,497	24,500	.....	200	540	25,240	128,737
South Dakota:													
Canton Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	4	4	13
Cheyenne River	12,500	11,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,200	50,250	.....	.....	.....	50,250	74,450
Crow Creek	18,950	25,520	.....	2,550	.....	200	47,220	3,520	.....	250	.....	3,770	50,990
Lower Brule	.....	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500	5,800	.....	.....	.....	5,800	15,300

Pine Ridge	61,590	301,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,177	19,745	.....	.....	.....	19,745	382,922
Rosebud	.....	6,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,080
Total	93,040	354,387	.....	2,550	.....	209	450,186	79,315	.....	250	4	79,569	529,755
Utah:													
Shivwits	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Uintah and Ouray	362	6,685	.....	.....	.....	24	7,071	1,530	.....	.....	.....	1,530	8,601
Total	362	6,835	.....	.....	.....	24	7,221	1,530	.....	.....	.....	1,530	8,751
Washington:													
Colville	21,250	65,825	.....	500	.....	38	87,613	9,550	80	3,875	330	13,835	101,448
Cushman	750	1,150	150	30	.....	385	2,465	150	.....	.....	50	200	2,665
Neah Bay	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	200	.....	.....	.....	200	1,200
Spokane	.....	3,480	.....	195	.....	225	3,900	1,200	.....	65	110	1,375	5,275
Tulalip	50	1,380	.....	84	.....	648	2,162	.....	.....	.....	58	58	2,220
Total	22,050	72,835	150	809	.....	1,296	97,140	11,100	80	3,940	548	15,668	112,808
Wisconsin:													
Hayward	3,280	1,980	.....	160	.....	40	5,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,460
Keshena	4,260	1,100	.....	600	.....	311	6,271	750	24	700	492	1,966	8,237
La Pointe	.....	495	.....	300	.....	.....	795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795
Total	7,540	3,575	.....	1,060	.....	351	12,526	750	24	700	492	1,966	14,492
Grand total	465,841	1,171,719	73,836	60,465	180	11,909	1,783,950	264,127	237,472	27,297	6,878	535,774	2,319,724

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Arizona:															
Camp Verde Day School	$2,250	(1)	.....	$9	.....	.....	$9	$430	$15	$18	$150	$7	$88	$216	$3,183
Colorado River—															
Agency	3,540	(2)	$200	.....	$50	.....	250	455	1,506	50	1,460	1,367	100	37,175	45,897
Boarding school	10,896	$59,585	.....	.....	5,000	.....	64,585	3,350	3,500	200	1,703	50	510	698	85,492
Total	14,436	59,585	200	.....	5,050	.....	64,835	3,805	5,000	250	3,163	1,417	610	37,873	131,389
Fort Apache—															
Agency	2,610	15,000	1,000	90	200	$45	16,335	1,000	2,850	900	3,450	100	150	13,670	41,065
Boarding school	10,900	39,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,200	47,700	1,000	7,500	4,000	3,604	100	125	450	75,379
Canyon Day School	700	3,500	40	10	150	20	3,720	250	400	45	.....	40	25	.....	5,180
Cibecue Day School	1,000	4,000	50	10	40	20	4,120	300	600	35	.....	40	30	.....	6,125
East Fork Day School	500	3,500	40	10	200	20	3,770	200	350	45	.....	30	50	.....	4,945
Total	15,710	65,000	3,130	2,620	2,590	2,305	75,645	2,750	11,700	5,025	7,054	310	380	14,120	132,694
Fort Mojave—															
Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	1,067	46	157	1,099	.....	2,831
Boarding school	.....	68,872	4,000	1,200	6,000	1,000	81,072	2,560	10,371	763	3,476	846	1,826	586	101,500
Total	.....	68,872	4,000	1,200	6,000	1,000	81,072	2,560	10,833	1,830	3,522	1,003	2,925	586	104,331
Havasupai—															
Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	370	.....	.....	730
Day school	298	6,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,255	314	1,359	119	980	229	37	126	9,717
Total	298	6,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,255	314	1,359	119	1,340	599	37	126	10,447
Kaibab—															
Agency	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	20	.....	1,200	250	10	.....	1,540
Day school	60	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	100	200	.....	270	100	20	50	3,800
Total	60	3,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,060	100	220	.....	1,470	350	30	50	5,340
Leupp—															
Agency	475	21,900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	21,900	275	300	(2)	1,920	250	50	350	25,520
Boarding school	.....	43,950	2,000	1,000	3,800	2,800	53,550	300	500	1,000	248	.....	.....	.....	55,598
Total	475	65,850	2,000	1,000	3,800	2,800	75,450	575	800	1,000	2,168	250	50	350	81,118

Moqui—															
Agency	4	19,250	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	19,250	1,000	1,295	.....	1,957	450	475	220	24,651
Boarding school	605	62,000	4,700	2,100	1,500	2,500	72,800	4,000	12,000	500	950	400	430	50	91,735
Bacabi Day School	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	250	500	50	.....	.....	25	10	3,535
Chimopovy Day School	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	325	375	50	.....	.....	20	15	3,485
Oraibi Day School	.....	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900	1,350	2,000	100	50	.....	200	20	6,620
Polacca Day School	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	500	750	50	.....	.....	25	10	1,885
Second Mesa Day School	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	900	1,300	50	.....	.....	25	150	3,625
Total	609	91,300	4,700	2,100	1,500	2,500	102,100	8,325	18,220	800	2,957	850	1,200	475	135,536
Navajo—															
Agency	2,000	29,390	75	(2)	(2)	1,000	30,465	1,800	700	2,000	2,860	900	2,108	5,500	48,333
Boarding school	8,050	75,660	(3)	3,500	4,000	2,000	85,160	5,200	800	1,100	2,330	600	500	2,700	106,440
Chin Lee Boarding School	100	61,700	(3)	1,000	5,650	5,000	73,350	2,000	750	250	436	40	50	150	77,126
Cornfields Day School	40	5,470	30	10	250	.....	5,760	200	75	25	.....	.....	50	.....	6,150
Tohatchi Boarding School	150	37,530	300	200	3,000	3,350	44,380	3,750	1,200	250	850	600	500	1,200	52,880
Total	10,340	209,750	405	4,710	12,900	11,350	239,115	12,950	3,525	3,625	6,476	2,140	3,208	9,550	290,929
Phoenix Boarding School	72,000	255,705	25,000	5,000	14,275	9,225	309,205	10,000	22,175	10,525	10,640	765	800	2,210	438,320
Pima—															
Agency	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	150	60	.....	1,140	.....	60	.....	6,910
Boarding school	17,900	69,272	12,400	.....	3,000	1,000	85,672	4,000	1,500	1,500	8,352	2,328	105	425	121,782
Blackwater Day School	250	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	150	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1,810
Casa Blanca Day School	150	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1,655
Gila Crossing Day School	20	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870
Maricopa Day School	500	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	150	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1,870
Santan Day School	150	5,000	.....	.....	300	.....	5,300	150	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	5,610
Total	18,970	84,522	12,400	.....	3,300	1,000	101,222	4,800	1,560	1,500	9,492	2,368	170	425	140,507
Rice Station Boarding School	6,000	58,420	.....	900	1,000	1,000	61,320	1,000	2,500	2,000	15,435	485	180	100	89,020
Salt River—															
Agency	3,100	5,225	.....	.....	(2)	.....	5,225	75	650	.....	1,160	860	150	1,700	12,920
Camp McDowell Day School	200	175	.....	.....	125	.....	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	610
Lehi Day School	400	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	100	.....	.....	.....	15	5	75	1,995
Salt River Day School	600	8,185	.....	.....	2,510	2,162	12,857	300	.....	.....	400	.....	10	50	14,217
Total	4,300	14,985	.....	.....	2,635	2,162	19,782	575	650	.....	1,560	875	165	1,835	29,742
San Carlos—															
Agency	20,000	(4) 58,475	.....	.....	1,200	1,700	61,375	600	3,000	2,500	5,715	1,600	25	6,060	100,875
Day school	7,100	10,675	.....	.....	100	200	10,975	400	300	200	.....	.....	25	.....	19,000
Total	27,100	69,150	.....	.....	1,300	1,900	72,350	1,000	3,300	2,700	5,715	1,600	50	6,060	119,875

[1] Rented quarters. [2] Included in school. [3] Included in buildings. [4] Underestimated last year.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Arizona—Continued.															
San Xavier—															
Agency	(1)	(1)	$60	$10	(1)	(1)	$70	$650	$1,700	$450	$950	$2,100	$1,100	$650	$7,670
Day school [2]								12	45			36	30		123
Tucson Day School	$800	$8,000	20	4	$520	$160	8,704	390	105	25		40	50		10,114
Total	800	8,000	80	14	520	160	8,774	1,052	1,850	475	950	2,176	1,180	650	17,907
Truxton Canyon—															
Agency	(3)								150						150
Boarding school	2,285	74,020	8,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	93,520	15,000	5,000	2,500	1,550	500	540	700	121,595
Total	2,285	74,020	8,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	93,520	15,000	5,150	2,500	1,550	500	540	700	121,745
Western Navajo—															
Agency	(3)	6,178			(3)	(3)	6,178			4,000	750		500	1,500	12,928
Boarding school	24,300	90,410	(4)	200	1,500	500	92,610	5,000	5,000	1,200	6,130	420	1,096	550	136,306
Moencopi Day School	400	635					635	300						100	1,435
Total	24,700	97,223		200	1,500	500	99,423	5,300	5,000	5,200	6,880	420	1,596	2,150	150,669
Total Arizona	200,333	1,231,697	59,915	19,253	61,370	40,902	1,413,137	70,536	93,857	37,567	80,522	16,115	13,209	77,476	2,002,752
California:															
Bishop—															
Day school	400	6,938			140		7,078	490	106		40	25	95	1,150	,384
Big Pine Day School	300	5,870					5,870	450	50				5	45	6,720
Independence Day School	400	5,329					5,329	425	50	15		30	10	50	6,309
Total	1,100	18,137			140		18,277	1,365	206	15	40	55	110	1,245	22,413
Campo—															
Agency	160	795					795	75	680		575	90	15	365	2,755
Day school	120	4,325				1,337	5,662	300	562	65	300			425	7,434
Total	280	5,120				1,337	6,457	375	1,242	65	875	90	15	790	10,189
Digger Agency	2,640	1,306			50	5	1,361	50	93		105	90	280	195	4,814

Fort Bidwell—															
Agency											200		155		355
Boarding school	45,157	24,290			2,500	800	27,590	2,000	6,000	400	4,200	1,500	195	500	87,542
Likely Day School	826	5,000			126		5,126								5,952
Total	45,983	29,290			2,626	800	32,716	2,000	6,000	400	4,400	1,500	350	500	93,849
Fort Yuma—															
Agency									334			5,321			5,655
Boarding school	12,380	38,893	1,045	812	2,090	475	43,315	4,500	4,300	765	3,605	765		450	70,080
Total	12,380	38,893	1,045	812	2,090	475	43,315	4,500	4,634	765	3,605	6,086		450	75,735
Greenville Boarding School	2,100	27,284		1,000	[5] 4,600		32,884	1,800	2,500	100	1,170	140	30	200	40,924
Hoopa Valley—															
Agency	1,800	4,850	250				5,100	200	450			1,000	40	5,200	13,790
Boarding school	5,300	29,220	250	1,500	2,700		33,670	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,045	600	50		47,665
Total	7,100	34,070	500	1,500	2,700		38,770	3,200	1,450	2,000	2,045	1,600	90	5,200	61,455
Malki—															
Agency	2,000	1,880			25		1,905		250		1,705	354	10	2,739	8,963
Cabazon Day School	400	600					600	25							1,025
Malki Day School	200	3,300			400	700	4,400	500	375		200	100		1,615	7,390
Martinez Day School	400	4,350			900	100	5,350	150	40		200	5		100	6,245
Total	3,000	10,130			1,325	800	12,255	675	665		2,105	459	10	4,454	23,623
Pala—															
Agency	1,088	1,686			2,500		4,186	98	210		1,050	230	110	610	7,582
Rincon subagency	20	1,500		4	150		1,654	100			400		100	50	2,324
Day school	[6]	8,673			997		9,670	590	520		175	195	170	1,100	12,420
La Jolla Day School	100	2,315		8	850	45	3,218	130		20		80	73		3,621
Total	1,208	14,174		12	4,497	45	18,728	918	730	20	1,625	505	453	1,760	25,947
Pechanga—															
Agency	[2]	300					300	40	70	25	275	350	25	500	1,585
Day school	25	1,500			700		2,200	100	60	20	40	10	20	40	2,515
Total	25	1,800			700		2,500	140	130	45	315	360	45	540	4,100
Round Valley—															
Agency	975	1,055					1,055	700	850		610		375	3,200	7,765
Boarding school	15,480	38,170		2,000	2,100	1,900	44,170	3,000	4,500		2,840	650	120	1,680	72,440
Laytonville Day School	100	400					400								500
Ukiah Day School								100							100
Upper Lake Day School								100	200			50			375
Total	16,555	39,625		2,000	2,100	1,900	45,625	3,900	5,550		3,450	700	495	4,905	81,180
Sherman Institute	32,500	249,906	5,000	2,800	13,768	8,132	279,606	7,500	9,000	6,000	4,500	500	1,500	12,000	353,106

[1] Rented. [2] 1912 report. [3] Included in school. [4] Included in building. [5] Includes sewer system. [6] Included in agency land.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
California—Continued.															
Soboba—															
Agency	$700	$2,376			$9,075		$11,451	$75	$450	$20	$1,000	$560	$250	$220	$14,726
Day school	1,000	7,558		$378	4,200		12,136	627	20		100		25	75	13,983
Cahuilla Day School	1,500	6,801			900		7,701	400	25	45	300		55	50	10,076
Total	3,200	16,735		378	14,175		31,288	1,102	495	65	1,400	560	330	345	38,785
Tule River—															
Day school	2,600	5,575			1,000	$150	6,725	200			400	40	50	207	10,222
Auberry Day School								94							94
Total	2,600	5,575			1,000	150	6,725	294			400	40	50	207	10,316
Volcan [1]—															
Day school	200	3,586					3,586				400			250	4,360
Capitan Grande Day School	200	1,850			150	150	2,150	200	50		150	100			2,850
Mesa Grande Day School	100	2,904					2,904				350			800	4,154
Total	500	8,340			150	150	8,640	200	50		900	100		1,050	11,440
Total, California	131,171	500,385	$6,545	8,502	49,921	13,794	579,147	28,019	32,745	9,475	26,935	12,785	3,758	33,841	857,876
Colorado:															
Navajo Springs—															
Agency		2,000			250		2,250	530	1,470		900	300	50	200	5,700
Day school		100					100	25	275						400
Total		2,100			250		2,350	555	1,745		900	300	50	200	6,100
Southern Ute—															
Agency	2,373	11,575				800	12,375	1,600	2,500		2,450	500	275	3,921	25,994
Boarding school	2,420	20,290	325	225	900	1,600	23,340	2,500	4,000	400	1,248	200	25	100	34,233
Allen Day School [1]	140	4,933			160		5,093	200	50	75				25	5,583
Total	4,933	36,798	325	225	1,060	2,400	40,808	4,300	6,550	475	3,698	700	300	4,046	65,810
Total, Colorado	4,933	38,898	325	225	1,310	2,400	43,158	4,855	8,295	475	4,598	1,000	350	4,246	71,910

Idaho:															
Coeur d'Alene Agency	[2] 5,100	6,540	.....	.....	85	90	6,715	325	350	.....	1,245	27	450	130	14,342
Fort Hall—															
Agency	18,790	17,180	250	.....	2,500	100	20,030	900	4,225	.....	3,615	5,600	450	425	54,035
Boarding school	21,066	107,685	([3])	.....	[4]11,380	.....	119,065	4,410	6,000	850	2,768	1,064	300	150	155,673
Total	39,856	124,865	250	.....	13,880	100	139,095	5,310	10,225	850	6,383	6,664	750	575	209,708
Fort Lapwai—															
Boarding school	17,770	2,389	.....	15	.....	.....	2,404	1,355	200	.....	600	528	73	103	23,033
Sanatorium school	54,250	30,300	5,559	.....	.....	1,500	37,359	6,156	1,408	354	3,400	155	250	490	103,822
Kamiah Day School	884	3,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,534
Total	72,904	36,339	5,559	15	.....	1,500	43,413	7,511	1,608	354	4,000	683	323	593	131,389
Total, Idaho	117,860	167,744	5,809	15	13,965	1,690	189,223	13,146	12,183	1,204	11,628	7,374	1,523	1,298	355,439
Iowa:															
Sac and Fox—															
Agency	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	125	185	10	95	715
Boarding school [5]	14,000	14,160	500	300	500	250	15,710	500	100	.....	540	150	70	25	31,095
Fox Day School	550	4,135	115	.....	325	.....	4,575	100	215	.....	.....	.....	10	75	5,525
Mesquakie Day School	.....	1,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,185	50	110	.....	.....	.....	8	50	1,403
Total, Iowa	14,550	19,780	615	300	825	250	21,770	650	425	.....	665	335	98	245	38,738
Kansas:															
Haskell Institute	78,780	268,073	20,000	1,000	2,500	8,000	299,573	6,000	7,000	8,000	13,295	10,000	4,000	15,600	442,248
Kickapoo—															
Boarding school	18,000	25,683	.....	793	.....	.....	26,476	2,226	2,500	407	3,455	510	200	953	54,727
Great Nemaha Day School	8,000	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,300
Sac and Fox Day School	.....	1,631	100	.....	.....	.....	1,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,731
Total	26,000	30,614	100	793	.....	.....	31,507	2,226	2,500	407	3,455	510	200	953	67,758
Potawatomi—															
Agency	600	7,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,950	500	200	.....	500	.....	.....	150	9,900
Boarding school [6]	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800
Blandin Day School	120	1,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,962	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2,242
Kewankah Day School	120	1,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,863	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2,133
Witcheway Day School	120	1,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,863	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2,133
Total	5,760	13,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,638	810	200	.....	500	.....	.....	300	21,208
Total Kansas	110,540	312,325	20,100	1,793	2,500	8,000	344,718	9,036	9,700	8,407	17,250	10,510	4,200	16,853	531,214

[1] 1912 report [2] Includes school site. [3] Included in buildings. [4] Includes sewer system. [5] Closed. [6] Discontinued.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1918*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Michigan:															
Bay Mills Day School	$75	$1,600	.....	$10	$5	.....	$1,615	$300	$140	$120	$150	$65	.....	.....	$2,465
Chippewa, Lake Superior, Agency	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$50	2,000
Mount Pleasant Boarding School	19,200	137,259	$8,000	4,000	.....	$6,000	155,259	6,500	6,250	3,000	4,806	2,250	$400	600	198,265
Total Michigan	19,275	140,659	8,000	4,010	5	6,000	158,674	6,950	6,390	3,120	4,956	2,315	400	650	202,730
Minnesota:															
Cass Lake Boarding School	920	12,928	.....	33	100	.....	13,061	1,000	300	1,100	1,040	290	50	50	17,811
Fond du Lac—															
Agency	2,000	2,600	.....	.....	125	.....	2,725	860	390	.....	1,600	680	20	300	8,575
Day school	1,000	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	200	300	.....	400	10	.....	.....	3,510
Total	3,000	4,200	.....	.....	125	.....	4,325	1,060	690	.....	2,000	690	20	300	12,085
Grand Portage Agency [1]	400	5,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,235	500	.....	.....	500	760	.....	183	7,578
Leech Lake—															
Agency	2,609	17,175	900	.....	.....	.....	18,075	600	3,000	100	950	350	125	5,670	31,479
Subagency	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	185	40	.....	675	275	15	700	3,190
Boarding school	1,555	30,167	595	436	3,035	.....	34,233	525	6,300	.....	1,930	150	50	250	44,993
Bena Subagency	.....	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,325	150	120	.....	400	275	15	550	2,835
Bena Boarding School [2]	800	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400
Old Agency Day School	277	2,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,465	130	50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2,934
Squaw Point Day School	323	2,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,290	130	50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2,805
Sugar Point Day School	50	2,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,335	130	50	.....	.....	.....	12	470	3,047
Total	5,614	61,657	1,495	436	3,035	.....	66,623	1,850	9,610	100	3,955	1,050	241	7,640	96,683
Nett Lake—															
Agency	.....	8,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,185	.....	4,315	232	1,590	925	327	.....	15,574
Boarding school	3,946	12,273	375	.....	100	150	12,898	818	952	547	265	91	69	49	19,635
Total	3,946	20,458	375	.....	100	150	21,083	818	5,267	779	1,855	1,016	396	49	35,209

Pipestone—															
Boarding school	40,000	77,000	3,000	2,350	4,500	800	87,650	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,560	700	250	1,500	142,160
Birch Cooley Day School	450	1,500	.....	1	15	.....	1,516	25	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,017
Total	40,450	78,500	3,000	2,351	4,515	800	89,166	3,025	3,025	2,500	3,560	700	251	1,500	144,177
Red Lake—															
Agency	1,280	6,970	.....	.....	59	200	7,229	550	1,150	.....	3,350	.....	677	607	14,843
Boarding school	3,339	42,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,529	2,000	2,500	1,202	2,559	200	350	300	54,979
Cross Lake Boarding School[3]	1,710	10,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,037	1,325	3,649	.....	580	175	75	1,375	18,926
Total	6,329	59,536	.....	.....	59	200	59,795	3,875	7,299	1,202	6,489	375	1,102	2,272	88,738
Vermillion Lake School	17,280	25,000	(4)	(4)	1,000	200	26,200	1,500	5,000	1,350	1,133	100	150	1,500	54,213
White Earth—															
Agency	[5] 39,011	[5] 37,520	.....	.....	2,000	.....	39,520	720	2,765	.....	5,775	325	210	14,750	103,076
Boarding school	2,986	30,400	800	300	2,500	1,450	35,450	1,898	1,300	700	1,610	150	200	720	45,014
Pine Point Boarding School	2,186	3,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,090	500	625	20	450	.....	25	.....	6,896
Wild Rice River Boarding School	841	6,360	.....	.....	400	6,760	13,520	500	4,800	.....	980	50	100	.....	20,791
Beaulieu Day School[2]	953	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250	190	45	.....	.....	.....	10	65	4,513
Buffalo River Day School[2]	592	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,842
Elbow Lake Day School	1,263	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	215	46	.....	250	25	18	46	6,463
Pembina Day School[2]	1,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,184
Poplar Grove Day School[2]	1,184	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,284
Porterville Day School	592	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	195	74	.....	.....	.....	16	135	1,912
Round Lake Day School	74	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	179	51	.....	.....	.....	25	42	4,971
Twin Lake Day School	503	5,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,936	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,654
White Earth Day School	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	890
Total	51,369	103,786	800	300	4,900	8,210	117,996	4,677	9,706	720	9,065	550	604	15,803	210,490
Total Minnesota	129,308	371,300	5,670	3,120	13,834	9,560	403,484	18,305	40,897	7,751	29,597	5,531	2,814	29,297	666,984
Montana:															
Blackfeet—															
Agency	2,202	22,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,660	350	15,000	.....	3,250	100	70	1,080	44,712
Boarding school	8,594	60,750	(4)	(4)	6,700	(4)	67,450	500	40	240	2,674	30	10	50	79,588
Cut Finger Day School	100	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,225	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,450
Total	10,896	87,635	.....	.....	6,700	.....	94,335	975	15,040	240	5,924	130	80	1,130	128,750
Crow—															
Agency	14,616	72,990	.....	5,000	9,000	750	87,740	1,400	7,300	30,612	8,260	2,800	1,725	1,100	155,553
Boarding school	4,667	36,900	.....	.....	.....	5,000	41,900	350	6,000	.....	1,400	600	150	1,100	56,167
Pryor Creek Day School	2,303	25,800	.....	(4)	4,000	(4)	29,800	1,000	600	.....	580	200	50	200	34,733
Total	21,586	135,690	.....	5,000	13,000	5,750	159,440	2,750	13,900	30,612	10,240	3,600	1,925	2,400	246,453

[1] Includes school. [2] Discontinued. [3] 1912 report. [4] Included in buildings. [5] Underestimated last year.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Montana—Continued.															
Flathead—															
Agency	$14,639	$5,980					$5,980	$500	$1,200		$3,150	$400	$175	[1]151,999	[1] $178,043
Flathead Day School		700					700	540	1,350				10		2,600
Polson Day School [2]	900	3,240					3,240	450							4,590
Ronan Day School [2]		3,240					3,240	450							3,690
Total	15,539	13,160					13,160	1,940	2,550		3,150	400	185	[1]151,999	[1] 188,923
Fort Belknap—															
Agency	33,200	17,725			$3,000	$570	21,295	790	5,488		10,180	4,615	10	955	76,533
Boarding school	4,100	36,167	$100	$200	500	3,350	40,317	1,500	2,000	$200	770	20	140		49,047
Lodge Pole Day School	400	250					250	200							850
Milk River Day School [2]	400	3,000					3,000								3,400
Total	38,100	57,142	100	200	3,500	3,920	64,862	2,490	7,488	200	10,950	4,635	150	955	129,830
Fort Peck—															
Agency	33,197	24,031			8,500		32,531	1,140	1,855		4,545	5,740	3,591	3,345	85,944
Boarding school	([3])	33,867	1,700	500	([3])	1,700	37,767	1,430	540	600	3,725	440	90	1,060	45,652
No. 1 day school	394	5,741			180		5,921	390	20	35		50	14	185	7,009
No. 2 day school	400	5,105					5,105	360	36	65		45	20	110	6,141
No. 3 day school	1,200	4,890					4,890	380	41	50	275	45	20	120	7,021
No. 4 day school	400	5,070					5,070	370	60	45	275	42	35	115	6,412
Total	35,591	78,704	1,700	500	8,680	1,700	91,284	4,070	2,552	795	8,820	6,362	3,770	4,935	158,179
Tongue River—															
Agency	2,000	4,255					4,255	800	5,000		24,020	2,000	1,960	4,200	44,235
Boarding school	4,000	35,000					35,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	8,305	745	175	100	52,825
Birney Day School	4,000	4,000					4,000	200	300	25		25	25	125	8,700
Lame Deer Day School		50					50	150	200	25		25	25	25	500
Total	10,000	43,305					43,305	3,150	7,000	1,050	32,325	2,795	2,185	4,450	106,260
Total, Montana	131,712	415,636	1,800	5,700	31,880	11,370	466,386	15,375	48,530	32,897	71,409	17,922	8,295	[4]165,869	[4] 958,395
Nebraska:															
Genoa Boarding School	53,000	124,295	6,495	2,000	7,000	4,000	143,790	7,500	29,515	1,200	12,340	1,860			249,205
Omaha Agency	14,100	7,500			100	25	7,625	375	200		850	350	60		23,560

Santee—															
Agency	9,950	12,000	.....	200	.....	.....	12,200	40	6,150	.....	1,080	610	5	145	30,180
Boarding school	6,600	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	(5)	(5)	.....	.....	.....	(5)	(5)	8,200
Ponca Day School	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
Total	16,550	13,850	.....	200	.....	.....	14,050	50	6,155	.....	1,080	610	5	145	38,645
Winnebago—															
Agency	6,100	45,075	(5)	(5)	(5)	.....	45,075	1,200	900	.....	2,300	500	2,000	.....	58,075
Decora Day School	8,200	3,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,955	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,355
Total	14,300	49,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,030	1,400	900	.....	2,300	500	2,000	.....	70,430
Total, Nebraska	97,950	194,675	6,495	2,200	7,100	4,025	214,495	9,325	36,770	1,200	16,570	3,320	2,065	145	381,840
Nevada:															
Carson Boarding School	6,868	[6] 45,500	1,000	500	4,000	1,000	52,000	12,300	2,500	600	2,307	1,068	1,000	600	79,243
Fallon—															
Fallon Day School	2,250	4,300	.....	.....	150	.....	4,450	100	220	50	325	1,450	50	225	9,120
Lovelocks Day School	400	4,085	.....	30	40	.....	4,155	200	100	.....	.....	.....	20	75	4,950
Total	2,650	8,385	.....	30	190	.....	8,605	300	320	50	325	1,450	70	300	14,070
Fort McDermitt Day School	2,360	8,600	100	30	.....	.....	8,730	1,000	1,225	80	500	100	100	75	14,170
Moapa River Day School	.....	2,665	.....	.....	375	125	3,165	250	75	.....	.....	100	10	90	3,690
Nevada—															
Agency	100	3,100	50	.....	.....	.....	3,150	1,600	3,200	.....	1,050	300	300	200	9,900
Boarding school	11,925	40,185	.....	1,000	3,000	800	44,985	2,000	2,800	500	2,380	200	50	1,200	66,040
Wadsworth Day School	200	500	20	10	100	20	650	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	910
Total	12,225	43,785	70	1,010	3,100	820	48,785	3,650	6,000	500	3,430	500	350	1,410	76,850
Walker River—															
Agency	1,830	6,005	.....	.....	100	.....	6,105	350	250	.....	1,100	200	100	.....	9,935
Day school	([3])	6,000	.....	.....	100	.....	6,100	350	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	6,740
Total	1,830	12,005	.....	.....	200	.....	12,205	700	500	.....	1,100	200	100	40	16,675
Western Shoshone—															
Agency	190	9,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,540	.....	900	.....	1,900	800	100	2,800	16,230
Boarding school	1,655	28,010	.....	.....	1,500	100	29,610	1,500	3,950	100	2,320	150	75	300	33,660
Total	1,845	37,550	.....	.....	1,500	100	39,150	1,500	4,850	100	4,220	950	175	3,100	55,890
Total, Nevada	27,778	158,490	1,170	1,570	9,365	2,045	172,640	19,700	15,470	1,330	11,882	4,368	1,805	5,615	260,588

[1] Increase due largely to irrigation and forestry property; not included last year.
[2] Discontinued.
[3] Included in agency.
[4] Increase due largely to irrigation and forestry property.
[5] Included in buildings.
[6] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Boarding School	$19,200	$155,530	(1)	$2,000	$6,500	$8,500	$172,530	$9,900	$6,200	$2,300	$2,610	$1,225	$250	$4,225	$218,440
Albuquerque Pueblo day schools—															
Agency	493	7,050	.....	.....	.....	200	7,250	1,625	300	.....	3,550	1,200	425	1,700	16,543
Acoma Day School	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	502
Acomita Day School	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	75	.....	.....	.....	10	100	410
Encinal Day School	.....	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	3	60	263
Isleta Day School	175	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	95	.....	.....	.....	8	160	638
Laguna Day School	.....	4,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,475	175	60	.....	.....	.....	4	48	4,762
McCarty's Day School	50	4,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,496	200	40	.....	.....	.....	10	70	4,866
Mesita Day School	50	4,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,295	125	55	.....	.....	.....	2	75	4,602
Paguate Day School	839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	75	.....	.....	.....	10	125	1,234
Paraje Day School	100	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	150	50	.....	.....	.....	10	95	2,905
San Felipe Day School	120	5,500	.....	.....	300	.....	5,800	250	75	.....	.....	.....	30	115	6,390
Seama Day School	50	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	50	.....	.....	.....	4	125	429
Total	1,929	28,316	.....	.....	300	200	28,816	3,710	1,050	.....	3,550	1,200	516	2,773	43,544
Jicarilla—															
Agency	6,000	10,338	.....	40	.....	780	11,158	500	7,056	2,400	2,500	3,676	100	1,500	34,890
Boarding school	7,600	48,560	.....	275	4,000	390	53,225	5,251	7,156	445	1,639	1,263	1,372	.....	77,951
Day school	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	710
La Jara Day School	3,200	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	7,050
Total	16,800	63,168	.....	315	4,000	1,170	68,653	5,951	14,212	2,845	4,139	4,939	1,472	1,590	120,601
Mescalero—															
Agency	500	9,750	$2,000	500	2,500	500	15,250	2,000	3,300	.....	2,015	4,500	600	875	29,040
Boarding school	13,800	50,000	7,500	1,500	5,000	2,000	66,000	4,500	5,500	1,100	1,794	1,500	750	475	95,419
Total	14,300	59,750	9,500	2,000	7,500	2,500	81,250	6,500	8,800	1,100	3,809	6,000	1,350	1,350	124,459
Pueblo Bonito—															
Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	275	953	.....	2,500	75	100	93	3,996
Day school	2,575	23,000	.....	.....	8,500	2,500	34,000	2,800	2,000	.....	600	140	275	5,604	47,994
Total	2,575	23,000	.....	.....	8,500	2,500	34,000	3,075	2,953	.....	3,100	215	375	5,697	51,990

San Juan—																
Agency	15,000	30,746					30,746	1,850	6,800		3,732	550	350	2,125	61,153
Boarding school	16,500	109,134	1,875	225	1,000	1,000	113,234	5,750	8,050	1,000	3,410	775	80	931	149,730
Toadlena Day School	1,500	7,650			25	50	7,725	200	300	10					9,735
Total	33,000	147,530	1,875	225	1,025	1,050	151,705	7,800	15,150	1,010	7,142	1,325	430	3,056	220,618
Santa Fe Boarding School	6,960	120,877	16,000			2,000	138,877	16,000	5,000	2,000	2,500	700	400	1,000	173,437
Santa Fe Pueblo day schools—															
Agency								600	2,000		2,875	2,100	250	500	8,325
Cochiti Day School	150	5,510					5,510	300	70						6,030
Jemez Day School								300	70				10		380
Nambe Day School								300	50				10		360
Picuris Day School								200	50				5		255
San Ildefonso Day School	50	6,000					6,000	300	90				10		6,450
San Juan Day School	100	6,000					6,000	400	70				10		6,580
Santa Clara Day School	200	13,035					13,035	75	25				10		13,345
Santo Domingo Day School	110														110
Sia Day School		2,825					2,825	300	50				15		3,190
Taos Day School	100	7,600					7,600	500	70				10		8,280
Total	710	40,970					40,970	3,275	2,545		2,875	2,100	330	500	53,305
Zuni—															
Agency	1,800										2,459			18,820	23,079
Boarding school	23,400	52,588	(1)	1,400	13,800	(4)	67,788	3,600	6,500	1,500	1,430	6,260	350	400	111,228
Day school	8,000	10,200			100		10,300	800		50				45	19,195
Total	33,200	62,788		1,400	13,900		78,088	4,400	6,500	1,550	3,889	6,260	350	19,265	153,502
Total, New Mexico	128,674	701,929	27,375	5,940	41,725	17,920	794,889	60,611	62,410	10,805	33,614	23,964	5,473	39,456	1,159,896
New York Agency		250					250	143							393
North Carolina:															
Cherokee—															
Boarding school	4,800	40,000	(1)	1,400	950	200	42,550	1,000	4,000	200	1,589	220	160	500	55,019
Big Cove Day School	44	250					250								294
Birdtown Day School	60	1,425					1,425	300							1,785
Total, North Carolina	4,904	41,675		1,400	950	200	44,225	1,300	4,000	200	1,589	220	160	500	57,098
North Dakota:															
Bismarck Boarding School	5,600	68,217	(1)	(1)	2,431	(1)	70,648	3,700	3,100	1,200	2,815	668	42		87,773
Fort Berthold—															
Agency	6,730	15,761					15,761	773	5,580		10,930	650	278	1,465	42,167
Boarding school	(5)		(5)					175	1,000	25		32	15	67	1,314
No. 1 day school	320	1,400					1,400	70	40	20		30	15	15	1,910
No. 2 day school	260	875					875	100	40	18		7	15	10	1,325
No. 3 day school	2,880	990					990	90	67	21		24	5	15	4,092
Total	10,190	19,026					19,026	1,208	6,727	84	10,930	743	328	1,572	50,808

[1] Included in buildings. [2] Rented. [3] Included in school. [4] Included in water system. [5] Buildings and land belong to Bureau of Catholic Missions.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings.	Buildings and improvements.					Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
			Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
North Dakota—Continued.															
Fort Totten—															
Agency	$1,469	$6,770					$6,770		$500		$1,200	$700	$2,000	$200	$12,839
Boarding school	15,580	80,200	$20,000	$500	$15,000	$2,500	118,200	$9,820	3,200	$20,000	5,220	3,000		300	175,320
Total	17,049	86,970	20,000	500	15,000	2,500	124,970	9,820	3,700	20,000	6,420	3,700	2,000	500	188,159
Standing Rock—															
Agency	35,142	39,505					39,505	3,427	18,500		14,653	6,258	328	8,431	126,244
Boarding school	7,510	43,000	2,475	80	6,000	500	52,055	4,500	5,436	435	1,952	600	235	1,464	74,187
Martin Kenel Boarding School	13,152	34,000	1,000	500	4,500	750	40,750	4,000	3,500	400	1,300	475	300	250	64,127
Bullhead Day School	390	1,400					1,400	150				10	14	35	1,999
Cannon Ball Day School	780	600					600	150				11	15	40	1,596
Grand River Day School	4,799	25,000	600				25,600	150					50	50	30,649
Little Oak Creek Day School	1,600	2,200					2,200	150				10	12	35	4,007
Porcupine Day School	800	1,300					1,300	150				10	14	35	2,309
Wakpala Day School[1]	200	2,200					2,200								2,400
No. 1 day school	960	700					700	150	[2] 3,150			11	24	40	5,035
No. 2 day school[3]	1,600														1,600
Total	66,933	149,905	4,075	580	10,500	1,250	166,310	12,827	30,586	835	17,905	7,385	992	10,380	314,153
Turtle Mountain—															
Agency	1,350	23,910	1,500		500	250	26,160	950	2,250		1,150	225	20	1,945	34,050
No. 1 day school	124	4,530			100		4,630	250	5	5			10	5	5,029
No. 2 day school	124	4,530			100		4,630	250	5	5			10	5	5,029
No. 3 day school	117	4,730			150		4,880	250	5	5			10	5	5,272
No. 4 day school	124	4,530			100		4,630	250	5	5			10	5	5,029
No. 5 day school	150	5,637	100		100		5,837	300	5	5			10	5	6,312
Total	1,989	47,867	1,600		1,050	250	50,767	2,250	2,275	25	1,150	225	70	1,970	60,721
Wahpeton Boarding School	18,000	133,836	4,991	1,000	11,888	1,000	152,715	2,875	2,350	2,450	4,435	2,295	68	150	185,338
Total, North Dakota	119,761	505,821	30,666	2,080	40,869	5,000	584,436	32,680	48,738	24,594	43,655	15,016	3,500	14,572	886,952
Oklahoma:															
Cantonment—															
Agency	59,200	2,300					2,300	650	1,300		950	290		300	64,990

Boarding school	1,600	19,575			2,000	100	21,675	2,729	5,700	260	4,150	1,101			37,215
Total	60,800	21,875			2,000	100	23,975	3,379	7,000	260	5,100	1,391		300	102,205
Cheyenne and Arapaho—															
Agency	82,680	24,241			346		24,587	2,381	1,200	200	1,100	300	150	1,200	113,798
Boarding school	144,000	58,856	800	813	2,100	1,638	64,207	4,500	12,750	1,200	4,699	1,700	600	4,500	238,156
Total	226,680	83,097	800	813	2,446	1,638	88,794	6,881	13,950	1,400	5,799	2,000	750	5,700	351,954
Chilocco Boarding School	300,300	228,075	35,000		20,000	5,000	288,075	15,000	15,000	10,000	29,192	3,000	1,000		661,567
Kiowa—															
Agency	69,983	29,343		350	600	700	30,993	6,000	1,000		3,020	2,500	800	150	114,446
Fort Sill Boarding School	28,886	63,185		500	480	600	64,765	23,789	6,757	1,172	6,042	2,447	687	567	135,112
Rainy Mountain Boarding School	32,806	30,695		300	1,400	480	32,875	20,490	6,531	983	7,089	1,984	706	466	103,930
Riverside Boarding School	30,266	39,925		520	700	450	41,595	20,721	6,712	1,132	4,359	2,068	707	467	108,027
Total	161,941	163,148		1,670	3,180	2,230	170,228	71,000	21,000	3,287	20,510	8,999	2,900	1,650	461,515
Osage Boarding School	100,000	53,724	2,000	500	12,000	3,000	71,224	2,100	4,500	2,265	620	185	38	895	181,827
Otoe—															
Agency		6,580					6,580	300							6,880
Boarding school	12,480	27,000	1,422	500	4,000	3,000	35,922	3,000	2,500	2,500	5,791	400	15	400	63,008
Total	12,480	33,580	1,422	500	4,000	3,000	42,502	3,300	2,500	2,500	5,791	400	15	400	69,888
Pawnee—															
Agency	4,937	10,970					10,970	1,000	1,000		2,200		1,000	1,175	22,282
Boarding school	32,000	37,506			3,500	500	41,506	3,100	5,300	2,350	6,915	875	125	5,600	97,771
Total	36,937	48,476			3,500	500	52,476	4,100	6,300	2,350	9,115	875	1,125	6,775	120,053
Ponca—															
Agency	1,550	6,350					6,350	400	850		1,200	150	150	650	11,300
Boarding school	11,578	21,340		950	3,470	1,920	27,680	1,250	5,000	1,000	2,535	950	250	1,000	51,243
Kaw Day School	6,400	17,200		250	275	20	17,745	450	90	45	200	30	20	100	25,080
Tonkawa Day School[4]	6,000	1,250					1,250	70			175	173	15	10	7,693
Total	25,528	46,140		1,200	3,745	1,940	53,025	2,170	5,940	1,045	4,110	1,303	435	1,760	95,316
Red Moon—															
Agency		850					850		60			20			930
Day School	50,450	11,115		100	200	30	11,445	1,950	195	130	3,606	300	250	225	68,551
Total	50,450	11,965		100	200	30	12,295	1,950	255	130	3,606	320	250	225	69,481

[1] Discontinued. [2] Total supplies for day schools. [3] Abandoned, and buildings sold. [4] 1912 report.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Oklahoma—Continued.															
Sac and Fox—															
Agency	$4,000	$7,000			$500		$7,500	$775	$500		$1,300	$225	$100	$175	$14,575
Boarding school	6,400	20,000			3,500	$40	23,540	1,725	4,500	$350	2,605	300	75		39,495
Total	10,400	27,000			4,000	40	31,040	2,500	5,000	350	3,905	525	175	175	54,070
Seger—															
Agency		860					860				50				910
Boarding school	28,050	48,630	$150	$400	1,300	300	50,780	2,000	2,500	500	1,735	600	300	4,000	90,465
Total	28,050	49,490	150	400	1,300	300	51,640	2,000	2,500	500	1,785	600	300	4,000	91,375
Seneca Boarding School	5,000	16,375				4,000	20,375	1,800	1,200	900	1,669	400		600	31,944
Shawnee—															
Agency	700	3,800					3,800	1,000	220		1,000			190	6,910
Boarding school	29,800	40,550	3,000	750	1,100	1,575	46,975	3,250	4,652	900	3,201	1,370	60	3,500	93,708
Total	30,500	44,350	3,000	750	1,100	1,575	50,775	4,250	4,872	900	4,201	1,370	60	3,690	100,618
Total, Oklahoma[1]	1,049,066	827,295	42,372	5,933	57,471	23,353	956,424	120,430	90,017	25,887	95,403	21,368	7,048	26,170	2,391,813
Five Civilized Tribes—															
Union Agency								6,835	120		530			4,569	12,054
Cherokee Nation—															
Cherokee Orphan School	800	15,933	340	40	637	260	17,210	3,000	3,450	215	1,020	364	40	400	26,499
Chickasaw Nation—															
Bloomfield Seminary	4,000	21,427	554	220	1,157	151	23,509	1,600	1,621	125	1,359	103	84	3,700	36,101
Collins Institute	3,400	4,530			900	250	5,680	2,000	1,300	200	1,636	390	50	200	14,856
Total	7,400	25,957	554	220	2,057	401	29,189	3,600	2,921	325	2,995	493	134	3,900	50,957
Choctaw Nation—															
Armstrong Male Academy	4,800	29,739		544	1,647	75	32,005	3,877	5,887	703	1,833				49,105
Jones Male Academy	2,800	20,000	1,500	500	200	150	22,350	1,000	1,200	150	1,560	350	100		29,510
Tuskahoma Academy	1,920	18,000	1,000	100	1,200	100	20,400	3,000	1,000	800	1,185	90	75	200	28,670
Wheelock Academy	3,200	15,100	500	400	1,000	500	17,500	550	1,682	250	1,142	93	36	200	24,653
Total	12,720	82,839	3,000	1,544	4,047	825	92,255	8,427	9,769	1,903	5,720	533	211	400	131,938

Creek Nation—															
Euchee Boarding School	19,000	22,000	600	100	700	150	23,550	700	700	300	788	165	25	2,250	47,478
Eufaula Boarding School	3,625	19,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,500	3,400	1,330	100	404	.....	50	100	28,509
Nuyaka Boarding School	1,380	10,000	.....	500	200	.....	10,700	1,000	2,000	400	1,075	465	50	1,000	18,070
Tullahassee Boarding School	4,000	4,000	.....	58	151	.....	4,209	1,288	446	260	451	85	31	.....	10,770
Total	28,005	55,500	600	658	1,051	150	57,959	6,388	4,476	1,060	2,718	715	156	3,350	104,827
Seminole Nation—															
Mekusukey Academy	8,000	40,000	500	298	300	100	41,198	600	200	357	2,188	471	15	100	53,129
Total, Five Civilized Tribes	56,925	220,229	4,994	2,760	8,092	1,736	237,811	28,850	20,936	3,860	15,171	2,576	556	12,719	379,404
Total, Oklahoma	1,105,991	1,047,524	47,366	8,693	65,563	25,089	1,194,235	149,280	110,953	29,747	110,574	23,944	7,604	38,889	2,771,217
Oregon:															
Klamath—															
Agency	8,588	10,061	.....	500	200	.....	10,761	380	200	.....	1,680	.....	100	9,411	31,120
Boarding school	14,205	32,610	1,520	1,710	570	760	37,170	2,800	18,000	900	6,531	610	100	.....	80,316
Modoc Point Day School	1,200	1,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,649	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2,959
Yainax Day School	45	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3,095
No. 1 day school	150	4,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,924	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5,174
No. 2 day school	200	4,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,924	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5,224
No. 3 day school	150	4,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,924	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5,174
Total	24,538	61,942	1,520	2,210	770	760	67,202	3,755	18,200	900	8,211	610	235	9,411	133,062
Roseburg Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433	1,833
Salem Boarding School	88,200	183,196	7,008	3,500	3,500	5,000	202,204	5,243	36,350	7,328	5,258	1,080	1,000	4,007	350,670
Siletz—															
Agency	7,746	2,385	.....	.....	110	.....	2,495	1,100	300	.....	245	1,100	.....	.....	12,986
Day school	14,500	10,795	.....	.....	750	1,000	12,545	2,000	840	100	750	1,093	.....	.....	31,828
Upper Farm Day School	40	3,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,258	280	46	.....	.....	20	4	10	3,658
Total	22,286	16,438	.....	.....	860	1,000	18,298	3,380	1,186	100	995	2,213	4	10	48,472
Umatilla—															
Agency	10	650	.....	.....	50	.....	700	175	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,485
Boarding school	60,480	39,725	1,000	2,000	2,000	500	45,225	1,800	3,000	100	3,291	1,200	200	250	115,546
Total	60,490	40,375	1,000	2,000	2,050	500	45,925	1,975	3,600	100	3,291	1,200	200	250	117,031
Warm Springs—															
Agency	.....	5,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,100
Boarding school	12,160	25,775	.....	400	600	200	26,975	1,500	8,000	500	6,762	770	1,500	4,840	63,007
Simnasho Day School	2,100	4,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,344	200	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,794
Total	14,260	35,219	.....	400	600	200	36,419	1,700	8,150	500	6,762	770	1,500	4,840	74,901
Total, Oregon	209,774	337,170	9,528	8,110	7,780	7,460	370,048	16,453	67,486	8,928	24,517	5,873	2,939	19,951	725,969

[1]Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Pennsylvania: Carlisle Boarding School	$63,200	$347,650	$25,000	.....	$5,000	$5,000	$382,650	$6,200	$50,000	$10,000	$11,265	$5,900	$2,500	$1,350	$533,065
South Dakota: Canton Asylum	13,000	68,040	.....	.....	.....	5,200	73,240	3,125	9,779	.....	575	1,224	125	1,140	102,208
Cheyenne River—															
Agency	78,182	69,800	500	$25	3,000	.....	73,325	5,620	17,100	.....	14,750	1,800	40	8,245	199,062
Boarding school	7,664	36,650	250	50	3,000	1,000	40,950	2,500	20,450	800	3,427	800	40	450	77,081
No. 1 day school	2,600	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850
No. 2 day school	5,760	5,000	15	2	100	.....	5,117	240	140	.....	.....	.....	7	25	11,289
No. 5 day school	900	2,125	14	.....	100	.....	2,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,139
No. 7 day school	6,427	2,300	18	4	100	.....	2,422	300	400	.....	.....	12	18	50	9,629
No. 8 day school	1,600	3,500	22	2	100	.....	3,624	250	450	20	.....	18	7	35	6,004
Total	103,133	119,625	819	83	6,400	1,000	127,927	8,910	38,540	820	18,177	2,630	112	8,805	309,054
Crow Creek—															
Agency	4,453	12,900	388	.....	.....	.....	13,288	600	3,300	.....	6,250	235	153	1,222	29,501
Boarding school	3,800	32,100	1,350	50	2,700	372	36,572	1,501	10,800	275	1,444	875	100	3,100	58,467
Grace day school	.....	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	80	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530
Total	8,253	45,415	1,738	50	2,700	372	50,275	2,181	14,135	275	7,694	1,110	253	4,322	88,498
Flandreau boarding school	[1] 28,860	133,159	13,500	3,200	6,000	1,500	157,359	7,000	9,450	4,600	3,955	1,233	1,250	18,500	232,207
Lower Brule—															
Agency	6,417	28,450	.....	.....	150	.....	28,600	950	700	.....	5,300	1,000	500	1,500	44,967
Boarding school	5,000	25,305	.....	.....	1,800	600	27,705	3,500	2,100	.....	3,645	320	.....	.....	42,270
Total	11,417	53,755	.....	.....	1,950	600	56,305	4,450	2,800	.....	8,945	1,320	500	1,500	87,237
Pierre boarding school	31,000	100,735	3,500	2,000	5,000	3,000	114,235	8,600	2,500	2,070	2,082	2,000	900	7,675	171,062
Pine Ridge—															
Agency	[2] 327,835	33,300	.....	.....	2,000	.....	35,300	2,000	10,000	200	6,725	200	800	22,000	405,060
Boarding school	26,925	71,700	10,000	9,000	6,300	3,000	100,000	10,000	5,500	.....	5,758	1,310	1,200	500	151,193
No. 1 day school [3]	.....	1,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,305	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355
No. 3 day school	.....	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900	75	75	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	3,070
No. 4 day school	.....	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850	90	85	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	3,045
No. 5 day school	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350	80	60	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	2,510
No. 6 day school	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250	85	60	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	2,415
No. 7 day school	800	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	50	60	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	2,925
No. 8 day school	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350	50	50	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	2,470

No. 9 day school		2,300					2,300	70	63			15			2,448
No. 10 day school		2,400					2,400	60	60			20			2,540
No. 11 day school		2,300					2,300	65	65			15			2,445
No. 12 day school		2,300					2,300	60	50			15			2,425
No. 13 day school		2,400					2,400	60	50			20			2,530
No. 14 day school	400	2,900					2,900	60	75			15			3,450
No. 15 day school		2,400					2,400	60	50			20			2,530
No. 16 day school		2,400					2,400	60	50			20			2,530
No. 17 day school		2,500					2,500	50	75			15			2,640
No. 18 day school		2,375					2,375	60	50			20			2,505
No. 19 day school		2,800					2,800	60	50			20			2,930
No. 20 day school	300	2,800					2,800	65	50			20			3,235
No. 21 day school	400	2,500					2,500	60	40			15			3,015
No. 22 day school		2,400					2,400	60	40			20			2,520
No. 23 day school		2,425					2,425	60	40			15			2,540
No. 24 day school	800	2,200					2,200	60	40			20			3,120
No. 25 day school		2,950					2,950	70	50			20			3,090
No. 26 day school		2,650					2,650	60	50			15			2,775
No. 27 day school		2,600					2,600	60	50			20			2,730
No. 28 day school	800	2,600					2,600	60	50			20			3,530
No. 29 day school		2,600					2,600	60	50			20			2,730
No. 30 day school [3]		800					800	15							815
No. 31 day school [3]		1,800					1,800								1,800
Total	358,260	176,405	10,000	9,000	8,300	3,000	206,705	13,775	16,988	200	12,483	2,005	2,000	22,500	634,916
Rapid City Boarding School	38,100	138,000	15,000	2,000	22,000	6,000	183,000	6,000	4,500	2,000	7,100	925	1,200	2,000	244,825
Rosebud—															
Agency	[4] 361,643	33,746		380	525		34,651	4,000	4,450	300	9,000	5,000	600	1,000	420,644
Boarding school	66,000	38,350	4,300				42,650	6,000	1,500	2,000	3,372	1,500	1,000	8,000	132,022
Big White River Day School	480	3,700					3,700	135	50	15		10	30	40	4,460
Black Pipe Day School		1,175					1,175	100	40	10		7	5	35	1,372
Bull Creek Day School	800	3,800					3,800	85	182	8		7	8	25	4,915
Corn Creek Day School	500	1,650					1,650	135	64	12		12	30	25	2,428
Cut Meat Day School	500	1,600					1,600	175	86	12		10	15	80	2,478
He Dog's Camp Day School	400	1,900					1,900	100	20	8		10	20	125	2,583
Ironwood Day School	1,000	1,650					1,650	172	125	10		8	10	50	3,025
Little Crow's Day School	1,500	1,825					1,825	90	150	14		10	40	50	3,679
Little White River Day School		900					900	125	85	15		10	15	20	1,170
Lower Cut Meat Day School		1,575					1,575	115	115	8		15	30	36	1,894
Milk's Camp Day School	2,400	1,750					1,750	125	65	12		10	18	56	4,436
Oak Creek Day School		1,265					1,265	95	125	10		20	60	50	1,625
Pine Creek Day School	1,500	1,150					1,150	150	190	12		7	93	20	3,122
Red Leaf Day School		1,215					1,215	100	100	10		12	28	50	1,515
Ring Thunder Day School		1,050					1,050	125	20	8		15	35	40	1,293
Rosebud Day School		1,040					1,040	60	20					10	1,130
Spring Creek Day School	400	1,375					1,375	125	65	14		10	35	30	2,054
Upper Cut Meat Day School	800	1,975					1,975	198	32	12		13	60	30	3,120

[1] Includes $585 agency property.

[2] Includes timber reserve.

[3] Closed.

[4] Increase due to increased value per acre, as reported 1913.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
South Dakota—Continued.															
Rosebud—Continued.															
Whirlwind Soldier's Day School	.....	$1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,650	$125	$40	$10	.....	$10	$25	$30	$1,890
White Thunder Day School	$600	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125	140	45	12	.....	10	15	42	1,989
White Lake Day School	3,200	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	200	50	25	.....	.....	25	.....	7,700
Total	441,723	109,666	$4,300	$380	$525	.....	114,871	12,675	7,619	2,537	$12,372	6,706	2,197	9,844	610,544
Sisseton—															
Agency	5,700	12,430	.....	.....	110	.....	12,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265	19,505
Boarding school	13,200	35,809	.....	835	.....	.....	36,644	1,400	3,000	1,750	2,900	450	60	100	59,504
Total	18,900	48,239	.....	835	110	.....	49,184	1,400	3,000	1,750	2,900	450	60	1,365	79,009
Springfield Boarding School	2,750	20,575	2,000	30	1,800	$900	25,305	1,705	2,812	158	560	80	70	219	33,659
Yankton—															
Agency	15,215	18,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,550	2,250	1,800	.....	950	.....	.....	4,650	43,415
Boarding school	14,368	16,675	.....	350	5,000	200	22,225	2,125	(1)	2,000	1,985	800	.....	.....	43,503
Total	29,583	35,225	.....	350	5,000	200	40,775	4,375	1,800	2,000	2,935	800	.....	4,650	86,918
Total, South Dakota	1,084,979	1,048,839	50,857	17,928	59,785	21,772	1,199,181	74,196	113,923	16,410	79,778	20,483	8,667	82,520	2,680,137
Utah:															
Shivwits—															
Agency	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	40	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	615
Day school	700	5,620	.....	.....	150	.....	5,770	100	280	10	420	230	8	45	7,563
Total	700	5,870	.....	.....	150	.....	6,020	140	550	10	420	230	8	100	8,178
Uintah and Ouray—															
Agency	69,613	35,951	.....	.....	2,950	6,400	45,301	6,751	25,699	.....	3,475	8,058	12,395	250	171,54
Uintah Boarding School	(2)	32,000	.....	.....	1,300	1,000	34,300	2,000	6,870	.....	1,259	300	130	.....	44,85
Total	69,613	67,951	.....	.....	4,250	7,400	79,601	8,751	32,569	.....	4,734	8,358	12,525	250	216,401
Total, Utah	70,313	73,821	.....	.....	4,400	7,400	85,621	8,891	33,119	10	5,154	8,588	12,533	350	224,579

Washington:															
Colville—															
Agency	54,996	48,335			4,335		52,670	8,700	20,000		5,500	2,000	500	34,000	178,366
School [3]	640,000	31,104			1,500	500	33,104	5,000	14,510		925		100	1,400	695,039
No. 3 day school	450	1,152			75		1,227	111	68	27		4	13	217	2,117
No. 4 day school	1,685	3,785			40		3,825	258	36	36		4	17	336	6,197
No. 5 day school	1,336	2,667			10		2,677	229	52	26		4	7	246	4,577
No. 6 day school	1,450	2,610			150		2,760	216	56	29		4	12	256	4,783
No. 7 day school	925	2,925			375		3,300	199	56	130		77	16	220	4,923
No. 9 day school	850	2,630			25		2,655	226	55	27		12	13	207	4,045
Total	701,692	95,208			6,510	500	102,218	14,939	34,833	275	6,425	2,105	678	36,882	900,047
Cushman—															
Agency	12,313	1,398					1,398	5	40		400		25		14,181
Boarding school	189,710	172,071	29,110	7,196	9,000	1,700	219,077	6,000	12,000	10,000	1,050	441		1,400	439,678
Queets River Day School	4,000	960					960	40					25		5,025
Taholah Day School		2,966			325		3,291	153	25			75			3,544
Skokomish Day School	1,540	4,528					4,528	200							6,268
Total	207,563	181,923	29,110	7,196	9,325	1,700	229,254	6,398	12,065	10,000	1,450	516	50	1,400	468,696
Neah Bay—															
Agency	150	2,750			350	30	3,130	150	500		350	185	130	100	4,695
Day school	75	1,300					1,300	390	350					50	2,165
Quileute Day School	100	1,275					1,275	390	350					50	2,165
Total	325	5,325			350	30	5,705	930	1,200		350	185	130	200	9,025
Spokane—															
Agency	1,506	750					750	250	900		750		400	8,175	12,731
No. 1 day school [4]	3,570	2,780					2,780	250	60	80		90	1,000		7,830
No. 2 day school	1,024	3,520					3,520	250	84	120		120	16		5,134
No. 8 day school	639	2,423					2,423	250	56	50		40			3,458
Total	6,739	9,473					9,473	1,000	1,100	250	750	250	1,416	8,175	29,153
Tulalip—															
Agency	16,564	7,465	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	7,465	919			650			3,618	29,216
Boarding school	13,677	93,816	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	93,816	8,080	17,469	3,195	1,550	1,057	3,495	6,670	149,009
Lummi Day School	560	3,475					3,475	209							4,244
Port Gamble Day School	6,480	700					700	30						10	7,220
Swinomish Day School	3,592	2,010					2,010	50	50			100	100		5,902
Total	40,873	107,466					107,466	9,288	17,519	3,195	2,200	1,157	3,595	10,298	195,591

[1] Included in agency supplies.
[2] Included in agency; overestimated last year.
[3] 1912 report: Discontinued.
[4] Includes land reserved for future day schools.
[5] Included in buildings.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	School and agency lands.	Buildings and improvements.						Furniture and fixtures.	Supplies on hand.	Equipment for industrial education.	Live stock.	Agricultural implements.	Other tools and implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
		Buildings.	Heat and power plants.	Lighting system.	Water system.	Sewer system.	Total value.								
Washington—Continued.															
Yakima—															
Agency	$7,400	$8,719		$1,600	$4,000	$450	$14,769	$900	$1,100		$2,725	$2,250	$300	$23,550	$52,994
Boarding school	18,948	33,500	$900	1,900	4,000	450	40,750	4,300	3,700	$1,300	2,055	1,125	200	1,700	74,078
Total	26,348	42,219	900	3,500	8,000	900	55,519	5,200	4,800	1,300	4,780	3,375	500	25,250	127,072
Total, Washington	983,540	441,614	30,010	10,696	24,185	3,130	509,635	37,755	71,517	15,020	15,955	7,588	6,369	82,205	1,729,584
Wisconsin:															
Carter Agency								261	35		525			530	1,351
Hayward—															
Boarding school	13,800	72,990	2,000	1,000	1,700	2,000	79,690	1,500	1,500	1,250	4,000	750	225	1,200	103,915
Lac Courte Oreille Day School	480	500					500				450	150	200	25	1,805
Total	14,280	73,490	2,000	1,000	1,700	2,000	80,190	1,500	1,500	1,250	4,450	900	425	1,225	105,720
Keshena—															
Agency	200	29,625		4,500			34,125	1,250	7,500		1,800		400	[1]682,875	728,150
Boarding school	11,020	26,573			1,530	675	28,778	350	4,500	500	2,410	200	200	100	48,058
Neopit Day School								220	50						270
Stockbridge No. 1 Day School[2]	50	900					900	100	100						1,150
Stockbridge No. 2 Day School	25	1,800					1,800	100	150						2,075
Total	11,295	58,898		4,500	1,530	675	65,603	2,020	12,300	500	4,210	200	600	682,975	779,703
Lac du Flambeau Boarding School	4,911	48,910	6,000	1,250	5,000	2,000	63,160	5,000	4,000	1,000	2,700	320	925	2,000	84,016
La Pointe—															
Agency	3,617	1,225					1,225	100	250		475	75	50	400	6,192
Odanah Day School									100						100
Total	3,617	1,225					1,225	100	350		475	75	50	400	6,292
Oneida—															
Boarding school	5,000	43,478	3,500	1,500	2,900	500	51,878	3,218	6,840	700	1,464	190	260	400	69,950
No. 2 day school	200	500					500	35							735
Total	5,200	43,978	3,500	1,500	2,900	500	52,378	3,253	6,840	700	1,464	190	260	400	70,685

Red Cliff—															
Agency								550	200		40		975	875	2,640
Day school	20	(2)							190				200	142	552
Total	20							550	390		40		1,175	1,017	3,192
Tomah Boarding School	27,200	91,900	8,000	700	2,548	2,000	105,148	4,142	4,623	1,650	6,300	800	218	300	150,381
Wittenberg Boarding School	6,000	40,165	4,000		1,000	600	45,765	2,440	500	1,600	1,775	550	100		58,730
Total, Wisconsin	72,523	358,866	23,500	8,950	14,678	7,775	413,469	19,266	30,538	6,700	21,939	3,035	3,753	688,847	1,260,070
Wyoming:															
Shoshone—															
Agency	16,220	47,081	200		840		48,121	979	8,250		7,755	3,450	4,081	7,276	96,132
Boarding school	37,668	81,675	1,500	3,000	14,000	1,500	101,675	3,350	4,250	1,200	11,973	1,200	156	175	161,647
Arapaho Day School		800					800	75	30	125				100	1,130
Crowheart Day School	30	3,000					3,000	175			100			100	3,405
Total, Wyoming	53,918	132,556	1,700	3,000	14,840	1,500	153,596	4,579	12,530	1,325	19,828	4,650	4,237	7,651	262,314
Miscellaneous:															
Warehouses—															
Chicago							(4) 950								(4) 950
New York							(4) 900								(4) 900
Omaha							(4) 400								(4) 400
San Francisco							(4) 384								(4) 384
St. Louis							(4) 250								(4) 250
Suppression of liquor traffic							(4) 650								(4) 650
Allotting service—															
Colville							6,025								6,025
Gallup, N. Mex							842								842
Indian Oasis (Papago)							1,300								1,300
Pine Ridge							735								735
Public domain							82								82
Irrigation Service—															
Albuquerque							20,779								20,779
Colorado River							15,791								15,791
Fort Hall							27,808								27,808
Shoshone							12,493								12,493
Yakima							18,000								18,000
Irrigation Service plants constructed							(5) 9,759,671								9,759,671
Office of Indian Affairs							34,742								34,742

[1] Forestry property not included in 1912 report.
[2] Closed.
[3] Leased.
[4] 1912 report.
[5] Belonging to United States; reimbursable, $9,759,671, includes amount expended for maintenance, operation, and repairs; also material, equipment, and supplies on hand June 30, 1913.

TABLE 55.—*Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Designation.	School.	Agency.	Warehouses.	Liquor suppression.	Alloting.	Irrigation Service, property and irrigation plants.	Office of Indian Affairs.	Total.
Buildings and improvements:								
Buildings	$7,406,467	$1,182,537						$8,589,004
Heat and power plants	355,073	7,373						362,446
Lighting systems	100,286	13,199						113,485
Water systems	409,815	62,035						471,850
Sewer systems	187,687	14,595						202,282
Total	8,459,328	1,279,739						9,739,067
Lands	3,347,686	1,535,301						4,882,987
Furniture and fixtures	513,979	93,272	$2,884	$650			$34,742	645,527
Supplies on hand	669,751	240,725						910,476
Equipment for industrial education	182,109	45,056						227,165
Live stock	401,373	242,507						643,880
Agricultural implements	107,048	93,788						200,836
Other tools and implements	48,245	48,007						96,252
Miscellaneous	179,874	1,131,952			$8,984	$9,854,542		11,175,352
Grand total	13,909,393	4,710,347	2,884	650	[1] 8,984	[2] 9,854,542	34,742	28,521,542

[1] For total property fo alloting service, see grand total, Table 56.

[2] For total property of Irrigation Service, see grand total, Table 56.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde		$5					$3,178	$3,183
Colorado River	$4,390	325	$466	$36,708	$5,257	$3	84,240	131,389
Fort Apache	19,000	4,720			2,180	15,165	91,629	132,694
Fort Mojave	1,806	6,666			2,456		93,403	104,331
Havasupai	695	35					9,717	10,447
Kaibab	350	50			1,360		3,580	5,340
Leupp	13,050	7,150		1,900	3,545		55,473	81,118
Moqui	14,001	9,380			1,525		110,630	135,536
Navajo	41,400	17,940	120		979	4,713	225,777	290,929
Phoenix		30,725					407,595	438,320
Pima	6,150	3,580			31,937		98,840	140,507
Rice Station		4,650					84,370	89,020
Salt River	5,490	295			7,727		16,230	29,742
San Carlos	74,780	5,870			11,500	8,725	19,000	119,875
San Xavier	2,335	850		35	4,450		10,237	17,907
Truxton Canyon		6,440		600		100	114,605	121,745
Western Navajo	5,665	6,900			34,714		103,390	150,669
Total	189,112	105,581	586	39,243	107,630	28,706	1,531,894	2,002,752
California:								
Bishop							22,413	22,413
Campo	2,735	165			105		7,184	10,189
Digger	4,814							4,814
Fort Bidwell		4,325	150		505		88,869	93,849
Fort Yuma							75,735	75,735
Greenville		3,985			735		36,204	40,924
Hoopa Valley	7,700	2,035			9,400	4,100	38,220	61,455
Malki	1,827	90		3,944	3,667		14,095	23,623
Pala	9,121	1,809		356	5,761		8,900	25,947
Pechanga	1,585						2,515	4,100
Round Valley	2,585	950		100		4,130	73,415	81,180
Sherman Institute		[1] 24,115			[1] 54,088		274,903	353,106
Soboba	6,601	555		9,000	1,240		21,389	38,785
Tule River	[2]				[2]	300	10,016	10,316
Volcan [1]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	11,440	11,440
Total	36,968	38,029	150	13,400	75,501	8,530	685,298	857,876
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs	2,820	880			2,200		200	6,100
Southern Ute	18,975	775		2,571	3,473		40,016	65,810
Total	21,795	1,655		2,571	5,673		40,216	71,910
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene	12,991	1,040				34	277	14,342
Fort Hall	45,685	10,800			5,400		147,823	209,708
Fort Lapwai		26,840			59,695	1,273	43,581	131,389
Total	58,676	38,680			65,095	1,307	191,681	355,439
Iowa: Sac and Fox		125			415		38,198	38,738
Kansas:								
Haskell Institute	[1] 3,635	[1] 22,638					415,975	442,248
Kickapoo		225					67,533	67,758
Potawatomi	9,900						11,308	21,208
Total	13,535	22,863					494,816	531,214
Michigan:								
Bay Mills							2,465	2,465
Chippewa, Lake Superior	100						1,900	2,000
Mount Pleasant		[1] 11,600			[1] 31,546		155,119	198,265
Total	100	11,600			31,546		159,484	202,730
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake							17,811	17,811
Fond du Lac	7,835	500				240	3,510	12,085
Grand Portage	7,395	137				46		7,578
Leech Lake	20,558	1,636			4,900	1,410	59,179	96,683
Nett Lake	15,493						19,716	35,209
Pipestone		6,425					137,752	144,177
Red Lake	8,618	779			6,337		73,004	88,738

[1] 1912 report.

[2] Included in school.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Vermillion Lake	.....	$350	.....	.....	.....	.....	$53,863	$54,213
White Earth	$83,076	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,414	210,490
Total	151,975	29,827	.....	.....	$11,237	$1,696	472,249	666,984
Montana:								
Blackfeet	39,120	2,370	.....	.....	3,062	.....	84,198	128,750
Crow	88,988	9,410	.....	$30,612	25,345	1,200	90,898	246,453
Flathead	22,094	555	.....	131,094	1,075	8,725	25,380	188,923
Fort Belknap	30,810	1,050	.....	4,580	40,092	.....	53,298	129,830
Fort Peck	63,187	6,265	$1,786	.....	14,706	.....	72,235	158,179
Tongue River	28,400	1,945	.....	1,400	9,200	3,290	62,025	106,260
Total	272,599	21,595	1,786	167,686	93,480	13,215	388,034	958,395
Nebraska:								
Genoa	.....	5,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	243,753	249,205
Omaha	23,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,560
Santee	24,615	460	.....	.....	4,955	.....	8,615	38,645
Winnebago	58,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,355	70,430
Total	106,250	5,912	.....	.....	4,955	.....	264,723	381,840
Nevada:								
Carson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,243	79,243
Fallon	.....	225	.....	.....	[1] 1,464	.....	12,381	14,070
Fort McDermitt	1,965	290	.....	75	1,790	.....	10,050	14,170
Moapa River	.....	45	.....	80	.....	.....	3,565	3,690
Nevada	9,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,950	76,850
Walker River	4,225	1,100	.....	560	4,050	.....	6,740	16,675
Western Shoshone	12,225	1,425	.....	380	2,200	.....	39,660	55,890
Total	28,315	3,085	.....	1,095	9,504	.....	218,589	260,588
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	10,300	8,975	.....	.....	30,335	.....	168,830	218,440
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,470	7,870	.....	.....	7,204	.....	27,000	43,544
Jicarilla	18,303	5,710	.....	215	7,516	3,145	85,712	120,601
Mescalero	20,163	3,272	.....	.....	7,830	6,480	86,714	124,459
Pueblo Bonito	18,525	1,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,034	51,990
San Juan	29,923	9,036	.....	.....	24,599	3,080	153,980	220,618
Santa Fe	8,325	4,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,667	226,742
Zuni	.....	1,310	.....	18,820	8,319	350	124,703	153,502
Total	107,009	42,354	.....	19,035	85,803	13,055	892,640	1,159,896
New York Agency	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,598	57,098
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,773	87,773
Fort Berthold	17,964	1,640	373	.....	22,190	.....	8,641	50,808
Fort Totten	4,269	2,422	.....	.....	19,468	.....	162,000	188,159
Standing Rock	84,756	7,605	1,410	.....	35,024	.....	185,358	314,153
Turtle Mountain	23,465	5,725	.....	.....	4,860	.....	26,671	60,721
Wahpeton	8,185	185	.....	.....	30,198	.....	146,770	185,338
Total	138,639	17,577	1,783	.....	111,740	.....	617,213	886,952
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment	1,350	300	100	.....	64,690	.....	35,765	102,205
Cheyenne and Arapaho	23,961	1,450	.....	.....	88,387	.....	238,156	351,954
Chilocco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661,567	661,567
Kiowa	40,503	5,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,141	461,515
Osage	.....	40,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,752	181,827
Otoe	6,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,008	69,888
Pawnee	21,982	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,771	120,053
Ponca	18,270	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,846	95,316
Red Moon	.....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,811	69,481
Sac and Fox	13,622	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,495	54,070
Seger	1,520	2,710	.....	.....	7,400	.....	79,745	91,375
Seneca	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,749	31,944
Shawnee	6,760	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,708	100,618
Total [2]	134,848	52,874	100	.....	160,477	.....	2,043,514	2,391,813

[1] Agricultural implements.

[2] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Union Agency	$12,054							$12,054
Cherokee Nation—								
Cherokee Orphan School							$26,499	26,499
Chickasaw Nation—								
Bloomfield Seminary		$46					36,055	36,101
Collins Institute		125					14,731	14,856
Choctaw Nation—								
Armstrong Male Academy							49,105	49,105
Jones Male Academy		60					29,450	29,510
Tuskahoma Academy							28,670	28,670
Wheelock Academy							24,653	24,653
Creek Nation—								
Euchee Boarding School		280			$10,115		37,083	47,478
Eufaula Boarding School		79			2,775		25,655	28,509
Nuyaka Boarding School							18,070	18,070
Tullahassee Boarding School							10,770	10,770
Seminole Nation—								
Mekusukey Academy							53,129	53,129
Total, Five Civilized Tribes	12,054	590			12,890		353,870	379,404
Total, Oklahoma	146,902	53,464	$100		173,367		2,397,384	2,771,217
Oregon:								
Klamath	3,645	2,865		$7,453	25,523	$13,360	80,216	133,062
Roseburg			33				1,800	1,833
Salem	4,295	26,553			99,345		220,477	350,670
Siletz	12,886	515					35,071	48,472
Umatilla		600			70,361	860	45,210	117,031
Warm Springs	5,295	1,975			4,496	5,079	58,056	74,901
Total	26,121	32,508	33	7,453	199,725	19,299	440,830	725,969
Pennsylvania: Carlisle		25,920			109,900		397,245	533,065
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum	[1]	100,984			1,224			102,20
Cheyenne River	143,472	4,600	6,515		44,475		109,992	309,054
Crow Creek	22,440	2,160	175		4,725		58,998	88,498
Flandreau							232,207	232,207
Lower Brule	39,922	5,616		500			41,199	87,237
Pierre	4,450			8,500	37,032		121,080	171,062
Pine Ridge	[2] 396,750	6,550	735		42,298	1,025	187,558	634,916
Rapid City	4,340	6,650			50,250		183,585	244,825
Rosebud	420,644	7,110					182,790	610,544
Sisseton	19,505						59,504	79,009
Springfield							33,659	33,659
Yankton	42,675	740					43,503	86,918
Total	1,094,198	134,410	7,425	9,000	180,004	1,025	1,254,075	2,680,137
Utah:								
Shivwits	305	310					7,563	8,178
Uintah and Ouray	128,546	1,930		28,448	8,058	4,560	44,859	216,401
Total	128,851	2,240		28,448	8,058	4,560	52,422	224,579
Washington:								
Colville	130,444	750	6,000		24,150	16,800	[3] 721,903	900,047
Cushman	14,671	11,500					442,525	468,696
Neah Bay	4,195	500					4,330	9,025
Spokane	3,856	825	150			7,900	16,422	29,153
Tulalip	29,216	7,150					159,225	195,591
Yakima	28,075	3,950	2,135	18,150	6,824	4,105	63,833	127,072
Total	210,457	24,675	8,285	18,150	30,974	28,805	1,408,238	1,729,584

[1] Included in health. [2] Includes timber reserve. [3] Includes sanatorium, now abolished.

TABLE 56.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Wisconsin:								
Carter	$1,351							$1,351
Hayward	1,805	$5,240			$19,235	$25	$79,415	105,720
Keshena	41,775	7,344				[1]679,031	51,553	779,703
Lac du Flambeau		1,600					82,416	84,016
La Pointe	5,792	100			245	55	100	6,292
Oneida		1,450					69,235	70,685
Red Cliff	450	255			590	1,155	742	3,192
Tomah		4,447					145,934	150,381
Wittenberg							58,730	58,730
Total	51,173	20,436			20,070	680,266	488,125	1,260,070
Wyoming:								
Shoshone	91,275	3,213	$1,818	$12,493	1,170	1,600	150,745	262,314
State totals	2,874,343	636,249	21,966	318,574	1,325,847	802,064	12,640,697	18,619,740
Miscellaneous: [2]								
Warehouses	2,884							2,884
Liquor suppression	650							650
Allotting service			8,984					8,984
Irrigation service				9,854,542				9,854,542
Indian Office	34,742							34,742
Grand total	2,912,619	[3]636,249	30,950	10,173,116	1,325,847	802,064	12,640,697	28,521,542

[1] Forestry property not included in 1912 report.
[2] See recapitulation, Table 55.
[3] 1912 report includes sanatorium at Colville, now abolished.

TABLE 57.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Arizona:										
Camp Verde					$400	$50	$225	$914		$1,589
Colorado River	$384,750			$3,200	1,000	1,800	1,000	23,650	$600	[1] 416,000
Fort Apache				1,600	200	1,200	2,000	268,655	500	274,155
Fort Mojave	377,375		$2,695	3,000	600	360	12,000	16,858		412,888
Havasupai				1,800	168	50	60	11,025	570	13,673
Kaibab				1,200	300	200	300	8,500	200	10,700
Leupp				800	200	3,000	3,000	93,900	1,500	102,400
Moqui				40,000	500	3,000	5,000	415,750		464,250
Navajo				16,000	4,000	5,000	22,000	3,240,000	1,200	3,288,200
Phoenix			1,404							1,404
Pima				24,000	5,000	40,000	33,500	410,095	20,000	532,595
Salt River	804,100			15,257	5,400	4,087	15,237	40,134	1,200	885,415
San Carlos				11,000	[2]	5,000	2,000	57,200		75,200
San Xavier	1,078,500	$7,000		103,000	7,000	25,000	28,000	293,195	2,000	1,543,695
Truxton Canyon				2,500	[2]	300	2,500	2,200		7,500
Western Navajo				5,000	1,000	1,200	9,000	406,175	1,000	423,375
Total	2,644,725	7,000	4,099	228,357	25,768	90,247	135,822	5,288,251	28,770	8,453,039
California:										
Bishop	415,200			10,000	[2]	2,500	6,000	35,596	[2]	469,296
Campo				220	25	65	200	7,365		7,875
Digger				175	75	20	45	44		359
Fort Bidwell	[4] 427,000	30,000		6,500	2,000	1,000	3,000	17,775	1,000	488,275
Fort Yuma	809,000			3,000	1,800	1,600	1,100	13,880		830,380
Greenville			132							132
Hoopa Valley	118,000	1,800,000	14,471	16,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	55,375		2,013,846
Malki				12,419	2,640	8,741	6,770	25,291		55,861
Pala	129,192			9,120	6,531	3,710	3,976	40,732	450	193,711
Pechanga	2,349			750	250	250	500	3,122		7,221
Round Valley	395,048	75,000	3,889	20,000	5,000	3,500	3,500	65,540		571,477
Soboba				5,910	950	1,125	3,470	36,812	550	48,817
Tule River			1,156	5,000	[2]	1,000	2,000	58,100		67,256
Volcan [5]								29,357		29,357
Total	2,295,789	1,905,000	19,648	89,094	23,271	26,511	33,561	388,989	2,000	4,783,863

[1] Underestimated last year.
[2] Furniture included in homes, etc.
[3] Included with wagons, etc.
[4] Overestimated last year.
[5] 1912 report; only item reported.

TABLE 57.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Colorado:										
Navajo Springs			$4,499	$350	$50	$50	$300	$39,015		$44,264
Southern Ute	[1] $308,300	$12,000	32,344	8,000	2,500	500	3,500	47,701		414,845
Total	308,300	12,000	36,843	8,350	2,550	550	3,800	86,716		459,109
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene	1,879,071	132,354	50,275	125,000	15,000	10,000	11,000	80,565	$1,500	2,304,765
Fort Hall	[2] 2,956,200		2,977	80,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	192,800	20,000	3,286,977
Fort Lapwai	[1] 5,446,040	27,500	107,654	68,000	37,000	78,000	25,000	221,460	10,000	6,020,654
Total	10,281,311	159,854	160,906	273,000	57,000	98,000	56,000	494,825	31,500	11,612,396
Iowa: Sac and Fox			3,095	7,500	500	1,200	800	14,971	75	28,141
Kansas:										
Kickapoo	1,526,100		118,863	84,650	18,000	16,000	21,500	151,062		1,936,175
Potawatomi	1,195,160		50,067	80,000	[3]	5,000	10,000	68,340		1,408,567
Total	2,721,260		168,930	164,650	18,000	21,000	31,500	219,402		3,344,742
Michigan:										
Bay Mills	1,200			5,000	500	200	500	640		8,040
Chippewa, Lake Superior	[1] 119,664	51,901	52,477	14,000	6,001	8,000	6,000	17,955	9,000	284,998
Total	120,864	51,901	52,477	19,000	6,501	8,200	6,500	18,595	9,000	293,038
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac	188,000	244,000	216,160	7,500	2,500	100	400	4,350	100	663,110
Grand Portage	89,060	24,400	8,919	1,500	500	50	400	268		125,097
Leech Lake	271,810	209,431	89,902	57,300	13,300	2,650	9,025	32,533	2,175	688,126
Nett Lake	305,937	132,580	15,482	8,850	[3]	400	1,500	5,753		470,502
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	54,000			4,500	800	200	300	4,194		63,994
Red Lake			19,879	90,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	29,700	10,000	182,579
White Earth	3,989,093	1,076,793	29,020	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	38,960	[6]	5,133,866
Total	4,897,900	1,687,204	379,362	169,650	27,100	16,400	21,625	115,758	12,275	7,327,274
Montana:										
Blackfeet	4,606,200			85,000	25,000	3,000	10,000	634,420	10,000	5,373,620
Crow	4,355,167	2,000	87,808	81,315	20,000	32,039	32,070	361,686		4,972,085
Flathead	3,234,295	904,485	26,368	85,000	15,000	50,000	[5]	930,000		5,245,148
Fort Belknap			6,736	27,000	3,000	10,000	9,000	101,250		156,986

Fort Peck	3,840,130		3,576	136,000	19,000	11,500	12,890	379,465	3,000	4,405,561
Tongue River			7,984	30,000	6,000	20,000	45,000	450,100	5,000	564,084
Total	16,035,792	906,485	132,472	444,315	88,000	126,539	108,960	2,856,921	18,000	20,717,484
Nebraska:										
Omaha	3,640,400	62	160,849	254,430	(3)	75,000	25,000	163,782		4,319,523
Santee	1,291,500		54,008	10,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	30,150		1,391,658
Winnebago	5,346,097		392,571	128,821	12,000	18,485	13,650	124,936		6,036,560
Total	10,277,997	62	607,428	393,251	13,000	94,485	42,650	318,868		11,747,741
Nevada:										
Fallon	120,580			6,000	(3)	350	900	3,465		131,295
Fort McDermitt	38,850			4,700	(3)	600	1,800	5,200	2,500	53,650
Moapa River				1,200	300	600	200	1,935	2,000	6,235
Nevada			116	5,280	(3)	600	1,200	9,154		16,350
Walker River	289,000		465	9,150	(3)	2,500	2,700	18,905		322,720
Western Shoshone				12,000	1,000	2,500	4,500	118,550	2,000	140,550
Reno, special agent	293,000	5,000	2,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	24,900		394,900
Total	741,430	5,000	2,581	83,330	6,300	12,150	31,300	182,109	6,500	1,070,700
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque Pueblos	62,715			195,500	94,500	15,000	30,000	276,385	10,000	684,100
Jicarilla	316,683	1,260,000	80	12,000	2,000	2,750	6,000	54,752		1,654,265
Mescalero				6,900	(3)	6,500	7,000	67,570	1,000	88,970
Pueblo Bonito	561,500	(6)		(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	608,510		1,170,010
San Juan			986	75,000	5,000	5,000	13,000	2,186,550	50,000	2,335,536
Santa Fe Pueblos				35,000	5,000	1,000	20,000	141,250		202,250
Zuni				102,000	8,000	4,000	22,000	163,775	3,000	302,775
Total	940,898	1,260,000	1,066	426,400	114,500	34,250	98,000	3,498,792	64,000	6,437,906
North Carolina: Cherokee			24,585	31,250	10,000	1,130	5,550	30,044	2,000	104,559
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold	1,183,658		10,980	185,000	48,500	45,000	56,000	332,850	24,000	1,885,988
Fort Totten	1,084,341		40,535	40,000	10,000	45,000	2,000	104,350	3,000	1,329,226
Standing Rock	13,561,634	250,000	237,267	160,000	27,000	43,000	45,000	1,474,000	15,000	15,812,901
Turtle Mountain	4,672,000	85,000	7,544	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	132,151	15,000	5,041,695
Total	20,501,633	335,000	296,326	485,000	95,500	143,000	113,000	2,043,351	57,000	24,069,810
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment	781,190		67,760	71,000	5,000	30,000	(5)	39,169	25,000	1,019,119
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,064,000		228,606	112,230	10,000	29,461	12,880	158,253	10,000	3,625,430
Chilocco			7,637							7,637
Kiowa	13,924,210		578,252	700,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	300,000	5,000	15,627,462

[1] Underestimated last year.
[2] Not reported last year.
[3] Included in homes.
[4] Unknown.
[5] Included with implements.
[6] Not reported.

TABLE 57.—*Value of Indians' individual property, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank, etc.	Homes, barns, etc.	Furniture.	Tools, implements, etc.	Wagons, etc.	Stock, poultry, etc.	Other property.	Total.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Osage	$11,573,500	(1)	$240,521	$375,000	(2)	$15,000	$100,000	[3] $175,000		$12,479,021
Otoe	1,778,977	$63,000	93,229	60,500	$4,500	10,000	8,000	37,280	$3,500	2,058,986
Pawnee	1,623,370	12,000	110,468	80,425	(2)	5,515	11,400	47,789		1,890,967
Ponca	3,700,530	6,000	205,478	169,730	6,375	16,145	14,370	186,120	4,145	4,308,893
Red Moon	484,046			9,000	3,000	4,600	2,200	20,832	1,000	524,678
Sac and Fox	1,183,755		111,663	84,000	11,312	9,089	7,750	36,650		1,444,219
Seger	1,514,330		106,338	100,000	5,109	7,635	14,000	69,580		1,816,992
Seneca	696,980		6,087	148,150	4,200	8,050	41,900	168,738	1,000	1,075,105
Shawnee	2,181,964		45,434	151,500	(2)	33,000	20,500	76,320		2,508,718
Total [4]	42,506,852	81,000	1,801,473	2,061,535	99,496	218,495	253,000	1,315,731	49,645	48,387,227
Five civilized Tribes	173,850,523	(5)	1,441,918					(1)		175,292,441
Total of Oklahoma	216,357,375	81,000	3,243,391	2,061,535	99,496	218,495	253,000	1,315,731	49,645	223,679,668
Oregon:										
Klamath	1,047,600	540,000	39,852	82,500	9,000	22,500	21,800	348,933	3,000	2,115,185
Roseburg	492,000	1,800,000	9,214	40,000	50,000	40,000	20,000	25,000	10,000	2,486,214
Salem			897							897
Siletz	398,000	22,000	32,895	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	17,940		470,835
Umatilla	3,375,780	4,200	98,295	56,000	9,000	6,000	8,000	12,000	4,000	3,573,275
Warm Springs	605,524	25,000	6,062	11,000	1,000	6,500	2,000	62,620	3,000	722,706
Total	5,918,904	2,391,200	187,215	189,500	69,000	75,000	51,800	466,493	20,000	9,369,112
Pennsylvania: Carlisle			24,368							24,368
South Dakota:										
Canton Asylum			1,103					10		1,113
Cheyenne River	6,652,962		149,595	325,000	25,000	40,000	42,000	981,340	13,000	8,228,897
Crow Creek	2,144,736		103,278	70,000	12,000	21,000	19,000	273,820	6,000	2,649,834
Flandreau			4,710	18,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	6,350	500	38,560
Lower Brule	1,497,200	10,800	60,529	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	146,625	5,000	1,770,154
Pierre			18							18
Pine Ridge	11,032,655	50,000	157,476	131,300	40,000	46,450	10,000	1,537,937	7,500	13,013,318
Rosebud	17,205,380		857,389	654,241	15,000	120,000	75,000	[3] 554,380		19,481,390
Sisseton	9,295,843		234,015	227,925	18,750	28,750	95,837	199,896		10,101,016
Yankton	4,120,000		638,496	50,000	20,000	30,000	17,000	264,510	25,000	5,165,006
Total	51,948,776	60,800	2,206,609	1,496,466	152,750	296,200	265,837	3,964,868	57,000	60,449,306

Utah:										
Shivwits				2,000	500	100	500	2,061	50	5,211
Uintah and Ouray	[6] 1,552,760		57,031	44,720	2,000	8,969	17,065	138,358	1,000	1,821,903
Salt Lake, special agent								2,510		2,510
Total	1,552,760		57,031	46,720	2,500	9,069	17,565	142,929	1,050	1,829,624
Washington:										
Colville	2,087,040	589,000	449,013	200,100	31,000	75,305	30,900	613,995	27,060	4,103,413
Cushman	854,113	828,042	32,424	51,200	18,900	2,650	5,340	32,155	31,523	1,856,347
Neah Bay	14,650	4,000		31,140	10,360	6,540	8,565	13,055	535	88,845
Spokane	923,380	392,580	9,724	40,000	10,000	5,000	8,000	34,612	2,000	1,425,296
Tulalip	2,690,657	327,000	87,649	55,100	18,900	7,550	8,800	63,849	1,200	3,260,705
Yakima	10,285,990	144,375	237,608	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	16,800	[1]	10,684,773
Total	16,855,830	2,284,997	816,418	377,540	89,160	97,045	61,605	774,466	62,318	21,419,379
Wisconsin:										
Carter			23,044	2,800	600	700	325	6,335		33,804
Hayward	594,500	91,270	34,015	5,000	[2]	1,500	700	5,460	300	732,745
Keshena			2,290	56,000	[2]	3,000	10,000	35,192	2,000	108,482
Lac du Flambeau	225,725	9,150	231,870	54,000	10,000	2,000	4,500	14,625	7,500	559,370
La Pointe	585,517	478,700	2,340,506	150,000	50,000	10,000	30,000	89,711	10,000	3,744,434
Oneida	1,306,240		12,604	200,000	40,000	10,000	20,000	100,000		1,688,844
Red Cliff	151,680	40,000	78,861	40,000	18,000	3,000	1,000	5,785	3,500	341,826
Tomah			22,640							22,640
Total	2,863,662	619,120	2,745,830	507,800	118,600	30,200	66,525	257,108	23,300	7,232,145
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,625,629		29,845	12,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	222,748	5,000	1,908,222
Grand total	368,890,835	11,766,623	[7] 11,200,525	7,515,208	1,021,996	1,404,671	1,410,400	22,701,935	449,433	426,361,626

[1] Not reported.
[2] Included with homes.
[3] 1912 report.
[4] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
[5] Included in value of land.
[6] Overvalued 1912 report.
[7] As reported by superintendents.

TABLE 58.—*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Arizona:						
Camp Verde						$1,589
Colorado River	$1,745,500	$22,500	$56,481		$1,824,481	2,240,481
Fort Apache	[1]5,441,140	3,500,000	33,793		8,974,933	9,249,088
Fort Mojave						412,888
Havasupai	15,000				15,000	28,673
Kaibab	174,000				174,000	184,700
Leupp	15,550				15,550	117,950
Moqui	167,432				167,432	631,682
Navajo	[1]12,500,000	7,500,000			20,000,000	23,288,200
Phoenix						1,404
Pima	2,525,880	65,000			2,590,880	3,123,475
Salt River	331,180				331,180	1,216,595
San Carlos	[2]1,485,111	603,250	158,146		2,246,507	2,321,707
San Xavier	81,599	1,500	427		83,526	1,627,221
Truxton Canyon	900,580	76,800	36,001		1,013,381	1,020,881
Western Navajo	1,759,673				1,759,673	2,183,048
Total	27,142,645	11,769,050	284,848		39,196,543	47,649,582
California:						
Bishop						469,296
Campo	81,855				81,855	89,730
Digger						359
Fort Bidwell		15,000			15,000	503,275
Fort Yuma	56,000	16,000	2,273		74,273	904,653
Greenville						132
Hoopa Valley	159,000	425,000			584,000	2,597,846
Malki	1,057,260				1,057,260	1,113,121
Pala	30,952	1,600			32,552	226,263
Pechanga	10,700				10,700	17,921
Round Valley	320		700		1,020	572,497
Soboba	176,700				176,700	225,517
Tule River	108,000	65,000	1,691		174,691	241,947
Volcan	[3]83,125	([4])			83,125	112,482
Total	1,763,912	522,600	4,664		2,291,176	7,075,039
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs	[2]1,971,500			$1,260	[2]1,972,760	2,017,024
Southern Ute				180	180	415,025
Total	1,971,500			1,440	1,972,940	2,432,049
Florida: Seminole	111,746				111,746	111,746
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene			408,402		408,402	2,713,167
Fort Hall	[2]751,571	460,000	53,163		[2]1,264,734	4,551,711
Fort Lapwai	118,100	742,500	12,349		872,949	6,893,603
Total	869,671	1,202,500	473,914		2,546,085	14,158,481
Iowa: Sac and Fox	290,912	5,000	400,608		696,520	724,661
Kansas:						
Kickapoo			136,117		136,117	2,072,292
Potawatomi			302,433		302,433	1,711,000
Total			438,550		438,550	3,783,292
Michigan:						
Bay Mills						8,040
Chippewa, Lake Superior						284,998
Total						293,038
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac			404,086		404,086	1,067,196
Grand Portage	[2]80,205	16,042	169,347		265,594	390,691
Leech Lake			845,233		845,233	1,533,359
Nett Lake			338,093		338,093	808,595
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)						63,994
Red Lake	912,271	1,124,300	1,316,351		3,352,922	3,535,501
White Earth	34,972	10,000	2,561,779		2,606,751	7,740,617
Total	1,027,448	1,150,342	5,634,889		7,812,679	15,139,953

[1] Underestimated last year. [2] Overestimated last year. [3] Only item reported 1912. [4] Included in lands.

TABLE 58.—*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1913.*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Montana:						
Blackfeet	$3,169,100	$120,000	$295,443	.....	$3,584,543	$8,958,163
Crow	5,531,107	21,600	878,153	.....	6,430,860	11,402,945
Flathead	4,920,395	4,475,314	58,953	.....	9,454,662	14,699,810
Fort Belknap	3,739,600	192,000	2,915	.....	3,934,515	4,091,501
Fort Peck	6,931,398	60,000	11,792	.....	7,003,190	11,408,751
Tongue River	2,680,000	600,000	62,877	.....	3,342,877	3,906,961
Total	26,971,600	5,468,914	1,310,133	.....	33,750,647	54,468,131
Nebraska:						
Omaha	92,200	1,240	[illegible],858	.....	130,298	4,449,821
Santee	.....	.....	[illegible],593	.....	81,593	1,473,251
Winnebago	31,100	.....	36 ,040	.....	398,140	6,434,700
Total	123,300	1,240	485,491	.....	610,031	12,357.772
Nevada:						
Fallon	22,800	.....	.....	.....	22,800	154,095
Fort McDermitt	9,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000	62,650
Moapa River	[1] 10,300	.....	.....	.....	10,300	16,535
Nevada	639,000	.....	.....	.....	639,000	655,350
Walker River	37,390	.....	.....	.....	37,390	360,110
Western Shoshone	750,000	.....	17,576	.....	767,576	908,126
Reno, special agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399,900
Total	1,468,490	.....	17,576	.....	1,486,066	2,556,766
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,856,716	55,000	.....	.....	1,911,716	2,595,816
Jicarilla	141,231	30,000	23,913	.....	195,144	1,849,409
Mescalero	619,800	4,500,000	.....	.....	5,119,800	5,208,770
Pueblo Bonito	1,875,000	[2]	.....	.....	1,875,000	3,045,010
San Juan	3,930,000	45,000	.....	.....	3,975,000	6,310,536
Santa Fe Pueblos	221,723	19,382	.....	.....	241,105	443,355
Zuni	783,000	22,500	.....	.....	805,500	1,108,275
Total	9,427,470	4,671,882	23,913	.....	14,123,265	20,561,171
New York: New York Agency	.....	.....	76,326	.....	76,326	76,326
North Carolina: Cherokee	621,639	140,000	14,791	.....	776,430	880,989
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold	1,157,784	.....	247,339	.....	1,405,123	3,291,111
Fort Totten	.....	.....	25,146	.....	25,146	1,354,372
Standing Rock	1,189,163	.....	758,708	.....	1,947,871	17,760,772
Turtle Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,041,695
Total	2,346,947	.....	1,031,193	.....	3,378,140	27,447,950
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment	.....	.....	713,911	.....	713,911	1,733,030
Cheyenne and Arapaho	.....	.....		.....		3,625,430
Chilocco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,637
Kiowa	10,000	.....	4,292,686	.....	4,302,686	19,930,148
Osage	12,000	.....	7,024,565	.....	7,036,565	19,515,586
Otoe	6,480	.....	102,709	.....	109,189	2,168,175
Pawnee	.....	.....	232,458	.....	232,458	2,123,425
Ponca	4,800	.....	130,323	.....	135,123	4,444,016
Red Moon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524,678
Sac and Fox	.....	.....	518,804	.....	518,804	1,963,023
Seger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,816,992
Seneca	6,005	.....	.....	.....	6,005	1,081,110
Shawnee	2,933	.....	.....	.....	2,933	2,511,651
Total	42,218	.....	13,015,456	.....	13,057,674	61,444,901
Five Civilized Tribes—						
Union Agency	[3] 22,863,058	2,365,542	.....	.....	25,228,600	200,521,041
Cherokee Nation	[4]	[4]	607,431	.....	607,431	607,431
Chickasaw Nation	[4]	[4]	657,547	.....	657,547	657,547
Choctaw Nation	[4]	[4]	2,390,128	.....	2,390,128	2,390,128
Creek Nation	[4]	[4]	2,695,677	.....	2,695,677	2,695,677
Seminole Nation	[4]	[4]	2,182,553	.....	2,182,553	2,182,553
Total, Five Civilized Tribes	22,863,058	2,365,542	8,533,336	.....	33,761,936	209,054,377
Total, Oklahoma	22,905,276	2,365,542	21,548,792	.....	46,819,610	270,499,278

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Includes $15,000,000 lowest estimated value coal.
[4] See Union Agency.

TABLE 58.—*Value of Indians' tribal property, and tribal and individual property, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.	Live stock.	Total.	Total tribal and individual property.
Oregon:						
Klamath	$3,257,000	$23,160,000	$249,361	.....	$26,666,361	$28,781,546
Roseburg	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,488,214
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	897
Siletz	8,000	195,000	27,237	.....	230,237	701,072
Umatilla	214,800	14,200	233,645	.....	462,645	4,035,920
Warm Springs	663,853	2,280,000	2,853	.....	2,946,706	3,669,412
Total	4,145,653	25,649,200	513,096	.....	30,307,949	39,677,061
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,368
South Dakota:						
Canton Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113
Cheyenne River	1,519,258	.....	1,148,508	$6,550	2,674,316	10,903,213
Crow Creek	46,619	.....	186,389	.....	233,008	2,882,842
Flandreau	60,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	98,560
Lower Brule	112,000	.....	106,669	4,000	222,669	1,992,823
Pierre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Pine Ridge	1,665,223	100,000	982,776	.....	2,747,999	15,761,317
Rosebud	1,619,300	.....	3,102,522	.....	4,721,822	24,203,212
Sisseton	.....	.....	609,673	.....	609,673	10,710,689
Yankton	.....	.....	277,152	.....	277,152	5,442,158
Total	5,022,400	100,000	6,413,689	10,550	11,546,639	71,995,945
Utah:						
Shivwits	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	20,211
Uintah and Ouray	548,400	34,875	4,240,253	.....	4,823,528	6,645,431
Salt Lake, special agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510
Total	563,400	34,875	4,240,253	.....	4,838,528	6,668,152
Washington:						
Colville	[1]7,372,120	4,714,480	664,844	.....	12,751,444	16,854,857
Cushman	843,054	4,213,272	141,407	.....	5,197,733	7,054,080
Neah Bay	22,650	275,000	580	.....	298,230	387,075
Spokane	[2]835,085	817,875	187,520	3,000	1,843,480	3,268,776
Tulalip	82	.....	.....	.....	82	3,260,787
Yakima	1,763,550	3,398,450	19,500	.....	5,181,500	15,866,273
Total	10,836,541	13,419,077	1,013,851	3,000	25,272,469	46,691,848
Wisconsin:						
Carter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,804
Hayward	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	733,745
Keshena	[3]1,947,513	6,038,840	2,061,362	.....	10,047,715	10,156,197
Lac du Flambeau	92,245	3,050	114,628	.....	209,923	769,293
La Pointe	89,827	570,635	.....	.....	660,462	4,404,896
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,688,844
Red Cliff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,826
Tomah	.....	.....	534,355	.....	534,355	556,995
Total	2,130,585	6,612,525	2,710,345	.....	11,453,455	18,685,600
Wyoming: Shoshone	960,664	11,250	31,779	60,150	1,063,843	2,972,065
Grand total	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701	75,140	240,569,637	666,931,263

[1] Included timber last year.
[2] Overestimated last year.
[3] The report for 1911 erroneously gave the value of land as $8,755,200, the value of the timber having been included by mistake.

TABLE 59.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913.*[1]

States and superintendencies.	Supervision of Indians.						Education.						Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.	
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.													
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Arizona:																								
Camp Verde School	1	$1,000			3	$720	1	$720			1	$300	1	$480							7	$3,220	3	$720
Colorado River School	1	1,400					3	2,100	1	$540	6	3,720									11	7,760	2	1,140
Colorado River Agency			2	$2,100	2	900			2	1,540			2	1,720	3	$1,300	1	$900	5	$1,760	17	10,220	11	4,500
Fort Apache schools	1	1,600	2	1,500			7	4,980	4	2,020	12	4,880							1	420	27	15,400	12	5,360
Fort Apache Agency			4	2,920	17	4,548			8	4,320			2	1,820	5	4,600	7	4,960	2	720	45	23,888	30	10,568
Fort Mojave School	1	1,600	3	2,800			3	2,160	2	1,840	7	4,220	1	720	1	720			1	300	19	14,360	6	4,180
Fort Mojave Agency					3	840			1	780			2	1,700	1	1,000			1	720	8	5,040	5	2,340
Havasupai School	1	1,400	1	600	1	300	1	720							1	840					5	3,860	1	300
Kaibab School	1	1,200			2	324	1	720			1	300			1	900					6	3,444	2	324
Leupp School	1	1,700					3	2,280	2	1,600	4	2,400	1	600							11	8,580	3	1,800
Leupp Agency			2	1,720	7	1,428			1	720			2	1,500	2	1,800			2	840	16	8,008	10	2,988
Moqui schools	1	1,800	4	3,720			11	7,380	4	2,980	17	7,560			1	840			10	2,080	48	26,360	23	7,180
Moqui Agency			3	3,000	12	2,436			2	1,840			9	6,820	3	3,000			3	900	32	17,996	18	4,476
Navajo schools	1	1,800	3	3,040			12	8,540	6	4,600	22	11,320	2	1,860	1	720			5	1,620	52	33,500	19	8,780
Navajo Agency			3	3,900	13	2,712			5	3,420			3	2,620	4	4,000	2	2,300	9	3,660	39	22,612	28	10,452
Phoenix School	2	4,550	6	5,890			16	12,060	19	11,980	11	6,440	5	3,500	3	2,700			7	3,900	69	51,020	19	8,900
Pima School	1	3,000	2	1,920			11	7,860	3	1,940	12	5,400	1	1,300	2	2,000			3	1,340	35	24,760	12	6,220
Pima Agency			3	3,500	12	2,580			3	2,440			4	3,300	7	6,780			3	1,800	32	20,400	19	7,620
Rice Station schools	1	1,800	1	900			5	3,300	3	2,200	6	3,780	1	600	2	1,080			3	1,500	22	15,160	10	5,860
Salt River schools	1	1,400					3	2,160			3	900									7	4,460		
Salt River Agency			2	960	4	924							1	600	3	1,380			1	420	11	4,284	8	2,124
San Carlos School	1	2,250					3	2,220			2	1,140	2	1,020							8	6,630	2	1,140
San Carlos Agency			2	2,400	15	3,300			4	3,480	2	840	3	2,400	9	6,840	6	4,240	8	3,600	49	27,100	31	10,740
San Xavier schools	1	1,400					4	2,640			2	600									7	4,640		
San Xavier Agency			1	600	9	1,692							3	2,380	3	3,800			2	720	18	9,192	11	2,412
Truxton Canyon School	1	1,500	1	720			2	1,380	2	1,900	5	2,700	1	1,300					3	900	15	10,400	4	1,500
Truxton Canyon Agency					2	480									1	900	1	1,000			4	2,380	2	480
Western Navajo schools	1	1,500					4	2,940			6	3,120	2	1,920	2	1,640					15	11,120	1	300
Western Navajo Agency			2	1,620	11	2,232			3	2,700					4	3,600	2	2,100	1	720	23	12,972	13	4,152
Total	18	30,900	47	43,810	113	25,416	90	64,160	75	52,840	119	59,620	48	38,160	59	50,440	19	15,500	70	27,920	658	408,766	305	116,556

[1] Positions actually filled.

TABLE 59.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Supervision of Indians.						Education.						Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.	
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.													
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
California:																								
Bishop schools	1	$1,000			3	$1,080	3	$2,280			3	$900	1	$720							11	$5,980	4	$1,380
Campo School	1	1,400	1	$333	1	80	1	720			1	300			1	$720			1	$160	7	3,713	4	1,260
Digger Agency															1	1,000					1	1,000		
Fort Bidwell schools	1	1,400					5	3,360			6	2,500	1	1,000					2	1,140	15	9,400	2	600
Fort Bidwell Agency			1	720	2	480							2	1,200	1	780					6	3,180	2	480
Fort Yuma School	1	1,300	2	1,720	6	1,644	4	2,760	1	$900	6	3,180	2	1,600	2	1,840			3	780	27	15,724	10	2,664
Greenville School	1	1,700	1	1,000			3	1,860			5	2,640	4	1,920					1	500	15	9,620	3	1,520
Hoopa Valley School	1	1,800	1	720			6	4,380	2	1,260	7	3,640							4	1,080	21	12,880	12	5,320
Hoopa Valley Agency			1	1,000	6	1,188			2	1,320			3	2,220			2	$1,900	5	1,440	19	9,068	13	4,008
Malki schools	1	1,200	1	600			2	1,440			2	600									6	3,840	1	300
Malki Agency					7	1,452			2	360			5	1,680	2	1,920			2	1,200	18	6,612	10	2,292
Pala schools	1	1,600					3	1,920			2	900									6	4,420	2	1,020
Pala Agency			1	900	4	768							1	1,200	3	2,880	1	600	1	600	11	6,948	7	3,048
Pechanga School	1	1,000			1	240	1	600							1	720					4	2,560	7	960
Round Valley schools	1	2,000	2	1,320			5	3,360	1	720	6	3,020			1	600			2	600	18	11,620	6	2,880
Round Valley Agency			1	1,100	3	720							3	2,080	1	720	1	900	1	480	10	6,000	4	1,200
Sherman Institute	1	2,600	6	5,920			12	8,400	7	5,240	14	8,640	2	1,500	2	1,900			8	3,260	52	37,460	11	6,440
Soboba schools	1	1,600					2	1,620			2	600									5	3,820	2	600
Soboba Agency			1	1,000	9	1,932			2	375			2	1,800			1	780	2	1,200	17	7,087	13	3,687
Tule River schools	1	1,000			1	240	2	1,440			1	300	4	1,620			1	900			10	5,500	1	240
Volcan schools	1	1,200	1	600	7	1,668	2	1,320			2	840	1	1,200					1	600	15	7,428	9	2,808
Total	14	20,800	20	16,933	50	11,492	51	35,460	17	10,175	57	28,060	31	19,740	15	13,080	6	5,080	33	13,040	294	173,860	118	42,707
Colorado:																								
Navajo Springs School	1	1,500					1	660			1	300									3	2,460		
Navajo Springs Agency			1	720	3	720							2	1,320	2	1,620			1	300	9	4,680	4	1,020
Southern Ute schools	1	1,400					4	2,650	1	780	5	2,280									11	7,110	2	1,200
Southern Ute Agency			2	2,100	3	1,260			2	1,560			2	1,200	2	1,920			2	660	13	8,700	7	3,740
Total	2	2,900	3	2,820	6	1,980	5	3,310	3	2,340	6	2,580	4	2,520	4	3,540			3	960	36	22,950	13	5,960

Idaho:																								
Coeur d'Alene Agency	1	1,500	2	1,800	4	1,284			1	800			1	1,300	2	1,800	1	750	1	600	13	9,834	6	2,584
Fort Hall School	1	1,900	2	1,920			4	2,700	1	900	6	3,720	1	600	1	720			1	360	17	12,820	3	1,620
Fort Hall Agency			3	3,140	11	2,172			2	1,320			1	1,400	4	3,420			3	1,920	24	13,372	15	4,692
Fort Lapwai School	1	1,800	2	1,800			1	720					1	1,000							5	5,320		
Fort Lapwai Agency			3	2,425	6	1,680							1	720	1	1,000	3	3,020	1	600	15	9,445	8	3,740
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	1	1,800	1	1,200			2	1,260	2	1,680	7	4,000	3	2,280	2	1,560			5	2,340	23	16,120	3	1,100
Total	4	7,000	13	12,285	21	5,136	7	4,680	6	4,700	13	7,720	8	7,300	10	8,500	4	3,770	11	5,820	97	66,911	72	13,736
Iowa:																								
Sac and Fox schools	1	1,400					2	1,440			2	600							1	600	6	4,040		
Sac and Fox Agency			1	600	4	984							1	480	1	720			1	180	8	2,964	5	1,164
Total	1	1,400	1	600	4	984	2	1,440			2	600	1	480	1	720			2	780	14	7,004	5	1,164
Kansas:																								
Haskell Institute	1	2,100	11	11,820			18	12,580	11	8,680	15	8,615	2	1,680	4	3,260			5	2,960	67	51,695	8	5,100
Kickapoo schools	1	1,500	3	2,520			2	1,200	1	720	5	2,160	1	300	2	1,780			1	540	16	10,720	6	3,240
Potawatomi schools	1	1,600	2	1,320			3	1,800			3	900							1	600	10	6,220	2	900
Potawatomi Agency			1	900	1	300							1	300	1	1,200			1	300	5	3,000	2	600
Total	3	5,200	17	16,560	1	300	23	15,580	12	9,400	23	11,675	4	2,280	7	6,240			8	4,400	98	71,635	18	9,840
Michigan:																								
Bay Mills School	1	900									1	300									2	1,200		
Chippewa, Lake Superior Agency [1]	1	1,100	1	900																	2	2,000		
Mount Pleasant School	1	2,000	3	2,520			6	4,020	5	3,160	12	6,500	3	2,000	3	1,860			2	800	35	22,860	11	5,780
Total	3	4,000	4	3,420			6	4,020	5	3,160	13	6,800	3	2,000	3	1,860			2	800	39	26,060	11	5,780
Minnesota:																								
Cass Lake School	1	900					2	1,200			4	1,440									7	3,540	3	1,200
Fond du Lac School	1	1,400	1	1,200			1	720			1	300									4	3,620		
Fond du Lac Agency			2	750	3	900							1	600	2	1,800	2	2,300			10	6,350	4	1,500
Grand Portage School	1	1,200					1	720			1	300									3	2,220		
Grand Portage Agency			1	600	1	360							1	600	1	720	1	600			5	2,880	2	960
Leech Lake schools	1	1,800	1	900			5	3,360	1	720	6	2,640							2	720	16	10,140	4	1,940
Leech Lake Agency			4	4,100	14	3,108			2	1,800			2	2,100	3	2,700	7	9,000	4	1,540	36	24,348	23	9,148
Nett Lake School	1	1,200					1	600			1	300									3	2,100	1	300
Nett Lake Agency			2	1,500	2	480			1	720			1	720	1	720	3	900	1	480	11	5,520	4	1,440
Pipestone schools	1	1,650	3	2,560			4	2,580	4	3,020	8	3,860	2	1,200	2	1,500			2	600	26	16,970	10	6,140
Red Lake schools	1	1,600	2	1,560			2	1,740			9	4,410			1	600			3	1,200	18	11,110	13	6,270
Red Lake Agency			3	2,520	14	3,108			5	3,520			1	1,200	2	1,620	3	3,360	1	360	29	15,688	19	7,068
Vermillion Lake School	1	1,500	2	1,320			3	1,740	1	900	5	2,480			1	720			1	400	14	9,060	7	3,700
White Earth schools	2	3,700	6	4,660			13	8,120	3	1,900	20	8,900	9	6,020	1	600			4	1,860	58	35,760	27	13,060
White Earth Agency			7	7,640	16	4,320			2	1,440	2	1,080	3	3,400	4	3,800	5	3,600	2	1,080	41	26,360	24	9,480
Total	10	14,950	34	29,310	50	12,276	32	20,780	19	14,020	57	25,710	20	15,840	18	14,780	21	19,760	20	8,240	281	175,666	141	62,206

[1] Special agent in charge.

TABLE 59.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Supervision of Indians.						Education.						Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.	
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.													
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Montana:																								
Blackfeet schools	1	$1,800	1	$1,000			5	$3,180	1	$720	6	$2,900							2	$600	16	$10,200	8	$3,600
Blackfeet Agency			4	3,900	11	$2,472			4	2,580			3	$2,760	6	$4,980	8	$4,170	5	2,640	41	23,502	33	15,402
Crow schools	1	2,600	1	600			3	2,160	1	720	7	3,740	1	1,500	1	600			3	1,500	18	13,420	6	3,380
Crow Agency			5	5,620	14	3,588			6	4,345			2	2,000	14	10,943			16	7,360	57	33,856	37	17,228
Flathead School	1	2,000	2	2,200			1	720	1	900	1	300	1	1,200							7	7,320		
Flathead Agency			3	3,500	11	3,108			3	2,640					5	4,380	3	2,880	1	225	26	16,733	14	5,433
Fort Belknap schools	1	2,250	1	1,200			2	1,440	1	720	5	2,420							1	250	11	8,280	3	1,520
Fort Belknap Agency			3	3,200	8	1,788			4	3,840			2	1,920	8	5,120			3	1,440	28	17,308	16	5,588
Fort Peck schools	1	1,850	2	1,920			7	4,860	1	720	9	3,880	1	600					1	240	22	14,070	6	3,540
Fort Peck Agency			3	3,100	11	2,388			9	5,020			2	2,300	4	4,080			8	3,820	37	20,708	22	7,028
Tongue River schools	1	1,900	2	1,720			5	3,300	1	720	6	2,680							2	1,140	17	11,460	4	2,000
Tongue River Agency			5	5,400	15	3,372			1	840			4	2,960	17	11,880	4	3,700	3	1,340	49	29,492	29	11,472
Total	6	12,400	32	33,360	70	16,716	23	15,660	33	23,765	34	15,920	16	15,240	55	41,983	15	10,750	45	20,555	329	206,349	178	76,191
Nebraska:																								
Genoa School	1	2,000	4	3,340			7	4,840	6	4,980	8	4,600	2	1,380	3	2,480			2	1,020	33	24,640	7	4,560
Santee School	1	1,700	3	2,803	1	180			1	720			1	1,000	2	2,040			1	600	10	9,043	4	2,500
Winnebago School	1	2,100					1	600			1	300									3	3,000		
Winnebago Agency			5	4,340	3	900			2	1,620			2	1,980	2	1,920			3	1,080	17	11,840	7	2,700
Omaha Subagency			3	3,320	3	1,020									1	1,200			2	1,080	9	6,620	4	1,380
Total	3	5,800	15	13,803	7	2,100	8	5,440	9	7,320	9	4,900	5	4,360	8	7,640			8	3,780	72	55,143	22	11,140
Nevada:																								
Carson School	1	2,000	4	3,660			6	3,780	5	3,600	9	4,980	2	1,380	2	1,680			2	1,020	31	22,100	6	3,220
Fallon schools	1	1,000	1	600	2	600	2	1,320			2	600	2	800							10	4,920	2	600
Fort McDermitt School	1	1,200	1	600	1	540	1	720			1	300	1	500	1	720					7	4,580	2	1,260
Moapa River schools	1	1,500	1	600	3	552	1	720			1	300									7	3,672	3	552
Nevada schools	1	1,300					4	2,160			5	2,300	1	720							11	6,480	3	1,500
Nevada Agency			2	1,500	6	1,404			2	1,260			2	1,720	3	2,820					15	8,704	7	1,764
Walker River School	1	1,250	1	600			2	1,320			1	500									5	3,670		

Walker River Agency					4	804			1	840			2	1,720	2	1,620					9	4,984	6	2,364
Western Shoshone School	1	1,400					3	1,860			4	2,100									8	5,360	1	500
Western Shoshone Agency			1	720	4	804			1	900			1	1,000	2	1,680			1	420	10	5,524	5	1,224
Total	7	9,650	11	8,280	20	4,704	19	11,880	9	6,600	23	11,080	11	7,840	10	8,520			3	1,440	113	69,994	35	12,984
New Mexico:																								
Albuquerque School	1	2,250	3	3,100			8	5,920	5	3,140	10	5,520	2	1,420	1	780			4	1,440	34	23,570	12	5,980
Albuquerque Pueblo schools	1	2,000					11	8,350			10	3,180	1	700					2	1,200	25	15,430	12	m 4,630
Albuquerque Pueblo Agency			2	2,000	6	2,640							8	5,100	2	2,200			1	720	19	12,660	11	4,920
Jicarilla schools	1	1,800	1	1,000			6	4,200	1	900	7	3,200	1	600					1	300	18	12,000	5	2,800
Jicarilla Agency			2	1,700	9	2,280			3	2,460			3	2,100	2	1,800	5	4,480	10	3,580	34	18,400	25	9,520
Mescalero School	1	1,900					3	2,460			5	2,620									9	6,980	3	1,920
Mescalero Agency			2	2,100	3	780			4	3,580			1	1,500	3	2,680	1	1,000			14	11,640	4	1,680
Pueblo Bonito School	1	1,600					2	1,440	1	1,000	2	960									6	5,000	1	300
Pueblo Bonito Agency			1	1,100	6	2,400			1	840			3	1,600	3	3,000			1	480	15	9,420	8	3,180
San Juan schools	1	2,300	1	600			4	3,060	4	2,380	9	4,500			1	900			1	400	21	14,140	7	3,120
San Juan Agency			3	2,640	14	2,952			5	3,140			1	1,200	5	4,800	2	1,380	8	3,140	38	19,252	25	8,032
Santa Fe schools	2	5,200	5	4,300			20	14,040	6	4,020	17	7,080	2	1,440	1	600			5	1,320	58	38,000	15	6,270
Santa Fe Agency			1	1,080	3	960							6	5,360	2	1,620	1	600	2	960	15	10,580	5	1,920
Zuni schools	1	1,600	1	800			3	1,980	2	1,440	6	3,240							2	600	15	9,660	9	5,240
Zuni Agency			1	900	2	480							2	1,820	3	2,620			1	480	9	6,300	4	1,680
Total	9	18,650	23	21,320	43	12,492	57	41,450	32	22,900	66	30,300	30	22,840	23	21,000	9	7,460	38	14,620	330	213,032	146	61,192
New York: New York Agency	[1]		1	600									1	600							2	1,200		
North Carolina: Cherokee schools	1	1,600	2	1,720	2	600	8	4,290	3	1,980	7	3,720	1	1,200	2	1,440			3	900	29	17,450	12	5,310
North Dakota:																								
Bismarck School	1	1,300					2	1,140	1	645	5	2,380	1	400					2	720	12	6,585	5	2,425
Fort Berthold schools	1	1,800	1	840			5	3,180			7	2,700							1	400	15	8,920	1	400
Fort Berthold Agency			2	1,920	10	2,208			4	2,820			2	1,920	9	6,000			4	1,500	31	16,368	22	7,788
Fort Totten schools	1	2,000	4	3,820			8	4,820	9	5,820	16	7,420	1	600	3	2,580			3	1,600	45	28,660	15	6,840
Fort Totten Agency			3	2,440	3	720							3	2,040	2	1,440			1	360	12	7,000	6	2,520
Standing Rock schools	1	2,000	2	2,200			14	8,950	3	2,120	18	7,540	2	1,640					5	1,980	45	26,430	13	5,770
Standing Rock Agency			6	6,380	32	7,812			7	2,998			2	2,200	13	8,630			4	1,460	64	29,480	50	15,720
Turtle Mountain schools	1	1,625					5	3,600			5	1,500									11	6,725	1	720
Turtle Mountain Agency			4	4,000	8	1,848							1	1,200	4	2,220			1	300	18	9,568	12	4,348
Wahpeton School	1	1,600	2	1,320			2	1,260	3	2,040	6	2,940	1	600	1	720			3	1,260	19	11,740	9	3,720
Total	6	10,325	24	22,920	53	12,588	36	22,950	27	16,443	57	24,480	13	10,600	32	21,590			24	9,580	272	151,476	134	50,251
Oklahoma:																								
Cantonment School	1	1,450	1	840			1	600			4	1,920							4	1,410	11	6,220	5	1,710
Cantonment Agency			4	3,500	2	600			2	1,440			2	900	3	2,160			2	600	15	9,200	8	4,140
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	1	1,800	2	1,880			3	2,040	2	1,220	6	3,200	1	660	1	900			3	1,040	19	12,740	6	3,220

[1] Special agent in charge.

TABLE 59.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Supervision of Indians.						Education.						Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.	
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.													
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.																								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency			8	$7,440	1	$300							4	$3,480	8	$4,500			4	$1,260	25	$16,980	14	$6,960
Chilocco School	1	$2,750	6	5,360			12	$8,780	9	$6,660	11	$6,060	2	1,800	5	4,420			7	3,320	53	39,150	19	10,620
Kiowa Schools	1	2,150	9	8,560			16	9,760	4	3,000	27	12,760	2	1,160					6	2,880	65	40,270	17	8,860
Kiowa Agency			12	12,200	16	4,320	1	300	2	1,200			7	4,460	7	5,640			3	1,560	48	29,680	27	13,080
Osage School	2	4,550	3	3,480			4	2,700	3	2,460	7	3,380	1	660					2	1,200	22	18,430	7	4,940
Osage Agency			14	15,000	5	4,740							1	600					4	2,220	24	22,560	12	10,680
Otoe School	1	1,500	1	720			3	1,860			5	2,380	1	600	1	720			1	480	13	8,260	3	1,680
Otoe Agency			2	1,620	2	480			1	840					1	720			1	600	7	4,260	2	480
Pawnee School	1	1,800	2	1,660			2	1,380	1	720	6	2,910	1	600	1	720			2	880	16	10,670	6	2,920
Pawnee Agency			3	3,000	2	480			1	720			1	720	3	2,340			1	500	11	7,760	3	1,260
Ponca Schools	1	1,800	2	1,800			3	2,460			7	2,860			3	1,900			1	480	17	11,300	6	2,800
Ponca Agency			4	3,620	1	300			1	1,000			3	1,920	2	1,800			2	900	13	9,540	4	1,920
Red Moon School	1	1,250					1	600			1	500							1	540	4	2,890		
Red Moon Agency			1	720	1	240							2	700	1	720			1	300	6	2,680	2	540
Sac and Fox School	1	1,650	1	900			3	1,860	1	840	5	2,420							2	840	13	8,510	2	800
Sac and Fox Agency			5	3,960	1	540			1	720			1	1,000	2	1,920			1	540	11	8,680	4	2,660
Seger School	1	1,600					3	2,100	1	660	5	2,660	1	600					1	540	12	8,160	2	1,000
Seger Agency			3	2,560	2	480			2	1,200			2	1,320	2	1,620			2	720	13	7,900	8	4,140
Seneca School	1	1,400	2	2,000			2	1,320	1	840	6	3,260	1	500	1	600			1	540	15	10,460	5	3,220
Seneca Agency			2	1,500	1	240			1	840											4	2,580	1	780
Shawnee School	1	1,000	3	2,700			3	1,860			6	2,780	1	400	1	660			2	840	17	10,240	4	1,500
Shawnee Agency			2	1,800	3	780							1	600	2	1,680					8	4,860	4	1,680
Total[1]	14	24,700	92	86,820	37	13,500	57	37,620	33	24,360	96	47,090	35	22,680	44	33,020			54	24,190	462	313,980	171	91,590
Five Civilized Tribes—																								
Union Agency	1	4,500	144	181,940	25	9,240									12	14,000			7	3,480	189	213,160	42	25,260
Commissioner	1	5,000	58	70,510															18	6,870	77	82,380		
Schools—Supervisor	1	2,100	9	10,230															1	480	11	12,810	1	1,200

Cherokee Nation—																								
Cherokee Orphan School	1	1,225	1	720	...	.....	4	2,700	...	.....	4	2,060	2	1,080	1	720	...	.....	1	480	14	8,985	.....	.....
Hildebrand School	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	500	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	500	1	500
Total	1	1,225	1	720	...	.....	5	3,200	...	.....	4	2,060	2	1,080	1	720	...	.....	1	480	15	9,485	1	500
Chickasaw Nation—																								
Bloomfield Seminary	1	1,200	1	720	...	.....	5	3,015	...	.....	4	1,815	2	960	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,080	15	8,790	.....	.....
Collins Institute	1	1,200	1	720	...	.....	3	1,980	...	.....	3	1,455	2	960	1	600	...	.....	1	140	12	7,055	.....	.....
Total	2	2,400	2	1,440	...	.....	8	4,995	...	.....	7	3,270	4	1,920	1	600	...	.....	3	1,220	27	15,845	.....	.....
Choctaw Nation—																								
Armstrong Male Academy	1	1,500	1	720	...	.....	4	2,700	1	720	5	2,460	2	960	1	720	...	.....	1	420	16	10,200	2	2,400
Jones Male Academy	1	1,500	1	720	...	.....	4	2,700	1	720	4	1,815	2	960	1	720	...	.....	1	420	15	9,555	1	720
Tuskahoma Female Academy	1	1,500	1	720	...	.....	5	2,925	1	720	5	2,370	2	960	...	.....	...	.....	1	420	16	9,615	.....	.....
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy	1	1,500	1	720	...	.....	4	2,340	1	540	5	2,220	2	960	...	.....	...	.....	1	420	15	8,700	1	720
Total	4	6,000	4	2,880	...	.....	17	10,665	4	2,700	19	8,865	8	3,840	2	1,440	...	.....	4	1,680	62	38,070	4	3,840
Creek Nation—																								
Euchee Boarding School	1	1,200	1	720	...	.....	5	3,150	...	.....	5	2,175	2	960	1	720	...	.....	...	.....	15	8,925	.....	.....
Eufaula Boarding School	1	1,200	1	720	...	.....	5	2,925	...	.....	4	1,770	2	960	...	.....	...	.....	1	600	14	8,175	.....	.....
Nuyaka Boarding School	1	1,200	1	720	...	.....	5	2,880	...	.....	5	2,220	2	960	...	.....	...	.....	1	600	15	8,580	.....	.....
Tullahassee Boarding School	1	1,200	1	720	...	.....	5	3,090	...	.....	4	1,770	1	600	...	.....	...	.....	1	600	13	7,980	1	600
Total	4	4,800	4	2,880	...	.....	20	12,045	...	.....	18	7,935	7	3,480	1	720	...	.....	3	1,800	57	33,660	1	600
Seminole Nation—																								
Mekusukey Academy	1	1,200	1	720	...	.....	5	3,150	1	600	5	2,460	1	960	1	720	...	.....	...	.....	15	9,810	1	450
Total Five Civilized Tribes	15	27,225	223	271,320	25	9,240	55	34,055	5	3,300	53	24,590	22	11,280	18	18,200	...	.....	37	16,010	453	415,220	51	31,850
Total Oklahoma	29	51,92	531	5 358,14	0 6	2 22,74	011	2 71,67	5 3	8 27,66	014	9 71,68	0 5	7 33,96	0 6	2 51,22	0..	.....	91	40,200	915	729,200	221	123,440
Oregon:																								
Klamath Schools	1	1,650	1	800	...	.....	8	5,640	1	720	10	4,100	1	1,200	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,140	24	15,250	1	480
Klamath Agency	...	.....	3	2,560	7	2,220	...	.....	2	1,900	...	.....	3	2,440	3	3,000	6	6,200	1	480	25	18,800	13	6,960
Roseburg Agency[2]	...	.....	4	5,700	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	5,700	.....	.....
Salem School	1	2,100	7	6,860	...	.....	13	8,200	7	6,100	12	6,940	3	2,280	2	1,580	...	.....	3	1,940	48	36,000	12	8,100
Siletz Schools	1	1,450	...	.....	...	.....	2	1,440	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	2,890	1	720

[1] Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

[2] Supervisor in charge.

TABLE 59.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service based on salary list in effect June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Supervision of Indians.						Education.						Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed.	
	Superintendents and assistant superintendents.		General administration.		Police, officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.													
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Oregon—Continued.																								
Siletz Agency			2	$1,320	7	$1,680							1	$1,200	1	$780	1	$900			12	$5,880	9	$3,180
Umatilla School	1	$1,800	1	720			3	$1,920			5	$2,540			1	750			2	$1,100	13	8,830	6	3,320
Umatilla Agency			3	2,940	4	804							1	600	1	900	1	1,000	1	500	11	6,744	5	1,304
Warm Springs Schools	1	1,600	1	720			4	2,760	2	$1,440	6	2,720			1	720			2	720	17	10,680	6	2,820
Warm Springs Agency			2	1,720	6	1,728			1	840			2	1,820	3	2,640	2	2,000	1	100	17	10,848	10	4,548
Total	5	8,600	24	23,340	24	6,432	30	19,960	13	11,000	33	16,300	11	9,540	12	10,370	10	10,100	12	5,980	174	121,622	63	31,432
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School	1	2,650	11	10,700			19	14,940	11	9,070	15	9,400	4	2,460	4	2,820			8	4,170	73	56,210		85,500
South Dakota:																								
Canton Asylum	1	2,500	1	960					1	720	4	2,140	1	1,300					11	4,920	19	12,540	1	500
Cheyenne River Schools	1	2,100	3	2,400			9	6,660	1	720	12	4,740	3	2,720					1	540	30	19,880	12	6,580
Cheyenne River Agency			5	5,760	27	6,156			6	3,780			3	1,800	7	5,340			9	3,720	57	26,556	45	14,436
Crow Creek Schools	1	1,800	1	1,080			5	3,360			6	3,060			1	600			1	240	15	10,140	3	1,180
Crow Creek Agency			4	3,900	9	1,848			6	3,060			2	1,920	4	3,340			3	1,440	28	15,508	17	6,288
Flandreau School	1	2,000	3	3,000			10	7,200	5	3,880	12	5,800	2	1,320	2	1,560			6	2,780	41	27,540	13	6,100
Lower Brule School	1	1,600	1	1,000			3	1,980			5	2,520							2	1,100	12	8,200	1	660
Lower Brule Agency			3	3,100	4	1,164			3	1,680			1	1,100	4	2,940			3	1,200	18	11,184	10	3,744
Pierre School	1	2,000	3	2,160			3	1,920	3	2,440	7	3,500	1	720	1	720			1	600	20	14,060	5	2,620
Pine Ridge Schools	1	2,500	3	2,940			32	22,620	4	2,740	35	12,080	3	3,300	2	1,440			3	2,020	83	49,640	17	9,220
Pine Ridge Agency			9	8,680	47	10,920			8	4,080			3	2,500	16	8,600	2	1,620	14	5,260	99	41,660	82	25,240
Rapid City School	1	2,000	3	2,800			6	3,840	3	2,340	10	4,920	2	1,260	3	1,920			3	1,140	31	20,220	8	3,120
Rosebud Schools	1	2,450	4	4,320			30	21,240	4	2,880	26	9,140	2	1,800	1	600			3	1,380	71	43,810	10	6,800
Rosebud Agency			8	7,420	39	9,180			4	2,560			3	2,340	8	6,880	1	960	7	2,820	70	32,160	50	14,160
Sisseton School	1	1,600	3	2,580			3	1,860	1	720	6	2,940	1	600					4	1,500	19	11,800	11	5,480
Sisseton Agency			4	3,640	1	480									1	720			1	360	7	5,200	7	5,200
Springfield School	1	1,500					1	600			4	1,700							1	500	7	4,300	2	920
Yankton School	1	1,800	1	900			3	1,860	1	720	5	2,580			1	720			2	700	14	9,280	2	900
Yankton Agency			6	5,320	3	720			2	1,440			1	1,000	2	1,620			2	700	16	10,800	6	2,020
Total	12	23,850	65	61,960	130	30,468	105	73,140	52	33,760	132	55,120	28	23,680	53	37,000	3	2,580	77	32,920	657	374,478	302	115,168

Utah:																										
Shivwits School	1	$1,000					1	$660							1	$150					3	$1,810				
Shivwits Agency					2	$324							2	$1,100							4	1,424	2	$324		
Skull Valley School	(1)						2	330							2	1,050					4	1,380	1	240		
Uintah School	(2)		1	$1,000			2	1,260	1	$720	5	$2,600			1	720			1	$600	11	6,900	4	2,100		
Uintah and Ouray Agency			5	5,500	7	2,400			6	4,860			4	3,620	6	5,400	1	$900	3	1,480	32	24,160	13	6,340		
Total	1	1,000	6	6,500	9	2,724	5	2,250	7	5,580	5	2,600	6	4,720	10	7,320	1	900	4	2,080	54	35,674	20	9,004		
Washington:																										
Colville Schools	1	2,000	1	1,200			6	4,320	1	800	6	1,800							1	600	16	10,720	1	600		
Colville Agency			7	6,450	8	1,920			1	1,000			2	1,920	6	5,540	4	3,700	2	1,440	30	21,970	13	5,120		
Cushman Schools	1	2,000	5	5,400			9	7,320	4	3,840	9	4,740	2	1,200	1	660			4	2,140	35	27,300	7	3,760		
Cushman Agency			3	3,560	9	2,004									3	2,680	1	900	1	720	17	9,864	9	2,004		
Neah Bay Schools	1	1,800					4	2,640											2	200	7	4,640	2	200		
Neah Bay Agency			1	600	3	624									1	720					5	1,944	4	1,344		
Spokane Schools	1	1,500					3	2,160			3	900									7	4,560				
Spokane Agency			2	2,100	6	1,188									1	1,200	2	1,600	1	720	12	6,808	6	1,188		
Tulalip Schools	2	3,200	1	720			8	5,760	3	2,060	7	3,860	1	720	1	720			3	1,720	26	18,760	7	3,660		
Tulalip Agency			4	3,760	10	1,836			1	840			1	720	4	3,120					20	10,276	13	4,116		
Yakima School	1	2,250	2	1,920			4	2,580	2	1,320	6	2,940	1	600					1	540	17	12,150	3	1,520		
Yakima Agency			7	6,940	7	1,548			1	720			2	2,220	3	2,740	5	2,500	2	1,200	27	17,868	10	4,048		
Total	7	12,750	33	32,650	43	9,120	34	24,780	13	10,580	31	14,240	9	7,380	20	17,380	12	8,700	17	9,280	219	146,860	75	27,560		
Wisconsin:																										
Carter Superintendency	1	1,600	1	487															1	390	3	2,477	1	390		
Hayward Schools	1	1,650	3	2,320			7	4,290	2	1,440	7	3,020	2	1,700					2	750	24	15,170	8	4,310		
Hayward Agency					2	480									1	1,200	2	1,580			5	3,260	3	980		
Keshena Schools	2	5,100					6	3,900	1	900	6	3,300			1	800			3	1,380	19	15,380	5	2,460		
Keshena Agency			3	2,520	10	1,280			7	4,780	2	900	4	2,720	3	2,760	4	2,880	4	1,770	37	19,610	30	13,790		
Lac du Flambeau School	1	1,600	3	2,400			4	2,580	2	1,560	6	3,000	1	720	1	720			1	480	19	13,060	4	1,920		
Lac du Flambeau Agency					3	648									1	1,200	4	2,820	1	600	9	5,268	7	2,860		
La Pointe School	1	2,750	1	840			2	1,080													4	4,670				
La Pointe Agency			4	4,700	3	1,560							1	600	2	2,100	9	5,595	1	360	20	14,915	7	4,440		
Oneida Schools	1	1,850	2	1,820	1	240	5	3,300	2	1,260	11	4,400	1	600					2	720	25	14,190	14	5,280		
Red Cliff School	1	1,400					2	900			1	300									4	2,600				
Red Cliff Agency			2	1,620	1	360							1	600	1	840	1	900	2	1,020	8	5,340	2	1,080		
Tomah School	1	2,000	5	3,485	1	240	4	2,460	3	1,920	12	5,580	1	600	3	1,800			3	1,260	33	19,345	10	3,760		
Wittenberg School	1	1,400	1	720	1	240	3	1,920	2	1,320	6	2,880	1	360	2	1,080			1	300	18	10,220	7	3,000		
Total	10	19,350	25	20,912	22	5,048	33	20,430	19	13,180	51	23,380	12	7,900	15	12,500	20	13,775	21	9,030	228	145,505	98	44,270		
Wyoming:																										
Shoshone Schools	1	2,500	2	2,280			6	3,840	2	1,720	9	3,900			1	1,200			1	480	22	15,920	5	2,100		
Shoshone Agency			8	7,624	13	3,480			3	2,800	1	300	3	2,024	6	5,460	2	1,900	4	1,980	40	25,568	20	7,860		
Total	1	2,500	10	9,904	13	3,480	6	3,840	5	4,520	10	4,200	3	2,024	7	6,660	2	1,900	5	2,460	62	41,488	25	9,960		
Grand total	153	268,200	736	751,847	743	186,796	711	482,115	408	290,993	912	430,085	326	242,664	430	346,603	122	100,275	505	218,955	5,046	3,318,533	2,022	841,351		

[1] Special agent in charge.

[2] Supervisor in charge.

TABLE 60.—*Miscellaneous field employees.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field investigating and supervising force.						
Inspection	1	$3,000	8	$15,300	9	$18,300
Liquor	1	2,000	16	19,720	17	21,720
Construction	1	3,000	4	7,300	5	10,300
Health	1	3,000	19	26,400	20	29,400
Schools	1	3,000	6	8,900	7	11,900
Industries:						
Farming	1	3,000	2	2,700	3	5,700
Stock raising	1	2,000	.....	.....	1	2,000
Employment	1	2,000	4	4,020	5	6,020
Forestry:						
Forester and assistant forester	2	6,100	.....	.....	2	6,100
Headquarters at Washington, D. C	.....	.....	4	5,300	4	5,300
Field supervising officers	.....	.....	6	13,300	6	13,300
Menominee	1	2,000	19	22,450	20	24,450
Special agents	10	19,050	4	3,360	14	22,410
Purchasing Agent of land for California Indians	1	3,652	.....	.....	1	3,652
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians	1	2,000	.....	.....	1	2,000
Attorney for Pueblo Indians	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Total	24	55,302	92	128,750	116	184,052
Field irrigation service.						
Chief inspector	1	4,000	4	6,700	5	10,700
Superintendents of irrigation	6	13,600	.....	.....	6	13,600
Total	7	17,600	4	6,700	11	24,300
Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque	1	2,000	21	30,660	22	32,660
Arizona:						
Pima	1	1,500	2	1,920	3	3,420
Salt River	1	1,200	[1] 5	1,405	6	2,605
San Carlos	1	1,650	[1] 5	3,463	6	5,113
San Xavier	1	780	.....	.....	1	780
Total	4	5,130	12	6,788	16	11,918
California: Miscellaneous work	1	2,000	[2] 39	38,880	40	40,880
Colorado: Southern Ute	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall	1	2,000	[3] 6	4,995	7	6,995
Montana:						
Crow	1	1,600	9	8,620	10	10,220
Fort Belknap	1	2,000	[1] 4	1,118	5	3,118
Tongue River	1	1,200	[1] 3	1,830	4	3,030
Total	3	4,800	16	11,568	19	16,368
Nevada:						
Walker River	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	1,200
Western Shoshone	[1] 1	562	[1] 1	338	2	900
Total	2	1,762	1	338	3	2,100
Oregon:						
Klamath	1	2,000	[3] 5	4,780	6	6,780
Warm Springs	1	129	1	69	[1] 2	198
Total	2	2,129	6	4,849	8	6,978
Utah: Uintah	1	2,000	[4] 12	10,112	13	12,112
Washington: Yakima	1	2,100	[4] 22	21,119	23	23,219
Wyoming: Wind River	1	2,100	[4] 13	10,960	14	13,060
Grand total	25	44,341	152	146,969	177	191,310
Field allotment service.						
Special allotting agents	.....	.....	11	32,142	11	32,142
Appraising commissioners	.....	.....	7	25,564	7	25,564
Competency commissioners	.....	.....	2	4,000	2	4,000
Surveyors, etc., at large	.....	.....	16	16,507	16	16,507
Arizona: Colorado River	1	1,080	3	1,350	[1] 4	2,430
Idaho: Fort Hall	1	1,440	4	1,490	[1] 5	2,930
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	1	1,000	[1] 2	990	3	1,990

[1] All temporary positions.
[2] 18 were temporary positions.
[3] 1 temporary position.
[4] 5 were temporary positions.

TABLE 60.—*Miscellaneous field employees*—Continued.

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field allotment service—Continued.						
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River	1	$2,160	.....	.....	1	$2,160
Pine Ridge	1	2,160	4	$3,420	5	5,580
Total	2	4,320	4	3,420	6	7,740
Washington:						
Colville	(1)	.....	18	20,640	18	20,640
Yakima	1	1,080	3	3,360	4	4,440
Total	1	1,080	21	24,000	22	25,080
Grand total	6	8,920	70	109,463	76	118,383
Warehouses.						
Chicago	1	2,200	[2] 30	18,520	31	20,720
New York	([3])	.....	[4] 9	8,225	9	8,225
Omaha	1	2,000	[4] 4	3,260	5	5,260
St. Louis	1	2,000	[4] 5	4,160	6	6,160
San Francisco	1	2,000	4	4,520	5	6,520
Total	4	8,200	52	38,685	56	46,885

[1] Special allotting agent in charge.
[2] 20 were temporary positions for six months.
[3] Clerk in charge.
[4] 1 temporary position.

TABLE 61.—*Recapitulation of all Indian-Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salary.
School	2,796	$1,864,254
Agency	2,250	1,454,279
Field irrigation and supervising force	116	184,052
Irrigation service	177	191,310
Allotment service	76	118,383
Warehouses	56	46,885
Indian Office employees exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner	[1] 222	284,559
Grand total	5,693	4,143,722

[1] The number of employees in Table 1 includes 15 field employees detailed to the Washington office.

TABLE 62.—*Statements of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, with unexpended balances.*

Titles of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1913.	Disbursements for 1913.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians		$2,000.00	$118.39	$1,881.61
Expenses of Indian Commissioners		4,000.00	3,204.47	795.53
General expenses, Indian Service		125,000.00	104,717.08	20,282.92
Indian schools, support		1,420,000.00	1,324,490.51	95,509.49
Indian school and agency buildings		480,000.00	305,368.72	174,631.28
Indian school, transportation		82,000.00	70,116.02	11,883.98
Industrial work and care of timber		400,000.00	354,278.30	45,721.70
Irrigation, Indian reservations	$90,816.06	335,700.00	301,447.38	125,068.68
Judgments, Indian depredation claims	98,945.44	75,869.00	77,364.00	97,450.44
Pay of Indian police		200,000.00	184,779.02	15,220.98
Pay of interpreters		1,200.00	525.94	674.06
Pay of judges, Indian courts		10,000.00	8,883.05	1,116.95
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies		285,000.00	258,727.08	26,272.92
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians		90,000.00	76,531.73	13,468.27
Sanitary investigations among Indians		10,000.00	5,129.27	4,870.73
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians		75,000.00	68,886.58	6,113.42
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable)	42,945.51	250,000.00	209,979.03	82,966.48
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service		9,000.00	5,809.95	3,190.05
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaw, Oklahoma	17,769.69	10,520.00	17,769.69	10,520.00
Crow, Montana	10,733.50	6,000.00	6,197.43	10,536.07
Pawnee, Oklahoma	7,005.41	30,000.00	29,291.00	7,714.41
Seneca of New York	2,671.89	6,000.00	5,995.87	2,676.02
Six Nations of New York	101.07	4,500.00	3,696.02	905.05
Support of—				
Bannock, employees, Idaho		5,000.00	4,895.33	104.67
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma		35,000.00	32,389.02	2,610.98
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,614.28	385.72
Chippewa of the Mississippi, Minnesota		4,000.00	3,948.89	51.11
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota		11,000.00	10,753.78	246.22
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho		3,000.00	2,532.20	467.80
Confederated Bands of Ute—				
Employees, etc., Utah		23,740.00	22,601.51	1,138.49
Subsistence, Utah		30,000.00	23,007.96	6,992.04
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington		7,000.00	6,105.62	894.38
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico		330,000.00	298,673.88	31,326.12
California		57,000.00	47,349.21	9,650.79
Nevada		18,500.00	15,288.96	3,211.04
Support of Indians of—				
Colville and Puyallup agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash		13,000.00	12,421.73	578.27
Flathead Agency, Mont		9,000.00	7,268.32	1,731.68
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont		20,000.00	18,163.89	1,836.11
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak		15,000.00	12,350.54	2,649.46
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho		30,000.00	29,133.86	866.14
Fort Peck Agency, Mont		35,000.00	31,008.99	3,991.01
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg		4,000.00	3,759.64	240.36
Klamath Agency, Oreg		6,000.00	5,831.73	168.27
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg		4,000.00	3,520.85	479.15
Support of—				
Kansa Indians, Oklahoma		1,500.00	1,175.00	325.00
Kickapoo, Oklahoma		2,000.00	1,953.91	46.09
Makah, Washington		2,000.00	1,504.64	495.36
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho, Montana		85,000.00	76,664.14	5,335.86
Pawnee, employees, etc., Oklahoma		6,600.00	6,421.18	178.82
Pawnee, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma		500.00	6.87	493.13
Pawnee, schools, Oklahoma		10,000.00	8,643.04	1,356.96
Poncas, Oklahoma		8,000.00	6,379.61	1,620.39
Potawatomi, Wisconsin		7,000.00	5,063.46	1,936.54
Quapaw, education, Oklahoma		1,000.00	896.48	103.52
Quapaw, employees, etc., Oklahoma		500.00	363.69	136.31
Quinaielt and Quileutes, Washington		1,000.00	715.79	284.21
Sac and Fox of the Missouri, Kansas		200.00		200.00
Seminole in Florida		9,846.00	1,348.09	8,497.91
Shoshoni, employees, etc., Wyoming		6,000.00	5,234.15	765.85
Shoshoni in Wyoming		12,000.00	11,718.18	281.82
Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota		5,000.00	4,837.69	162.31

TABLE 62.—*Statements of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Titles of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1913.	Disbursements for 1913.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
Support of—Continued.				
Sioux of different tribes—				
Employees, etc		$100,000.00	$94,557.01	$5,442.99
Subsistence and civilization, South Dakota		350,000.00	265,369.52	84,630.48
Sioux, Yankton tribe, South Dakota		14,000.00	12,969.23	1,030.77
Spokan, Washington		1,000.00		1,000.00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, Oregon		3,000.00	2,581.15	418.85
Wichita and affiliated bands, Oklahoma		5,000.00	3,644.91	1,355.09
Yakima and other Indians, Washington		3,000.00	2,454.71	545.29
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex		56,900.00	55,559.83	1,340.17
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings	$24,949.34	10,000.00	34,898.93	50.41
Bismarck, N. Dak		22,700.00	15,341.05	7,358.95
Carlisle, Pa		152,000.00	145,709.68	6,290.32
Carlisle, Pa., heating plant		8,769.86	8,769.86	
Carson City, Nev		56,100.00	50,516.00	5,584.00
Cherokee, N. C		32,000.00	25,485.69	6,514.31
Cherokee, N. C., buildings	6,938.50	6,000.00	2,097.62	10,840.88
Chilocco, Okla		90,500.00	85,171.07	5,328.93
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		300,000.00	296,368.47	3,631.53
Flandreau, S. Dak		66,500.00	60,642.40	5,857.60
Flandreau, S. Dak., buildings		8,000.00	6,588.21	1,411.79
Fort Mojave, Ariz		38,400.00	33,950.59	4,449.41
Fort Totten, N. Dak		74,500.00	65,120.21	9,379.79
Genoa, Nebr		58,100.00	53,912.61	4,187.39
Genoa, Nebr., buildings	38,877.88	10,000.00	606.88	48,271.00
Hampton, Va		1,690.85	1,690.85	
Hayward, Wis		39,170.00	33,041.35	6,128.65
Hayward, Wis., buildings		18,000.00		18,000.00
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans		17,860.00	14,715.50	3,144.50
Lawrence, Kans		138,750.00	133,579.67	5,170.33
Mount Pleasant, Mich		61,275.00	55,879.21	5,395.79
Mount Pleasant, Mich., claim of John E. Meyer		116.37	116.37	
Phoenix, Ariz		128,400.00	119,010.51	9,389.49
Pierre, S. Dak		39,000.00	37,364.58	1,635.42
Pierre, S. Dak., irrigation system		4,000.00	2,815.38	1,184.62
Pipestone, Minn		46,175.00	43,320.41	2,854.59
Rapid City, S. Dak		57,500.00	55,081.12	2,418.88
Rapid City, S. Dak., heating plant	7,056.93	5,352.07	12,409.00	
Riverside, Cal		104,350.00	100,856.74	3,493.26
Salem, Oreg		111,000.00	106,346.48	4,653.52
Salem, Oreg., buildings	15,000.00	6,000.00	13,875.68	7,124.32
Santa Fe, N. Mex		58,500.00	55,999.62	2,500.38
Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming		35,025.00	30,888.66	4,136.34
Tacoma, Wash		50,000.00	47,852.73	2,147.27
Tomah, Wis		52,950.00	47,060.54	5,889.46
Truxton Canyon, Ariz		22,200.00	18,768.81	3,431.19
Wahpeton, N. Dak		33,500.00	32,540.49	959.51
Wahpeton, N. Dak., buildings	52,097.27	12,500.00	43,388.98	21,208.29
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		200,000.00	199,651.86	348.14
Appraisement and sale of improvements on coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma (reimbursable)		5,000.00	1,857.10	3,142.90
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak		30,000.00	22,529.80	7,470.20
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak., buildings		15,000.00		15,000.00
Bridge across the Colorado River, Yuma Reservation, Cal. and Ariz		1,000.00		1,000.00
Bridge across the Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg		15,000.00	27.14	14,972.86
Bridge across the San Juan River, at Shiprock, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex		1,000.00	75.00	925.00
Bridge on Old Red Lake Agency Road across Clearwater River, Minn	1,000.00	700.00		1,700.00
Bridges, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz		1,000.00	344.66	655.34
Buildings, etc., Flathead Agency, Mont. (reimbursable)		40,000.00	3,000.00	37,000.00
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Dike, Fort Mojave Reservation, Ariz		25,000.00	24,059.56	940.44

TABLE 62.—*Statements of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Titles of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1913.	Disbursements for 1913.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Education, Sioux Nation, S. Dak	$61,228.62	$200,000.00	$167,772.53	$93,456.09
Granada irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz.		35,000.00	12,219.84	22,780.16
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses—treaty of June 22, 1855		38,035.00	38,035.00	
Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, Cal. and Ariz. (reimbursable)		52,362.62	52,362.62	
Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)	500.00	35,000.00	33,764.36	1,735.64
Irrigation, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable)	48,915.64	15,000.00	42,145.20	21,770.44
Irrigation, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.		15,000.00	14,791.53	208.47
Irrigation system, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	152,485.60	100,000.00	180,650.67	71,834.93
Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	146,413.70	200,000.00	194,122.67	152,291.03
Irrigation system, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	106.10	100,000.00	20,333.67	79,772.43
Irrigation system, Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	131.77	15,022.45	15,154.22	
Irrigation system, Papago Reservation, Ariz.		5,000.00	4,928.37	71.63
Irrigation, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable)	77,529.81	75,000.00	34,523.67	118,006.14
Irrigation system, Wind River (diminished) Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)	13,365.02	50,000.00	27,855.16	35,509.86
Irrigation, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)	882.79	15,000.00	15,062.34	820.45
Line riders, northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,440.00	60.00
Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho		20,000.00	9,441.85	10,558.15
Pay of employees:				
Fort Lapwai Agency, Idaho		2,200.00	1,986.10	213.90
Mackinac Agency, Mich.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
New York Agency, N. Y.		2,250.00	2,250.00	
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa		1,080.00	1,080.00	
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.		2,060.00	2,060.00	
Seneca Agency, Okla.		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Shawnee Agency, Okla.		900.00	900.00	
Pay of Indian agent, Utah		1,800.00		1,800.00
Pay of physician, Shivwits School, Utah		500.00	499.99	.01
Payment of drainage assessments, Indian lands, Oklahoma (reimbursable)		40,000.00	21,793.41	18,206.59
Payment to—				
N. D. Brayton, physician, Pima Reservation, Ariz.		726.67	726.67	
Confederate Bands of Utes (reimbursable)		100,000.00	99,957.65	42.35
Clarence J. Stacy, supervisor of ditches, Pima Reservation, Ariz.		660.00	660.00	
Tillamooks and other Indians of Oregon		66,000.00		66,000.00
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes		15,000.00	13,910.04	1,089.96
Reimbursement of Peter Moctelmy, a Coeur d'Alene Indian, Idaho		500.00	500.00	
Relief of Indians in Utah		10,000.00	6,267.06	3,732.94
Relief of Kickapoos in Mexico		15,000.00	15,000.00	
Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.		200,000.00	26,748.25	173,251.75
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)		10,000.00	478.47	9,521.53
Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable)		25,000.00	24,525.36	474.64
Sale of unallotted lands, Omaha Reservation, Nebr. (reimbursable)		3,000.00		3,000.00
Sawmill, etc., Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		20,000.00	7,731.25	12,268.75
Surveying Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.		5,000.00	4,952.84	47.16
Water supply, Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona		5,000.00	4,876.42	123.58
Total	918,467.54	9,084,755.89	7,844,323.28	2,158,900.15

TABLE 63.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guarantees for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622, Revised Statutes.]

On hand July 1, 1912		$13,110.10
Receipts:		
July, 1912	$81.60	
August, 1912	1.50	
September, 1912	8,127.20	
October, 1912	5,004.10	
November, 1912	9,848.41	
December, 1912	3,664.85	
January, 1913	362.44	
February, 1913	116.02	
March, 1913	1,241.18	
April, 1913	703.16	
May, 1913	31.45	
June, 1913	355.09	
		29,537.00
Total on hand and received		42,647.10
Disbursed and deposited during year:		
July, 1912	8,071.10	
August, 1912	3.10	
September, 1912	5,001.60	
October, 1912	7.50	
November, 1912	11.35	
December, 1912	76.60	
January, 1913	32.10	
February, 1913	124.90	
March, 1913	5,137.75	
April, 1913	55.17	
May, 1913	1,640.40	
June, 1913	345.54	
		20,507.11
Balance June 30, 1913		22,139.99

TABLE 64.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Servic for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1912.	Received during fiscal year 1913.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1913.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.
General provisions	$281,531.58	$1,962,329.74	$2,243,861.32	$1,688,253.80	$555,607.52
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	496,860.90	860,263.89	1,357,124.79	856,961.03	500,163.76
Supports (gratuities)	137,381.98	777,846.00	915,227.98	765,583.40	149,644.58
Schools and school buildings	948,084.65	4,215,595.61	5,163,680.26	4,277,380.54	886,299.72
Trust funds and interest	38,828,773.67	9,683,700.10	48,512,473.77	8,434,327.41	40,078,146.36
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	2,568,675.65	4,489,248.60	7,057,924.25	[1] 3,373,552.23	[2] 3,684,372.02
Miscellaneous	8,768,560.56	4,301,390.33	13,069,950.89	7,434,017.75	[3] 5,635,933.14
Total	52,029,868.99	26,290,374.27	78,320,243.26	[4] 26,830,076.16	51,490,167.10

[1] The $3,373,552.23 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes $1,509,158 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058–70).

[2] Includes $1,959,308.12 balance of proceeds of sale of unallotted lands of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

[3] Includes proceeds of sale of Indian lands (other than Five Civilized Tribes), $4,209,315.35; irrigation funds, $521,560.23; surveying and allotting Indian reservations, $89,088.20, and other miscellaneous funds, $815,969.36.

[4] The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1913 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, amounts placed in Oklahoma banks (see note 1), transfers, and disbursements on account of obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1913 and former years.

TABLE 65.—*Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.*

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Volume.	Statutes at Large. Page.	On hand July 1, 1912.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1913.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 27, 1908	35	49	$2,898,542.61	$77,571.23	$24,710.66	$2,951,403.18
	June 5, 1906	34	213				
	June 28, 1906	34	550				
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 17, 1910	36	533	69,800.64	33,672.07	.....	103,472.71
Chippewa in Minnesota fund [1]	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	4,382,924.96	805,861.39	193,347.53	4,995,438.82
	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17				
	June 27, 1902	32	400				
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908	35	460	446,820.70	233,495.99	2,897.40	677,419.29
	June 23, 1910	36	602				
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	262,139.12	127,335.48	2,558.03	386,916.57
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	36	458	173,532.09	105,349.49	61,343.90	217,537.68
Kansas consolidated fund	July 1, 1902	32	638	138,866.27	.....	11,908.66	126,957.61
Omaha fund	June 10, 1872	17	391	14,448.69	1,356.06	.....	15,804.75
	Aug. 7, 1882	22	341				
Osage fund	June 15, 1870	16	362	8,397,311.54	1,534.58	1,701,123.26	6,697,722.86
	May 19, 1872	17	90				
	June 16, 1880	21	292				
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	36	443	111,941.38	2,667.84	17,243.94	97,365.28
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	179,840.38	.....	54,541.21	125,299.17
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 30, 1910	36	451	174,745.15	29,428.61	8.38	204,165.38
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	847.09	1,418.71	1,566.11	699.69
	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1006				
Shoshoni and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	6,151.83	410.00	40.00	6,521.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908	35	460	265,947.82	144,497.87	209,884.74	200,560.95
Umatilla general fund	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	229,123.21	12,138.70	47,561.32	193,700.59
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,454,240.42	62,491.23	.....	3,516,731.65
Fulfilling treaties with—							
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band	Apr. 21, 1904	33	194	18,555.00	.....	16,745.00	1,810.00
Cherokee, proceeds of land	Feb. 28, 1877	19	265	.....	80.00	.....	80.00
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	92,097.31	.....	10,635.92	81,461.39
Payment for lands in Standing Rock Reservation granted to North Dakota and South Dakota	Feb. 14, 1913	.....	.....	.....	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00
Proceeds of—							
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands	May 29, 1908	35	447	9,850.33	.....	9,850.33	.....
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	do	35	463	185,703.05	.....	47,974.33	137,728.72
Colville Reservation, Wash.	July 1, 1892	27	63	213,590.19	6,807.94	33,091.63	187,306.50
	July 1, 1898	30	593				
Crow ceded lands, Montana	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	502,376.73	378,721.85	225,848.54	655,250.04

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	do	33	319	45,943.03	9,413.50	30,210.52	25,146.01
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	5,327.76		355.50	4,972.26
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	38,204.19	127,833.63	110,476.74	55,561.08
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	May 30, 1908	35	564		720.00	320.00	400.00
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	2,076.61	2,299.87	1,358.68	3,017.80
Klamath River Reservation, Cal.	June 17, 1892	27	52	25,538.46	34.39		25,572.85
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	62,104.17	1,590.76	10.08	63,684.85
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	1,179,954.45	311,924.73	413,504.11	1,078,375.07
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230				
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904	32	50	553,130.74	49,443.08	86,873.33	515,700.49
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888		366,593.26	58,423.85	308,169.41
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	137,946.64	4,236.51	29.87	142,153.28
Spokane Reservation, Wash.	May 29, 1908	35	458	15,362.68	4,624.60		19,987.28
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909		14,308.41		14,308.41
Surplus Puyallup school lands.	June 21, 1906	34	377	12,901.65	9,288.44	13,901.08	8,289.01
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	3,439.32	211.67		3,650.99
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	46,922.97	7,211.00	499.05	53,634.92
Uintah and White River Ute lands.	May 27, 1902	32	263	10,628.73	285,081.31	213,271.57	82,438.47
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069				
Wichita ceded lands.	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	56,575.40	2,157.39	28,075.00	30,657.79
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	2,455.57	58,389.18	53,834.88	7,009.87
Indian money, proceeds of labor—							
Cherokee, unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	26,130.07	34,455.07	43,300.00	17,285.14
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, Oklahoma.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590		10.40	10.40	
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw, unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	39,331.95	613,153.12	345,343.21	307,141.86
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw, unallotted lands.	do	34	143	217,949.19	1,839,455.83	462,931.83	1,594,472.74
		36	1070				
Choctaw, town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	19,873.48	20,867.65	17,842.51	22,898.62
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek, town lots	do	22	590	454,452.41	102.30	453,183.18	1,371.53
		24	463				
Creek, unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	26,597.48	136,003.34	122,001.00	40,599.82
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Grande Ronde Indians.	Apr. 28, 1904	33	569	10,268.68	475.00	452.00	10,291.68
Seminole unallotted lands.	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070	1,056.12	11,646.44	10,300.00	2,402.56
	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143				
Total.				25,223,568.26	6,116,369.47	5,139,389.28	26,200,548.45

[1] Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

TABLE 66.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1913.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600; art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, pp. 213, 235.	$9,600
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, pp. 212, 236, 614	920
Coeur d'Alene	Employees	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	26, p. 1029	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi	For schools, during the pleasure of the President	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867	16, p. 720	4,000
Crow	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10	15, p. 652	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated	19, p. 256; 15, p. 658	85,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	11, p. 729	30,000
Do	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers	do	do	10,000
Do	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, $500	do	500
Do	Pay of physician	Estimated	do	5,400
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smithshop during the pleasure of the President.	do	11, p. 730	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri	For support of school	$1,000 for education; $500 for smith, etc	7, p. 425	1,500
Seneca of New York	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861	12, p. 1172	200
Shoshoni and Bannock:		Feb. 19, 1831	4, p. 442	6,000
Shoshoni	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	15, p. 676	5,000
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	do	1,000
Bannock	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	do	5,000
Six Nations of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794	7, p. 46	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated; art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868	15, p. 638	1,600
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated; art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868	do	10,400
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	Estimated; act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and June 30, 1913.	19, p. 256; 25, p. 894	400,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	27, p. 139	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop..	Estimated; art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 621.....	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	Estimated; art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 622.....	8,520
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	.....do.....	30,000
Total.....				630,560

TABLE 67.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913.*

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Volume.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	June 6, 1900 Mar. 3, 1901	31 31	678 1062	$965,514.93	$48,275.75
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906 Mar. 27, 1908	34 34 35	213 550 49	2,951,403.18	118,056.13
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896	29	354	256,259.50	10,250.38
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	194,331.80	9,716.59
Cherokee orphan fund	....do....	21	70	32,851.38	1,642.51
Cherokee school fund	....do....	21	70	270,530.41	13,526.52
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1024	593,119.07	29,655.95
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 17, 1910	36	533	103,472.71	3,104.18
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 June 23, 1910	35 36	460 602	677,419.29	20,322.58
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	214,255.15	10,712.76
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902 May 29, 1908	25 29 32 35	642 17 400 455	4,995,438.82	249,771.94
Choctaw orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	39,710.69	1,985.53
Choctaw school fund	....do....	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw 3 per cent fund	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1027	334,154.94	10,024.65
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	386,916.57	11,607.50
Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,516,731.65	140,669.27
Creek general fund	Apr. 1, 1880 May 27, 1902	21 32	70 249	2,472,946.15	123,647.31
Crow 4 per cent fund	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	100,000.00	4,000.00
Crow 4 per cent hospital fund	....do....	33	352	50,000.00	2,000.00
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	28,850.44	1,154.02
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 6, 1900	31	672	2,504.78	100.19
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	36	458	217,537.68	6,526.13
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	170.81	8.54
Kansas consolidated fund [1]	July 1, 1902	32	638	126,957.61	6,347.88
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	89,115.65	4,455.78
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	29	328	3,397.57	169.88
Klamath fund	June 21, 1906	34	367	127,035.12	6,351.76
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	645.84	32.29
Menominee fund	....do....	21	70	153,039.38	7,651.97
Menominee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	1,737,550.67	86,877.53
Nez Perces of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	2,854.88	142.74
North Carolina Cherokee, payment to	Aug. 15, 1876	19	197	14,790.96	739.55
Omaha fund	June 10, 1872 Aug. 7, 1882	17 22	391 341	15,804.75	790.24
Osage fund [1]	July 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	16 17 21 26	362 90 292 344	6,697,722.86	334,886.14
Oto and Missouri fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	348,955.97	17,447.80
Pawnee fund	Apr. 10, 1876 Apr. 22, 1890	19 26	28 60	224,126.88	11,206.34
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	36	442	97,365.28	2,920.96
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	66,125.12	3,306.25
Potawatomi education fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	40,063.14	2,003.16
Potawatomi general fund	....do....	21	70	46,085.41	2,304.27
Potawatomi mills fund	....do....	21	70	9,030.17	451.51
Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin fund	Apr. 4, 1910	36	289	180,758.00	9,037.90
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	125,299.17	5,011.97
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	1,000,000.00	30,000.00
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 30, 1910	36	451	204,165.38	6,124.96
Round Valley general fund [2]	Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	26 26	658 1006	699.69	.....
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896	29	331	10,334.96	516.75
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Feb. 13, 1891	26	749	16,200.35	810.02
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Iowa	Mar. 3, 1904 Apr. 4, 1910	35 36	803 289	386,878.20	19,343.91
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma	....do....	35 36	803 289	497,036.02	24,851.80
Seminole general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	1,000,000.00	50,000.00

[1] The "Osage fund" and "Kansas consolidated fund" have been segregated and are carried on the books of the Indian Office to the credit of individual members of the tribes.

[2] The "Round Valley general fund" will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved Oct. 1, 1890 (20 Stat. L., 658), and of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1006).

TABLE 67.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913*—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Volume.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
Seminole school fund	July 1, 1898	30	568	$500.000.00	$25,000.00
Seminole of Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1909	35	806	528,770.00	26,438.50
Seneca, Tonawanda Band, fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	48,842.60	2,442.13
Seneca and Shawnee fund	do	21	70	1,565.31	78.26
Seneca of New York fund	Mar. 3, 1909	35	800	11,931.22	596.56
Shoshoni and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	6,521.83	326.09
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	13,948.76	697.44
Sioux funds:					
Cheyenne River	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	302,444.15	15,122.21
Crow Creek	do	25	895	148,262.64	7,413.13
Flandreau	do	25	895	36.33	1.82
Lower Brule	do	25	895	35,955.02	1,797.75
Pine Ridge	do	25	895	834,085.48	41,704.27
Ponca	do	25	895	458.00	22.90
Rosebud	do	25	895	689,030.56	34,451.53
Santee	do	25	895	122.85	6.14
Standing Rock	do	25	895	478,638.95	23,931.95
Tongue River	do	25	895	48,075.07	2,403.75
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1039	603,719.36	30,185.97
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908	35	463	200,560.95	6,016.83
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	71,522.30	3,576.11
Uinta and White River Ute fund	May 24, 1888	25	157	18,499.01	924.95
Umatilla general fund	Mar. 3, 1885	23	243	193,700.59	9,685.03
Umatilla school fund	Aug. 5, 1882	22	297	22,078.71	1,103.93
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	455,493.67	22,774.68
Winnebago fund, Nebraska	Mar. 3, 1909 July 1, 1912	35 37	798 187	344,932.19	17,246.61
Winnebago fund, Wisconsin	do	35 37	798 187	534,354.74	26,717.74
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	276,504.33	13,825.22
Total				38,045,686.30	1,767,506.92

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, IN INTEREST-BEARING TRIBAL FUNDS HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Tribe and fund.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund		$44,897.22
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	$52,860.57	
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund		17,650.00
Cherokee national fund		129,869.30
Cherokee orphan fund		329,970.00
Cherokee school fund		262,266.45
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund		111,394.86
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	33,672.07	
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	230,598.59	
Chickasaw national fund		6,367.03
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	612,513.86	
Choctaw 3 per cent fund		44,101.14
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	124,777.45	
Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund	3,516,731.65	
Crow fund		6,614.05
Crow 4 per cent fund	100,000.00	
Crow 4 per cent hospital fund	50,000.00	
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund		6,533.91
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund		3,940.94
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	44,005.59	
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund		397.87
Iowa fund		170.54
Kansas consolidated fund		11,908.66
Klamath fund		7,946.55
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa fund		38.35
Menominee log fund	1,369,742.55	
Menominee 4 per cent fund		1,079,079.40
North Carolina Cherokee, payment to	14,790.96	
Omaha fund	1,356.06	
Osage fund		1,699,588.68
Osage school fund		119,911.53
Pawnee fund		107,400.07
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund		14,576.10

TABLE 67.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913*—Continued.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, IN INTEREST-BEARING TRIBAL FUNDS HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ponca fund		$865.92
Potawatomi education fund		392.80
Potawatomi general fund		956.68
Potawatomi mills fund		88.52
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund		54,541.21
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	$29,420.23	
Round Valley general fund		147.40
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	7.05	
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund		1,891.11
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Iowa		2,688.06
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, Oklahoma		60,171.48
Seneca, Tonawanda Band, fund		5,886.63
Seneca of New York fund		1,741.86
Shoshoni and Bannock fund	370.00	
Siletz general fund		2,554.00
Sioux fund—		
Cheyenne River		24,837.06
Crow Creek		6,547.68
Flandreau		5.19
Lower Brule		2,267.30
Pine Ridge		51,895.78
Rosebud		651.35
Standing Rock		20,202.77
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund		65,386.87
Umatilla general fund		35,422.62
Umatilla school fund		5,760.72
Ute 5 per cent fund		4,167.55
Winnebago fund		879,286.93
Winnebago fund, Nebraska	344,932.19	
Winnebago fund, Wisconsin	534,354.74	
Yankton Sioux fund		15,334.40
Total	7,060,133.56	5,248,714.54
Net increase		1,811,419.02
	7,060,133.56	7,060,133.56

INTEREST-BEARING FUNDS BELONGING TO MINORS AND HELD IN TRUST JULY 1, 1913.

	Dat of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3 and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Devils Lake Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	327	$111.82	$3.35
Grande Ronde minors' fund	do	34	327	13,937.01	696.85
Iowa minors' fund	do	34	327	69,752.09	3,487.60
Kickapoo minors' fund	do	34	327	27,653.08	1,382.65
Omaha minors' fund	do	34	327	14,797.23	739.86
Otoe and Missouri minors' fund	do	34	327	99,248.02	4,962.40
Potawatomi minors' fund	do	34	327	61,699.08	3,084.95
Quapaw minors' 3 per cent fund	do	34	327	258.16	7.74
Red Lake Chippewa minors' 3 per cent fund	do	34	327	1,182.10	35.46
Rosebud Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund	do	34	327	65,460.35	1,963.81
Sac and Fox of the Missouri minors' fund	do	34	327	3,422.71	171.13
Sioux fund—					
Flandreau minors'	do	34	327	1,594.20	79.71
Ponca minors'	do	34	327	458.00	22.90
Santee minors'	do	34	327	2,825.57	141.28
Sisseton and Wahpeton minors' fund	do	34	327	7,198.91	359.94
Tonkawa minors' fund	do	34	327	4,075.64	203.78
Total				373,673.97	17,343.41

TABLE 67.—*Interest-bearing tribal funds held in trust by the Government July 1, 1913*—Continued.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, IN INTEREST-BEARING FUNDS BELONGING TO MINORS, AND HELD IN TRUST BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Tribe and fund.	Decrease.
Devil's Lake Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund	$7.55
Grande Ronde minors' fund	1,752.78
Iowa minors' fund	6,513.30
Kickapoo minors' fund	341.39
Omaha minors' fund	4,326.58
Otoe and Missouri minors' fund	6,203.54
Potawatomi minors' fund	2,788.68
Quapaw minors' 3 per cent fund	129.10
Red Lake Chippewa minors' 3 per cent fund	1,926.94
Rosebud Sioux minors' 3 per cent fund	17,447.80
Sioux fund—	
Flandreau minors'	159.42
Ponca minors'	229.00
Santee minors'	245.70
Sisseton and Wahpeton minors' fund	371.36
Total decrease	42,443.14

RECAPITULATION.

	Principal.	Annual interest.
Tribal interest-bearing funds	$38,045,686.30	$1,767,506.92
Minors' interest-bearing funds	373,673.97	17,343.41
Total	38,419,360.27	1,784,850.33

TABLE 68.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

Tribe or Indians.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land, including town lots.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche	$166,786.43				$77,571.23	$244,357.66
Arapaho in Wyoming		$32,725.00		$14,234.26		46,959.26
Bannocks, Wyoming		5,000.00				5,000.00
Blackfeet, Montana	10,919.87			7,436.37		18,356.24
Cherokee, Oklahoma	41,434.73			3,822.20	34,535.07	79,792.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	35,106.52		$35,000.00	740.40	33,682.47	104,529.39
Chickasaw, Oklahoma	10,790.18			67,106.34	613,153.12	691,049.64
Chippewa in Minnesota	222,425.76				[1] 805,861.39	1,028,287.15
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth)		4,000.00			211.67	4,211.67
Chippewa of Red Lake, Minn	74.30			72,454.60	49,443.08	121,971.98
Chippewa of Lake Superior			7,000.00	37,006.91		44,006.91
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band			11,000.00			11,000.00
Choctaw, Oklahoma	15,014.84	10,520.00		87,868.46	1,860,323.03	1,973,726.33
Coeur d'Alene	9,987.90	3,000.00			127,335.48	140,323.38
Colorado River Indians				4,926.94	7,211.00	12,137.94
Colville				4,469.26	6,807.94	11,277.20
Creek, Oklahoma	123,647.30			13,453.76	136,105.64	273,206.70
Crow, Montana	6,231.94	6,000.00		79,578.81	378,721.85	470,532.60
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington			7,000.00			7,000.00
Fort Hall Indians			30,000.00	434.50		30,434.50

[1] Proceeds of land and timber

TABLE 68.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Tribe or Indians.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land, including town lots.	Total.
Indians in—						
Arizona and New Mexico	.....	.....	$330,000.00	$44,965.31	.....	$374,965.31
California	.....	.....	57,000.00	59.88	.....	57,059.88
Nevada	.....	.....	18,500.00	7,094.59	.....	25,594.59
Indians of—						
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces	.....	.....	13,000.00	.....	.....	13,000.00
Flathead Reservation, Mont	.....	.....	9,000.00	4,343.71	$127,833.63	141,177.34
Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont	$91.30	.....	20,000.00	3,448.73	.....	23,540.03
Fort Berthold Reservation, Mont	6,582.43	.....	15,000.00	22,368.22	105,349.49	149,300.14
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	.....	.....	35,000.00	17,675.72	720.00	53,395.72
Fort Yuma Reservation, Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,299.87	2,299.87
Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg	773.30	.....	.....	.....	475.00	1,248.30
Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations, Oreg	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00
Klamath Reservation, Oreg	6,502.62	.....	6,000.00	9,751.55	.....	22,254.17
Klamath River Reservation, Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.39	34.39
San Carlos Reservation	.....	.....	.....	59,713.54	.....	59,713.54
Wind River Reservation, Wyo	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,389.18	58,389.18
Iowa	3,700.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700.73
Jicarilla, New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	23,970.49	.....	23,970.49
Kaibab	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	3.60
Kansa	6,636.62	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	8,136.62
Kickapoo	6,019.35	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	8,019.35
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa, Michigan	33.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.18
Makah	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Malki	.....	.....	.....	170.15	.....	170.15
Menominee	82,888.12	.....	.....	382,827.12	.....	465,715.24
Navajo	.....	.....	.....	1,327.11	.....	1,327.11
Nez Perce in Idaho	142.74	.....	.....	767.48	.....	910.12
North Carolina Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	115.93	.....	115.93
Northern Cheyenne	.....	$52,275.00	.....	.....	.....	52,275.00
Omaha	1,593.85	.....	.....	1,152.00	1,356.06	4,101.91
Osage	391,741.12	.....	.....	786,245.44	1,534.58	1,179,521.14
Otoe and Missouri	22,708.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,708.85
Pawnee	13,320.87	47,100.00	.....	.....	.....	60,420.87
Pima	.....	.....	.....	620.50	.....	620.50
Ponca in Oklahoma and Nebraska	3,341.33	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	11,341.33
Potawatomi, Kansas	7,979.92	.....	.....	.....	14,308.41	22,288.33
Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin	9,037.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,037.90
Potawatomi of Wisconsin	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	7,000.00
Puyallup	6,977.73	.....	.....	.....	9,288.44	16,266.17
Quapaw	11.38	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,511.38
Quinaielt and Quileute	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Round Valley Indians, California	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418.71	1,418.71
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Iowa	19,960.75	.....	.....	3,905.00	.....	23,865.75
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Oklahoma	27,362.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,362.77
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	171.14	200.00	.....	.....	.....	371.14
Seminole in Oklahoma	101,475.17	.....	.....	1,275.16	11,646.44	114,396.77
Seminole in Florida	.....	.....	9,846.00	.....	.....	9,846.00
Seneca and Shawnee	78.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.26
Seneca, Tonawanda Band, New York	2,569.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,569.35

TABLE 68.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913*—Continued.

Tribe or Indians.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land, including town lots.	Total.
Seneca of New York	$652.40	$6,000.00		$2,329.82		$8,982.22
Shoshoni and Bannock	318.95				$410.00	728.95
Shoshoni in Wyoming		6,000.00	$12,000.00	14,213.22		32,213.22
Siletz, Oregon	818.14					818.14
Sioux of—						
Different tribes		562,000.00	88,000.00		366,593.26	1,016,593.26
Cheyenne River	32,343.53			50,434.38	233,495.99	316,273.90
Crow Creek	8,976.08					8,976.08
Devils Lake	6.00		5,000.00		9,413.50	14,419.50
Flandreau	86.99					86.99
Lower Brule	1,850.94			6,381.89	1,590.76	9,823.59
Pine Ridge	46,600.53			5,337.62	2,667.84	54,605.99
Ponca, Nebraska	54.24					54.24
Rosebud	72,488.44			116.00	341,353.34	413,957.78
Santee	151.89					151.89
Standing Rock	32,658.33			30,240.88	324,497.87	387,397.08
Tongue River	2,403.76			19,294.79		21,698.55
Yankton Reservation	14,256.08		14,000.00			28,256.08
Sisseton and Wahpeton	30,557.96					30,557.96
Six Nations of New York		4,500.00				4,500.00
Spokane		1,000.00		91.00	4,624.60	5,715.60
Stockbridge	3,576.12					3,576.12
Tonkawa	203.78					203.78
Truxton Canyon Indians				13,693.00		13,693.00
Tule River Indians				1,757.98		1,757.98
Ute, Confederated Bands of	162,028.45	38,740.00	15,000.00		62,491.23	278,259.68
Ute, Uintah, etc	924.96			6,698.05	285,081.31	292,704.32
Ute, Southern				4,895.02	4,236.51	9,131.53
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes	11,541.38		3,000.00	51.50	12,138.70	26,731.58
Warm Springs Indians			4,000.00	2,765.74		6,765.74
Wichita and affiliated bands			5,000.00		2,157.39	7,157.39
Winnebago, Nebraska	18,855.89			54.75		18,910.64
Winnebago, Wisconsin	25,108.45					25,108.45
Yakima and other tribes, Washington			3,000.00	16,907.33		19,907.33
Total	1,830,583.84	780,560.00	777,846.00	1,940,596.91	6,116,369.47	11,445,956.22

COMPARISON.

Total, 1912	$1,740,296.27	$594,560.00	$969,000.00	$1,694,081.95	$4,475,489.24	$9,473,427.46
Total, 1911	1,911,909.28	1,177,566.45	707,145.39	2,051,015.21	6,010,642.17	11,858,278.50
Total, 1900	1,387,349.37	270,648.82	712,625.00	797,209.92		5,599,833.11
Total, 1898	1,419,213.25	3,114,207.70	738,525.00	304,942.55		5,576,888.50

TABLE 69.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	5	$1,130.15	$5,650.79
Kansas: Potawatomi	Potawatomi	4	263.03	1,052.14
New York: New York	Tonawanda (Seneca)	26	186.23	4,843.18
North Dakota: Standing Rock	Sioux	125	173.22	21,653.40
Nebraska: Santee	Poncas	12	79.90	958.86
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	Cheyenne and Arapaho	81	368.12	29,408.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	166		61,329.26
Red Moon	do	9		3,283.76
Seger	do	56		20,834.59
Kiowa	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche	[1] 127	394.14	50,056.14
		[2] 1	943.91	943.91
Osage	Osage	546	3,244.64	1,771,577.10
Pawnee	Pawnee	161	617.95	99,490.98
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	53	1,174.24	62,234.85
Total		1,200		2,099,158.71
Oregon:				
Klamath	Klamath	27	277.77	7,499.99
Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc	180	297.87	53,612.09
Total		207		61,112.08
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Sioux	182	142.35	25,808.68
Crow Creek	do	39	192.11	7,492.34
Lower Brule	do	15	182.57	2,738.55
Pine Ridge	Oglala-Sioux	394	134.20	52,874.80
Yankton	Sioux	48	263.55	12,650.53
Do	do	326	5.98	1,951.39
Rosebud	do	6	140.48	842.88
Total		1,010		104,359.17
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	Utes	17	245.15	4,167.55
Grand total		2,606		2,302,955.88

[1] Five per cent. [2] Four per cent.

TABLE 70.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks.*[1]

Tribes.	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Total Mar. 3, 1911, to June 30, 1913.	Principal and interest, fiscal year 1913.
Choctaw	$2,204,949.00	$119,659.21	$2,324,608.21	$567,439.24
Chickasaw	927,990.45	39,482.68	967,473.13	365,803.13
Cherokee	266,628.70	16,585.27	283,213.97	33,965.85
Creek	1,047,350.00	41,851.40	1,089,201.40	611,309.23
Seminole	27,271.30	1,372.93	28,644.23	11,254.55
Total	4,474,189.45	218,951.49	4,693,140.94	1,589,772.00

[1] The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058–1070), in 213 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 71.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
Chicago warehouse	113,091	32,890,082	$610,732.60	3	483	$165.90
New York warehouse	6,596	514,808	200,655.89	5	51	186.85
Omaha warehouse	55,320	6,171,223	220,188.69	6	179	162.75
St. Louis warehouse	48,751	16,783,631	290,970.73	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco warehouse	21,929	1,816,129	66,103.22	.....	.....	.....
Total	245,687	58,175,873	1,388,651.13	14	713	515.50

	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		Pounds.				
Chicago warehouse	1,988	3,771	$3,394.25	92	2,418	2,510
New York warehouse	1,028	2,666	2,786.33	316	83	399
Omaha warehouse	90	210	153.33	238	566	804
St. Louis warehouse	297	446	392.82	568	610	1,178
San Francisco warehouse	.....	.....	.....	31	180	211
Total	3,403	7,093	6,726.73	1,245	3,857	5,102

Total number of shipments	249,104
Total weight	58,183,679
Total value	$1,395,893.36

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1914

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1914

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 21, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighty-third annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In the beginning of my report of last year, written within a few months after assuming the duties of my office, I set out some of the more important problems confronting the Indian Service. In view of the magnitude of these problems and the fact that many of them yet remain at least partially unsolved, I deem it of sufficient interest to quote from last year's report the following:

1. It is estimated that under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855) there are now pending at the various agencies throughout the Indian country, awaiting the determination of the heirs, about 40,000 heirship cases, which represent inherited lands valued at approximately $60,000,000. There are pending in this office about 1,500 heirship cases on which final action has not been taken.

A large appropriation is needed in order to enable the office to bring this work up to date. When the heirs are determined the inherited lands will be available for sale and the proceeds can be used to improve the allotments of the heirs. Expediting the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees is one of the urgent necessities of the Indian Service.

2. The allotting of lands to individual Indians has been continued ever since the enactment of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It is estimated that there have been allotted to 180,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres and there remain to be allotted about 39,000,000 acres. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians. There has been expended for allotment work heretofore completed about $4,500,000, and it is believed that it will require at least $3,000,000 to complete the allotment work.

* * * * * * *

3. The timber holdings of the Indians have stumpage value of more than $80,000,000. Approximately one-seventh of this value is in timber upon allotted lands. The greater part of the unallotted timber is upon nonagricultural lands in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. The timber cover on these tribal lands bears a very direct relation to the regulation of a water supply for lands both within and outside of Indian reservations. Even where it is

not essential that the forest cover be maintained on tribal lands for water conservation purposes, it is frequently advisable that the forest be perpetuated as a source of fuel and lumber supply.

One of the difficult problems which confront the Indian Service is the administration of these timber lands so as to derive a sustained revenue adequate to provide for the needs of the Indians as agricultural development takes place within the Indian reservations and yet not affect unfavorably the future needs both as regard the timber and water supply. The solution of this problem will require sound business foresight, enlightened by the scientific principles which form the basis of the practice of both forestry and irrigation.

* * * * * * *

4. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has provided since 1876 approximately $80,000,000 for schools among the Indians, there are to-day about 10,000 Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the Southwest and more particularly among the Navajo and Papago Indians. There are also about 7,500 defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whom no adequate facilities are available for their care and training.

The present available appropriations for Indian schools provide for 223 Indian day schools situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes, 76 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as nonreservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective Indian children unprovided for. Efforts will be made to procure increased appropriations for Indian school work so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities. All Government schools for Indians are largely industrial.

5. I find that the health conditions among the Indians are deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of this bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis. Available Indian hospital facilities for all these patients, adults and children, will not exceed 300 beds. During the last fiscal year 1,905 Indians were reported as having died from tuberculosis. This is probably not more than 75 per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Of the whole number of deaths reported from the various Indian reservations, 32 per cent were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent due to the same disease occurring in the registration area of the United States. The death rate among Indians is 32.24 per thousand, while the Census Bureau gives 16 per thousand in the registration area of the United States.

It is also estimated that there are more than 60,000 Indians in the United States who are suffering from trachoma. This eye disease is considered so serious as to cause the exclusion from this country of all immigrants who are thus afflicted. It will be remembered that the Indians are living among a very large white population, which is an added reason for taking every precaution to check and control this disease. Additional appropriations are needed to construct and equip hospitals to be located on Indian reservations and to check and control disease among Indians and to improve their health conditions generally.

6. The housing conditions of the Indians throughout the country is one of the important subjects which demand immediate consideration. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees, or wickiups—a large number of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions. There are thousands of other Indian families who live in one and two room shacks or cabins, under

sanitary conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of the most dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis and trachoma.

* * * * * * *

7. The Indian water-right situation on a large number of reservations is such as to demand most serious consideration. Unfortunately, legislation has been enacted by Congress which makes beneficial use of water on Indian lands within certain reservations necessary, if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. Congress has provided appropriations for constructing expensive irrigation projects on several reservations, reimbursable out of Indian funds, and the Indians are required to make beneficial use of the water on said reservations within a limited time. If this is not done they will be in danger of losing their water rights and forfeiting the same to subsequent appropriators of the water. On a large number of the reservations agricultural lands are practically valueless without water. The Government holds the allotted lands in trust for the benefit of Indians for a period of 25 years, because of the fact that they are deemed incompetent to protect their property rights. It seems equally important to conserve the water rights of the Indians, at the same time encouraging them to make beneficial use of the water by farming their allotments. In this connection it should be remembered that the Indians, in a large number of cases, live far removed from railroad facilities, that they are handicapped by lack of adequate live stock and farming implements, and that they are living and working under conditions which would discourage even the most progressive white farmers who are well trained and accustomed to hard work on their farms. Legislation will probably be necessary in a number of cases to protect fully the water rights of the Indians.

I find also that Indian tribal funds have been used in construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, and that only a certain portion of the Indians have received any benefit from the irrigation systems. This is a question that will necessarily have to be worked out with great care, in order that the Indians who receive the benefits from irrigation projects shall be required to pay the cost of the same.

It is proposed to give the question of water rights of Indians very thorough and careful consideration, with the hope of fully protecting the rights of the wards of the Government.

* * * * * * *

9. The conditions existing in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with the probating and handling of the estates of minor Indians in the local State courts are such as to require prompt consideration. I consider it very important that an appropriation of at least $75,000 be procured in the next Indian appropriation act, so as to enable this office to employ probate attorneys to look after the interests of minor Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes and to meet properly the probate situation now existing in eastern Oklahoma.

If proper action is not promptly taken, it is only a question of time until a very large number of the Indians in eastern Oklahoma will be deprived of their property, with the result that they will become charges on the local community.

10. There is undoubtedly a larger field for the improvement of existing industrial conditions of the Indians than any other activity of the Indian Service.

* * * * * * *

Many able-bodied Indians who have valuable lands are wholly or partially without seeds, teams, implements, and other equipment to utilize properly such

lands. This is particularly true in several reservations where large sums of public or tribal funds have been used in constructing irrigation systems, and is in part the reason why such large areas of irrigable and other agricultural lands are not under cultivation.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, at the same time furnishing a profitable employment for the Indians as well as utilizing their valuable grazing lands. During the last year the Indians cultivated less than 600,000 acres of their vast area of agricultural lands.

During the fiscal year covered by this report there has been the greatest activity in pushing farming and other industrial activities on Indian reservations, in purchasing tribal herds for Indians in order to stock their reservations with cattle, in upbreeding the low grade of horses, sheep, and cattle belonging to the Indians, in suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, in protecting the Indians in their property rights—and particularly the Indian minors of Oklahoma—in bringing about cooperation among the employees of the Indian Service and coordinating and unifying their efforts in promoting the best interests of the Indians, in raising the standard of Indian schools and providing school facilities for Indian children heretofore without school advantages, in improving the deplorable health conditions of the Indians and providing hospitals for thousands of Indians suffering with trachoma and tuberculosis, in improving the purchasing system of the Indian Service, in procuring needed legislation for promoting the industrial advancement of the Indians, and in general endeavoring to place the Indian Service, which I found disorganized and discouraged, on a sound, economical, efficient business basis, working in harmony and with enthusiasm with a view of promoting the best interests of the Indians, who are the wards of the Government. The following pages cover in narrative and statistical form these various activities.

INDIAN VIEWPOINT.

No real understanding can be had in any work involving social service unless there is a clear comprehension of the viewpoint of those served. With that thought in mind I have endeavored in every way practicable, by personal interviews and by personal examination of correspondence with Indians when possible, to ascertain clearly their thoughts and ideas in connection with efforts being carried on for their benefit. I find this of extreme value, because oftentimes the Indian's objection to various plans made in his behalf may be based on minor consideration which can be eliminated easily to the satisfaction of the Indian and without seriously interfering with the successful outcome of the plans devised for his interests.

As the individualization of the tribal property takes place the Indians' interests in their personal belongings develop. In order

that I might definitely know the number of Indians visiting the city, a register has been established, and since February 7, 1914, over 94 Indians have called at the office. Probably a larger number of delegations than ever before have also visited Washington, and I have made it a practice in the case of every delegation and every individual Indian to understand reservation matters from the Indian's point of view and to give them the personal attention which is their right and their due.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The year has been especially marked by the large increase in the number of Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools throughout the United States. There are now more Indian pupils in these schools than there are in all the Indian schools under the control of the Government.

Except for the necessity of increasing school facilities for the Navajoes and Papagoes, the Indian school system is very close to the turning point as regards an increased enrollment of pupils. On the Cheyenne River Reservation the number of Indians in public schools during the last year increased 100 per cent over that of the year previous. From such reservations as Kiowa, White Earth, Omaha, and Santee, and among the Five Civilized Tribes, increases in attendance in the public schools are reported.

Several factors have contributed to this trend of affairs. I have encouraged the entrance into the public schools of Indian children, because it affords training of the greatest value, and furnishes an excellent opportunity to begin the cooperation of the Government with the State in the education of the Indian that must surely come and which will hasten the solution of the Indian problem. State authorities are more and more coming to a full realization of the necessity of an early assumption of their obligation with reference to Indian education. They appreciate the fact that the Indian is assuming his part in local affairs, and that an intelligent citizenship is essential to the welfare of the community. Indian parents themselves show a marked preference for this form of education. It permits their children to remain with them in their homes, the separation from which has been heretofore their chief objection to enrollment of their children in Government boarding schools. With his children in the public school, the advanced Indian who wishes to remain on his allotment is able to do so, and the backward Indian who is tempted to follow his children to the boarding school, living in camp near by, can be encouraged to remain on his allotment.

COOPERATION WITH STATE AUTHORITIES.

For the intermediate types, various forms of cooperation with the public schools have been employed in order to provide educational facilities for Indian children, the office having in mind not only the affording of educational opportunities, but also lending of aid only to the extent that it seemed necessary and in such manner that it could be withdrawn easily as soon as the Indian finds himself able to do without this assistance. In some cases the buildings and grounds of Government Indian schools have been turned over to the public-school authorities for use on condition that they enroll on equal terms with white children all Indian children of the district; in others the buildings are owned by the public-school authorities and a part of the teaching force employed by the Indian Office; in others, the schools are consolidated public-school districts, the Indian Office furnishing transportation for Indian children to and from school daily; at others, where a few white pupils attend a school largely made up of Indian pupils, the State authorities are allowed to supplement the salary of the teacher employed by the Indian Office. In order to effect enrollment in public schools of Indian children who reside outside the public-school district, tuition has been paid in accordance with the requirements governing the enrollment of all nonresident pupils.

PAYMENT OF TUITION.

Until recently the office paid tuition in order to procure the enrollment of Indian children in public schools where their parents were not taxpayers. It became necessary to modify this plan, however, for the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision of October 22, 1913, ruled that the Federal Government was not authorized to pay tuition of Indian children legally entitled to attend the State public schools. For example, in the State of California all children born therein are citizens of the State, and entitled to public-school facilities. A contract in which the Federal Government agreed to pay for their enrollment in the public schools would be illegal, lacking consideration, the State doing only what it was legally under obligation to do. In a Montana case it was held that if Indian parents paid taxes their children were entitled to public-school facilities and a contract for the payment of tuition would be void.

BENEFITS OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TRAINING.

The typical Indian reservation represents the most satisfactory condition in which to bring about the assimilation of the Indian race. After allotments have been made the Indians are encouraged to improve them; allotments soon become available for purchase, and white settlers begin building homes among those of the Indians.

Their numbers increase until they feel the necessity of organizing public-school districts. When this is done it is a very easy step for them to permit the attendance of the children of their Indian neighbors with whom they have been associated. The Indian is thus immediately led into the most vital social organization of a community, and the next step, which is easily taken, is for the Indian parent to participate in its management, and from this to participate in the affairs of the township and county.

This process of disintegration of the Indian reservations is a splendid example of the elimination of the Indian as a distinct problem, either for the Federal or the State governments. The most distinctive element aiding in this growth is the public school. In the acquiring of a practical knowledge of conversational English and in the opportunities that are there afforded the Indian to learn and appreciate the "better ways" of the white man the public schools are the trysting place in the winning of the race.

NAVAJO AND PAPAGO SCHOOLS.

The Indian Service is extending its schools in the Navajo and Papago countries particularly. For these Indians additional school facilities must be provided. During the past year, for the Navajos, a day school has been constructed at Lukai Chukai, an additional dormitory at the Chin Lee boarding school, additions to two dormitories at the Western Navajo School, three cottage dormitories at the Pueblo Bonito, and the Marsh Pass School has been completed. To further increase school facilities at Pueblo Bonito and at the Tohatchi boarding school one group of pupils will be enrolled at each of these schools for six months and another almost entirely new group will be enrolled for the other six months. These school plants will be in continuous use during the 12 months of the year. With these additions to school plants and change in the method of enrolling pupils educational facilities for the Navajos will be increased nearly 500.

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of the schools during the past year has been of high order. One condition which has contributed to this result has been the increased amount of attention that has been given by the office to the professional work of our teachers. They have been impressed with the necessity of employing the very best means known to modern educators with reference to the materials and the methods used in the instruction of their pupils. Reading circles have been maintained at all the schools by the direction of the Indian Office, which has also included other instructors than the classroom teachers. Increased attention has been given to the purchase of libraries for

pupils; educational leave has been available for teachers, which permits them to attend summer institutes or other educational institutions on full pay for a period of two weeks in order to further acquaint themselves with the best methods of instruction and receive the enthusiasm and inspiration that comes from mingling with other teachers, particularly those from the public schools. Theses on some professional subject which requires considerable reading have been required from them, and to make their accomplishments along these lines of vital importance automatic promotions of certain grades of teachers have been made of not less than $2.50 per month where their record during the year has been excellent.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The necessity for the vocational training of Indian pupils is being appreciated now by our instructors, and as a result the work along these lines has been much better. Superintendents in their annual report are referring to the closer correlation they have been able to effect between the academic and industrial work. Chilocco has had an unusually successful year in the results that have been obtained along the line of agricultural and allied subjects. During the past year it has presented a very strong course, which has been popular with Indian pupils. Flandreau has extended the work for two years, so that pupils when they leave school will be able to take charge of their own farm, if they have land, or take a place in a shop or with some business concern and earn a fair livelihood. Without the addition of these two years to the course it has been found not only at Flandreau, but at other schools as well, that the pupil leaves just at a time when he is able to profit by taking vocation instructions.

PUEBLO SCHOOLS.

Last year it was necessary to report that in some of the pueblos there was marked opposition to Indian education. It is pleasing to note that this is gradually disappearing. On the Moqui Reservation, where the feeling was very bitter against the Government and also as between the Hopis and the Navajos, the superintendent now reports that it is practicable to construct a day school where both factions will attend, showing clearly that the animosities that have hindered the advancement of these people for some time are gradually disappearing.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

The $300,000 appropriation in aid of the common schools among the Five Tribes of eastern Oklahoma has been distributed on practically the same terms as was done year before last. Marked improvement has been noted, however, in the ease with which this has

been accomplished; the office force, as well as the recipients of this money, the school districts, being more familiar with the principles of distribution. Results have been good and a larger number of Indian children have been enrolled in the public schools from those tribes than heretofore.

NEW SCHOOL RULES.

One accomplishment of considerable note has been the revision of the Indian school rules, which were approved by the department July 14, 1913. The last revision was made in 1904. The Indian problem has advanced so far beyond conditions prevalent at that time that the rules were in many respects inapplicable to present conditions. They now fit the service, and not only serve as directory to the field officials with reference to school matters, but set a standard of accomplishment which comports with the advancement of Indian education.

ESSAY CONTEST.

The contest in essay work open to all Indian pupils was continued last year as the year before, the subject being "Citizenship." While it was difficult in many respects, the elementary conception which the pupils were able to develop, not only with reference to civic problems, but with respect to their obligations to their fellows and their Government, was highly satisfactory. Something like 9 gold medals, 52 silver medals, and 548 bronze medals were distributed to Indian pupils. So satisfactory have been the results that it is planned to continue this contest from year to year.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical welfare of the pupils has been given careful consideration, only a very few schools now reporting that they have no up-to-date playground equipment. All dormitories have ample air space, school buildings are light and airy, and pupils are not permitted to work in damp or ill-ventilated laundries or industrial buildings.

MORAL TRAINING.

The moral interest of pupils has been met by the increased attention placed upon this phase of instruction, superintendents and instructors having been told that this subject must receive their constant attention. Not only must provision be made for each pupil to receive religious instruction at the hands of the denomination which the pupil or his parent may select, but also special days must be set apart for the consideration of such questions as the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human body and prevention of cruelty to animals.

INSTITUTES.

As a further and entirely new means, so far as Indian schools are concerned, of increasing the efficiency of service workers, arrangements were made to hold six institutes, or summer schools, of two weeks' duration each for employees of all departments of Indian schools at the following places during July and August:

Chilocco, Okla., July 6 to 18.
Flandreau, S. Dak., July 20 to August 1.
Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., July 20 to August 1.
Tomah, Wis., August 3 to 15.
Chemawa, Oreg., August 3 to 15.
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 17 to 29.

The courses of instruction outlined for the institutes include and especially emphasize industrial subjects such as cooking, sewing, and lace making for the women, and gardening, dairying, horticulture, carpentering, and cement masonry for the men. A special feature is also to be made of teaching group games and group athletics as a means of encouraging physical training in the schools throughout the service, for the purpose of building up the young people physically, and thus preventing disease, rather than having to cure it. Daily conferences on subjects of general interest to the entire service will be held, and lectures will be given daily on hygiene and sanitation, the liquor problem, and many other subjects of vital importance.

The plans for the institutes are thoroughly complete, and it is confidently believed that they will result in heartier cooperation, greater unity of effort, and a much more efficient service. The actual results of this innovation can not, of course, be reported at this time, but it is believed that the plans are of such importance to the future of Indian schools that they should be recorded as a feature of the year's activities.

INDIAN SCHOOL FARMS.

The following letter concerning activities on Indian school farms was issued:

To all superintendents:

I am not satisfied that we are making the greatest use of our school farms. They usually consist of large tracts of fertile land capable of raising every crop that the climate in which the school is located will permit. In some cases these farms are well irrigated.

In every case the schools have been or can be furnished with all the equipment necessary to till their farms to the fullest extent, and they can be furnished with stock with which to make a substantial showing in stock raising.

The agricultural training of the boy pupils in our schools furnishes ample opportunity for intensive farming. If this training is to be of real value and be effective in accomplishing its purpose, the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

I am convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of these farms, and I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see

that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness, and object lesson.

The constantly increasing demands on the various appropriations for the Indian Service make it necessary not only to exercise the most careful economy consistent with the end sought, and at the same time to see that every resource in connection with Indian education and industry is developed to the highest obtainable degree.

See that employees in charge of your farms are men capable of rendering proper and efficient service, carefully determine the suitable crops for the particular soil of the tillable land of your farm, giving the best attention to the raising and use of these crops.

Our farms should grow corn, oats, wheat, and raise alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. You should raise all the potatoes and other vegetables consumed. We should not be satisfied with raising feed for the school live stock, but we should raise everything the farm, garden, and orchard will produce.

I want you to raise live stock to the fullest of your capacity; raise colts from the school mares; let your calves grow into beef for your school. Grow a good herd of hogs to follow the cattle that you feed, and use the waste from the table at the school. Make your dairy amply large and of such kind that there will be plenty of milk, cream, and butter. Feed the skim milk to the hogs, and grow your pork meat. Where practicable, cure your own bacon and ham, make your own sausage, and dry and corn your own beef.

Give careful consideration to chicken raising. You should establish chicken houses, and place girls in charge of the chickens. This would furnish poultry and eggs for your needs and at the same time train your girls in an industry which will be of value to them in their future homes.

Under some conditions it may be practicable to have a few swarms of bees. Start an apiary and teach bee culture, while at the same time obtaining a supply of honey for table use.

We should have orchards and vines to grow fruit at our schools which are best adapted to the locations and climates. The care of these orchards and the raising of small fruits will give important training to the boys and girls.

Each school should have a truck garden to produce the green stuff necessary for its own table. Under proper climatic conditions enough corn, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., should be grown not only to supply the school with fresh vegetables but to furnish a good supply for winter use. The canning of vegetables and fruits is highly important.

I fully appreciate the fact that at some of our schools, because of climatic conditions, diversified farming is impracticable, but there are very few Indian schools which do not have farms peculiarly adapted to certain lines of agriculture and horticultural development. Where diversified farming is impracticable the natural resources of the farm should be fully developed. If you can raise nothing but wheat, see to it that every acre of available land is used for wheat. Grow the best wheat and produce the maximum yield per acre for your locality. If your school is located in a stock-raising section of the country and you have a large acreage of grazing land, you should raise beef, not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and cooperation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is

absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and can not justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.

HEALTH.

With the impetus given to the health work by the increased appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 comes the realization that the much neglected sanitary conditions of the past among the Indian tribes can be tremendously improved, and sanitary homes and good health replace the squalor of the past, on most of the reservations.

The opening of many Indian reservations for settlement by white men has made the health problems more pronounced in the districts where the white settlers have come in contact with the Indians. The Indian must not only receive treatment, and, if possible, be cured of trachoma, tuberculosis, etc., but he must be trained to live in sanitary homes and care for his personal hygiene, so that he will not become a menace to his neighbors, either Indian or white.

The work of eradicating tuberculosis and trachoma from among the Indians will be continued in a most aggressive manner. The children must be protected in the schools as well as in the home. Disease is easily transmitted to the homes of the healthy from the homes of those afflicted with tuberculosis, trachoma, etc., and it becomes an imperative duty of the Indian Service to see that the schools maintained by the Government for the education of Indian children do not become a focus for the transmission of disease between tribes rather than an instrument for the eradication of disease.

In the Indian schools there has been a determined effort to detect the tubercular cases in their incipiency and place them in a sanitarium for treatment, where there is one available, or return the child to the home, more for the protection of the well children than in the hope of helping the afflicted one. The trachomatous patients are segregated in the schools and kept under treatment.

There is a vital necessity for more hospitals to care for these children returned to their homes. Often they represent families which have a number of cases of tuberculosis needing sanitarium treatment, or the removal of a case of active tuberculosis to a healthy home may introduce the disease there and form another source of infection to the surrounding Indians.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 51 hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,432 patients, and 6 under construction, to care for a population of 331,250 persons with a high percentage of tuberculosis and trachoma. Out of 199,438 Indians on reservations 67,895 were examined last year. Tuberculosis was present in 8,245 cases and trachoma in 13,841, and it is estimated that there are 21,980 suffering with tuberculosis and 35,769 afflicted with trachoma. The death rate per thousand last year was 30.76 per cent, and the percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis was 31.83, while the birth rate per thousand was 38.79.

In the appropriation act for the next fiscal year Congress has given the health work $300,000. There will be $100,000 available for hospital purposes besides the direct items for a sanitarium in the Choctaw Nation and one at Red Lake or Leech Lake and one on the Fond du Lac Reservation. With this additional money it is proposed to build seven small hospitals, at a cost of from $12,000 to $15,000 each, on the reservations where the need of medical attention has been most keenly felt rather than place this amount in one or two big hospitals more remotely placed. The smaller hospitals, it is believed, will provide more effective and prompt attention for the sick and at the same time keep the patients near their families.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This is the scourge of the Indian race, and with a full appreciation of the seriousness of the conditions presented an earnest effort is being made to successfully combat the disease. The progress of the work has been hampered heretofore mainly by insufficient funds. I am fully aware of the fact that to perpetuate the Indian race the inroads of tuberculosis must be stayed. To do this it is essential that better sanitary conditions be instituted in the Indian homes, and cleanliness, better ventilation, and sufficient and nourishing food not only be insisted upon, but provided, if necessary.

Realizing the importance of these matters, a study has been made of the physical conditions of the schools with a view to giving the children sufficient dormitory space, playground equipment, and, where necessary, nourishing food suited to their physical condition in addition to the rations now furnished. Every effort is being made to meet conditions of this type as soon as they are discovered.

Regular talks are given to the children on sanitary matters; many of the schools are provided with stereoptican outfits, and where practicable the talks are illustrated.

Constant watching, monthly weighing, the use of the Pullman towel system, daily physical training, use of the playground equipment, and sufficient space and ventilation of the dormitories and

school buildings, together with the training being given at home by the field matrons, should result in a stronger race physically in the next generation, as well as the reduction of the death rate to one not in excess of the white race.

TRACHOMA.

The trachoma work has been pushed vigorously during the past year. The field has been divided into five districts, and an ophthalmologist has been assigned to each. He goes to each reservation in his district instructing the reservation physician in the appropriate treatment and methods of operation, and also cares for any of the more serious eye complications needing treatment or operation. On account of the failure to recognize trachoma, the lack of facilities for handling the disease, and the small amounts of money formerly appropriated, the disease has wrought great havoc among the Indians of every tribe except those in New York.

Trachoma is only second to the tuberculosis scourge and spreads rapidly when it is once introduced. The increase of trachoma is alarming. The service is fully aware of the conditions presented by this disease and is fighting, in accordance with the best precepts of modern medicine, to relieve those afflicted and to prevent the further spread of the disease.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

There have been epidemics of smallpox, typhus and typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, and mumps, but through the efforts of the physicians, by quarantine, administration of sera, and careful medical attention very few deaths have occurred from these causes. Cooperation with the State boards of health in the instance of an epidemic has resulted in the disease being held within the reservation of its source, and usually at the primary focus.

During the year an order was issued to vaccinate every individual on the reservations, including Government employees as well as the Indians. This order is being faithfully executed, although in some sections considerable tact and ingenuity is required to enforce vaccination. On reservations where epidemics have occurred in the past the Indians appreciate the protection and readily submit to vaccination.

FIELD MATRONS.

Due to the lack of knowledge in the care of infants, there is a large infant mortality among the full-blood Indians. To meet this condition the field matrons go into the homes of the Indians and teach them the care of children, cooking, and sewing. They aid the physicians in carrying out sanitary measures and assist in sickness. They give particular attention to seeing that Indian mothers have

proper care and nourishment both before and after confinement. An earnest effort is made to do everything practicable to give the Indian baby a fair start and to build up a constitution which will resist disease. Competent field matrons with personalities that command the confidence of the Indian women are a most important factor in raising the Indian race to a higher civilization, and should be placed on the plane of her sister who undergoes the hardships of missionary fields.

DENTISTS.

During the year seven dentists have devoted their entire time to the care of the teeth of the children in the boarding schools. After the close of the school they work among the adult Indians. The teeth of the Indians are in bad condition as a rule. The care of the teeth and the elimination of the constant source of infection from decayed teeth improve the general health condition of the student.

PHYSICIANS.

It is safe to say that fully 60 per cent of the Indians under the supervision of the Indian Service are still entirely dependent upon the Government for medical service. The service now has 128 regular physicians who devote their entire time, and 59 contract physicians who, according to their contracts, are required to devote only part of their time to the Indians. The service has difficulty in procuring efficient men at the salaries permitted by present appropriations to carry out the important medical task before it, and often has still greater difficulty in retaining the services of those capable of meeting the responsibilities placed upon them.

STOCK RAISING.

Since assuming charge of Indian matters I have been impressed with the idea that too many of the natural resources of Indian reservations which are exploited to the profit of the white man might better be developed for the financial benefit of the Indians. Particularly is this true of the grazing lands of the Indians. Probably there are located within the borders of the Indian reservations the most desirable grazing lands in unbroken bodies in the United States to-day. The grass on these lands is in its natural state, usually not heavily grazed. Stock water is available and in all ways an ideal range is presented for the raising of cattle on a large scale. These lands for years have been leased to white cattle owners at a stated rental per head. Vast herds of cattle have been developed by white men on Indian lands and marketed to the increased wealth of the cattlemen and but small return to the Indian landowner. The constant diminution of grazing land throughout the United States has caused

a natural increase in the price of meat, and unquestionably under modern conditions this price will not diminish. It would seem, therefore, that there is no more lucrative or important industrial opportunity open to the Indians having grazing lands than to do away with the old grazing-leasing and grazing-permit system, and in its place go into the business of stock raising themselves. The Indian is by nature a herdsman, and, with but small teaching, should develop into an ideal stock raiser. With this end in view, I have instituted a plan of creating tribal herds upon those reservations having large areas of tribal grazing lands. The original herds purchased are comparatively small, but in a short time, by careful management, should so increase as to properly graze every acre of Indian grazing land.

During the year nearly one and one-half million dollars were expended in the purchase of live stock for individuals and as tribal herds and also for male animals for improving the grade of cattle, horses, and sheep already belonging to the Indians. The principal purchases were: For Blackfeet Reservation, 44 stallions, at $23,131, and 102 bulls, at $12,640. For Colville, 50 bulls, at $4,860, and 12 stallions, at $5,000. For Crow, 20 stallions, at $9,780; 7,021 heifers, at $306,338; 2,000 steers, at $79,470; and 251 bulls, at $20,075. For Cheyenne, 80 bulls, at $9,680; 682 heifers, at $33,418; 46 cows with calves, at $3,197; and 46 mares, at $5,248. For Crow Creek, 64 cows with calves, at $3,776; 74 mares, at $7,410; and 10 bulls, at $1,350. For Fort Apache, 56 bulls, at $7,000. For Lower Brule, 12 stallions, at $6,687; 55 bulls, at $6,187; and 601 heifers, at $29,968. For Navajo, 175 rams, at $2,187, and 4 stallions, at $940. For Navajo Springs, 20 stallions, at $4,910; 25 bulls, at $2,325; and 12 mares, at $2,020. For Pine Ridge, 1,486 heifers, at $75,000; 150 cows, at $6,000; and 25 stallions, at $12,500. For Rosebud, 248 heifers, at $12,098; 2,016 cows, at $133,205; 1,216 mares, at $166,339; 19 stallions, at $9,503; and 90 bulls, at $10,930. For San Carlos, 40 stallions, at $8,000; 80 bulls, at $7,440; and 1,000 heifers, at $37,000. For Shoshone, 101 bulls, at $9,512. For Standing Rock, 128 heifers, at $5,117, and 2 stallions, at $1,180. For Tongue River, 1,046 heifers, at $49,622; 36 bulls, at $3,100; and 4 stallions, at $575; and for Truxton Canyon, 510 cows at $21,300, and 20 bulls, at $2,300.

The total purchases for these and other reservations amounted to 267 stallions, 1,048 bulls, 12,272 heifers, 2,510 steers, 3,738 cows, 2,110 mares, 670 horses, 67 mules, 513 sheep, and 469 rams.

This stock has been placed in the care of experienced stockmen, and will not only give the Indians an insight into the practical management of the live-stock industry and enable them to learn proper methods in stock raising, but will furnish a nucleus from which the individual herds can be created by issue or purchase. It will be noticed

that the largest herd, comprising 9,021 head of cattle and 251 bulls, was purchased for the Indians of the Crow Reservation under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1904. (33 Stat. L., 352–353.) This herd has been placed in a separate pasture set aside for its exclusive use. They are in splendid condition, and the Indians have cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to be fed these cattle next winter.

Many of the Indians have heretofore opposed the plans for the improvement of the grade of animals belonging to them and for replacing the worthless male stock with animals of improved breed. They are, however, gradually beginning to appreciate the benefits to be derived from this policy as the results of such breeding become apparent. This is aptly illustrated by the fact that, although the Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation were opposed to the establishment of a breeding station on their reservation, the superintendent reports that they have bred over 600 mares at that station during the present season.

While the development of the horse-breeding industry as a means of livelihood for the Indians is largely confined to those reservations located in North and South Dakota and Montana, high-grade stallions have been provided for many of the other reservations in order that high-grade work horses may be provided to enable the Indians to cultivate their allotments, engage in freighting, and for market.

Some idea may be had of the benefits that will be derived by improving the grade of the 1,500,000 sheep belonging to the Navajo Indians living in the Southwest by the fact that experiments during the past year have demonstrated that the result of the first cross between native sheep and high-grade rams is the production of an animal 20 to 25 per cent greater in weight and yielding 50 to 60 per cent more wool of a considerably better grade than that produced by the native Navajo sheep. Owing to the limited amount of funds available for expenditure for the benefit of the Indians living in that locality it is impracticable to introduce a sufficient number of rams to improve the entire number of sheep belonging to these Indians at one time, but the plans outlined contemplate the yearly purchase of such number of rams as available funds will permit to be issued to Indians in payment of labor, which, with those purchased by the more prosperous Indians with their personal funds and under the supervision of the superintendents in charge of their reservations, will aid materially in the development of this industry.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry has aided materially in the inspection of animals purchased and the eradication of infectious diseases among the animals on the various Indian reservations, particularly the disease of dourine, which had spread to an alarming extent among the horses belonging to the Indians living on the reservations located in Montana and

North and South Dakota. In order that individual Indians might not suffer the entire loss resulting from the killing of his animals for the benefit and protection of the tribe as a whole on account of being infected with such disease, where animals are destroyed on account of being infected with glanders, dourine, or other infectious diseases, the Indians to whom they belong are reimbursed their value in an amount not exceeding $100, in order that those depending on such animals for a livelihood will not be deprived of their means of securing a living, or that persons having a better grade of animals may not feel that they were suffering the entire loss, but that such loss is shared by the tribe as a whole.

The foregoing brief résumé of the year's work in advancing the live-stock industry of the Indians, if compared with past efforts along the same line, will show conclusively that there has been more activity in this branch of work than ever before in the history of Indian administration, and that more has been accomplished than ever before toward making the Indian the beneficiary of all instead of a small part, as heretofore, of the profits to be derived from the exploitation of his own grazing resources.

USE OF REIMBURSABLE FUND.

The money appropriated by Congress for use in the purchase of live stock for work and breeding purposes and agricultural equipment for sale to Indians, under a plan whereby the Indians must reimburse the Government for the cost of the stock and for equipment they receive, has been utilized to advantage during the year.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70–83), appropriated $25,000 for use at the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781–795), authorized the expenditure of the repayments made by the Indians until June 1, 1915. There are approximately 164 accounts with Indians at this jurisdiction, and the total purchases made from the fund aggregated $29,768.26. Although there is apparently $9,430.43 still due from Indians, in nearly every instance partial payments have been made on the various accounts. During the last two or three years these Indians have been reluctant to make further use of this reimbursable fund, giving as an excuse their desire to avoid going further into debt. This money was appropriated for the purchase of a class of articles which will aid the Indians to add to their incomes, and not for subsistence supplies to be eaten up with nothing left to show for the expenditure but a debt. This has been explained to the Indians, and they are now beginning to see the advantages of the fund, and have asked that the time for returning the money to the Treasury be extended for five years, as they desire to make further use of it.

The act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269–277), appropriated $15,000 for encouraging industry among Indians at the Tongue River Reservation. Nearly 300 Indians have participated in the use of this money, for whom live stock, wagons, harness, and agricultural equipments, aggregating in value approximately $22,872.21, were purchased, and repayments amounting to $15,944.76 have been already made, leaving a balance of $6,927.45 still due. This money has been used very largely for breeding stock, wagons, harness, and seed, and it is therefore quite apparent that the Indians will derive great benefit therefrom and add materially to their incomes.

As stated in last year's report, the sum of $30,000, appropriated by the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058–1061), for use as a reimbursable fund, was apportioned among 14 different superintendencies. The amount of money made available at many places was found inadequate to meet the demands of the Indians, and although in some instances further apportionments were made from the appropriation of $100,000 made in the act of June 30, 1913 (Public, No. 4, p. 4), still further requests for more money are being made by the Indians and the superintendents in charge. The money appropriated in the act of June 30, 1913, supra, has been apportioned among 24 superintendencies in various amounts, ranging from $1,000 to $25,000, namely, Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Pima, Havasupai, San Juan, Leupp, Pueblo Bonito, Navajo, Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Fort Yuma, Fort McDermitt, Western Shoshone, Walker River, Fallon, Moapa River, Nevada, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Zuni, Cherokee, Shawnee, Shivwitz, and Jicarilla.

While it is not known at this time the precise number of Indians who have participated in the use of these two appropriations, the incomplete reports indicate that the number will exceed 400. Property, consisting of seeds, breeding and work stock, harness, wagons, agricultural implements of all kinds, was purchased, and the reports from the field indicate that the benefits which the Indians will derive from the use of the stock and implements thus furnished will be far-reaching and very materially aid them in attaining self-support. At many places Indians were furnished with cows and horses to start in the cattle business; some were furnished poultry to go into the poultry business. Others were furnished agricultural equipments and stock to farm their lands, and still others were furnished stock, wagons, and harness to engage in freighting supplies. Although the title to the property remains in the Government until full payment is made by the Indians, and the property can be retaken upon default, it is gratifying to recite that out of all the reimbursing agreements entered into it was necessary to retake the property in only six or eight cases. A few of the Indians for whom stock was purchased were so unfortunate as to lose their stock by various diseases, but

those Indians have manifested an inclination to pay off their indebtedness, notwithstanding their loss. By reason of short crops or some other inability, it has been necessary to extend the time in which partial payments must be made in perhaps 40 or 50 cases, but in all cases the Indians desire to keep the property and make payments when they harvest and sell their hay and other crops. The Indians are rapidly becoming accustomed to the real purpose and advantage of funds of this character and the benefits to be derived therefrom, and are honestly cooperating with the view of getting the very maximum results from the limited amount of money available.

In addition to the congressional appropriations referred to, tribal funds are being used at 12 different reservations, under the reimbursable regulations, in the purchase of work and breeding stock, agricultural equipment, lumber for homes, fence material, and digging of wells. Much good is being accomplished through the use of tribal funds in this manner. More than 300 Indians have already been benefited, through expenditures aggregating more than $57,886.42, and approximately $14,000 have been already repaid by the Indians. Where tribal funds were used, only two Indians were delinquent in payments on their accounts, and in not a single instance has it been necessary to retake the property from the Indians to whom it was sold. In one case the property was returned to the Government because of the death of the Indian to whom it was sold and the inability of the heirs to meet the payments. This property was promptly sold to another worthy Indian.

The estimates submitted to Congress in December, 1913, for funds to pay the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915 contained a number of reimbursable items designed to provide funds to be used in the purchase of seeds, live stock, and agricultural equipment of all kinds required to enable the Indians at various jurisdictions to engage in some industrial pursuit from which they might obtain self-support. Well-balanced industrial programs were formulated and brought to the attention of Congress in support of the estimates submitted, and it has generously appropriated the sum of $725,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians. This is the largest appropriation ever obtained for the advancement of industry and self-support, and aggressive steps have already been taken to work out the details incident to the use of the money in such a way as to obtain for the Indians the very maximum benefits.

FARMING.

Special effort was made during the past year to increase the Indians' interest in farming wherever their lands are adapted to this industry. For this purpose approximately 450 farmers were em-

ployed at salaries ranging from $600 to $1,200 per annum, there being only a few at the latter salary. Their task is to instruct the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, and the best disposition to make of their crops.

The plan generally followed is to district the reservations, station a farmer in each, who keeps in close touch with the Indians, furnishing individual instruction and advice.

It was found in some cases that farmers were being used around the agencies as laborers or clerks and that superintendents devoted too much attention to office work, neglecting the more important field work. In order to remedy this undesirable condition of affairs on April 5, 1914, the following circular letter was issued:

To all reservation superintendents:

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the service that the present administration of Indian affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I want you to know that the magnitude of this undertaking is fully realized, and that, while I do not think it can be accomplished in one summer, nor that it can be done without hard work and some sacrifice on the part of all of us, I am firmly of the opinion that it can be, should be, and must be done.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock, and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country, and I am determined that unceasing efforts shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land, and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow, and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced.

The Indian should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely his own, and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle, horse, and sheep king of America.

All these things involve earnestness of purpose and close cooperation between the Indian Service employes and the Indians. To insure the best results every man charged with such a responsibility as farmer or stockman must devote his time—every day of his time—in heart-to-heart association and hand-to-hand working in his particular sphere. It must be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," as they say at sea.

I can not refrain from calling attention to a situation that is very unsatisfactory. I have information from dependable sources, and from all sections of the country, that farmers in the Indian Service devote most of their time to work associated with the business end of the agencies; that our farmers, with a few notable exceptions, are not in fact practical and helpful as farmers; that they do not go out among the Indians on their farms as they should and as hereafter I earnestly desire them to do. It is almost discouraging to contemplate that after years of employment of men who have been especially charged with the work of advancing the farming interests of the Indians not more has been accomplished.

Commencing immediately, I wish word to go down the line from the Indian Office in Washington to the agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment, that every Indian Service farmer shall give his time to actual farming, and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

Congress, the taxpaying public, and the Indians have a right to expect full return for every dollar appropriated and such permanent industrial advancement of the Indians each year as will justify the maintenance of the force of farmers and stockmen now employed and give promise that eventually they may no longer be required.

Nor am I satisfied with the fact as I am now convinced that the superintendents, generally speaking, spend altogether too much time in the office attending to duties which properly belong to clerks, when the superintendent, to accomplish the best results, should be out in the field among the Indians looking into their home comforts, after health conditions, and in close contact with them, giving personal attention to their farming, stock raising, and other relationships that they may be encouraged to do for themselves the things that they can not have done for them for an indefinite period of time.

Hereafter the superintendent, in place of devoting three-fourths or more of his time to office duties, shall devote a very large part of his time among the Indians on the reservation.

I do not anticipate that the carrying out of these directions will bring about any appreciable congestion of the so-called "paper work" of the office. I believe the greater portion of the office work will be found to fit in with the field work so that it will be done in connection therewith and without hindrance to it.

Reservation employees should know the Indians and know them well; understand their condition and substantially aid them in their forward march toward self-support and equipment for citizenship.

It is extremely difficult to obtain the services of properly qualified men for farmers at the comparatively small salaries paid, and limited funds available will not permit of the employment of a sufficient number to get the best results. In fact, I believe that one of the greatest needs of the Indian Service is an adequate force of properly qualified farmers, to instruct the Indians in agricultural operations. We need men not only with a technical and practical knowledge of farming, in all its varied phases, but with certain personal qualities even more essential to success, such as a real interest in the Indians' welfare and a desire to help them all they can; in other words, men imbued with the real "missionary spirit," who can inspire the Indians with the ambition to make the most of their opportunities in order to become self-supporting, independent citizens.

In this connection the following extract from report of Supt. Thackery, of the Pima School, dated March 31, 1914, will no doubt be of special interest:

I have recently been able to stir up a splendid interest on the part of our more progressive Indians in the settlement of a new district on the reservation, recently supplied with an irrigation system by the irrigation branch of our service. The interest of this progressive element of the tribe has been such

that they have already cleared, ready for cultivation, several thousand acres of new land, and this settlement will within a year swell to approximately 1,000 Indians, covering in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres of irrigated lands. This progressive colony is made up largely of returned students, who are particularly anxious to demonstrate what they can do on their own initiative as farmers by irrigation in this locality. Their fences and ditches, with the exception of the main ditches, will be placed upon sectional lines, and their homes and other improvements will be built as nearly as possible out of the material at hand, but in a sanitary, up-to-date manner. Some of the men taking great interest in this new plan are of the older type of Indians, and are unable to speak English, but all are experienced farmers by irrigation. They have recently suggested to me the propriety of giving them an Indian farmer, promising to stir up what should be a splendid competition between this entirely Indian district and other districts which are under the supervision of a white farmer.

Special attention has been devoted during the year to efforts looking toward improvement in the personnel of the farming service by the elimination of inefficient employees of this class with very good results.

Actual figures are not yet available in regard to the number of Indians engaged in farming or the crop production on the various reservations during the fiscal year 1914, but it can safely be stated that both the number of Indians farming and the cultivated acreage were increased on practically all of the reservations.

INDIAN FAIRS.

Indian fairs were held during the year on the following reservations:

Blackfeet.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.
Colorado River.
Crow Creek.
Fort Bidwell.
Fort Totten.
Keshena.
La Pointe.
Malki.
Pima.
Pine Ridge.
Red Lake.
Rosebud.
San Carlos.
San Juan.
Santee.
Shivwits.
Sisseton.
Standing Rock.
Tongue River.
Tule River.
Yankton.

It is deemed desirable to bring the Indians into direct competition with their white neighbors, when they are sufficiently advanced to do this with profit to themselves, and with this end in view exhibits of Indian agricultural products were shown during the year at conveniently located State and county fairs by the following reservations:

Fallon.
Fort Lapwai.
Leech Lake.
Nevada.
Sac and Fox (Iowa).
Salt River.
San Xavier.
Union.

For several years a joint fair has been held by the Cantonment, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Red Moon, and Seger Indians. This fair has now been abolished, and a comprehensive plan is being worked out for large exhibits of Indian products at the Oklahoma State Fair next fall, which has donated a building 50 by 100 feet for this purpose, and will offer special prizes or trophies for Indian exhibits.

Exhibits of Indian products were also shown at the Arizona and Nevada State Fairs, and at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Tulsa, Okla., last fall, at each of which a number of prizes were won by the Indians in direct competition with products shown by their white neighbors. Plans are also being arranged for the Sisseton Indians to participate in the Tri-State Fair at Browns Valley, Minn., on the same basis as the whites, and it is expected that next year their own fair can be abolished.

Instructions have been issued limiting Indian fairs to three days' duration, prohibiting old-time Indian dancing, and restricting horse racing, believing that the attention of the Indians should be directed primarily to the agricultural and industrial exhibits rather than to the amusement features of the fair.

The Indian fairs on the various Sioux reservations were formerly held on different dates, thus encouraging the Indians to be constantly visiting from one fair to the other during the fall of each year. In order to overcome this practice the plan was adopted last year of holding all the fairs during the same week, with such satisfactory results that the practice will be continued.

The following circular letter concerning Indian fairs was issued:

To superintendents:

You should now be arranging for your Indian fair, and I desire to impress upon you my idea of the purpose and possibilities of these exhibitions.

I want these fairs so conducted as to open to the Indians the vision of the industrial achievements to which they should aspire. I want them to be an inspiration in arousing in the Indian a clear appreciation of the great opportunity before him for real industrial advancement.

The ownership of land always has been and always must be the principal basis of man's wealth. A wise development of the vast natural resources of the Indian reservations has tremendous possibilities. The Indian's rich agricultural lands, his vast areas of grass land, his great forests, and his practically untouched mineral resources should be so utilized as to become a powerful instrument for his civilization.

I hold it to be an economic and social crime in this age and under modern conditions to permit thousands of acres of fertile lands belonging to the Indians and capable of great industrial development to lie in unproductive idleness.

With keen appreciation of these conditions Congress, in the current appropriation bill, has made available for the Indians over $600,000 as a reimbursable fund and $250,000 additional for general and specific industrial use, all for the purchase of stock and farm equipment, as well as about $800,000 of the funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes for the civilization and support of those Indians.

I feel that a serious obligation rests upon me and upon every employee of the Indian Service to see that no effort is spared to make the most of the great opportunity which the Indian's property and the action of Congress now presents to the Indian. It is my duty to require that every supervising officer, every superintendent, every farmer, every stockman, and in fact every employee of the Indian Service meets this obligation in full measure.

The political conditions of the world will make the next few years a period of great prosperity for the American farmer. Let us see that the Indian with his broad acres is in truth an American farmer and that he properly participates in this unusual opportunity.

I desire that our Indian fairs this year be made the opening of an intelligent and determined campaign for the industrial advancement of the Indian. Let this year's fair mark the start of the Indian along the road the purpose of which is self-support and independence. Hereafter let your fair each year be a milestone fixing the stages of the Indian's progress toward that goal.

It is a primary duty of all superintendents to understand the Indians under their charge, to study the resources of the reservation for which they are responsible, its climate, the character of its land, the type of cattle owned by the Indians, their horses, their sheep, and their other stock.

With this information you should map out a comprehensive plan of campaign based on the conditions presented by your Indians. This plan should cover not only one year but a period of years, having in view an ever-increasing number of able-bodied Indians farming better and more acres of land, the continual improvement of the live stock of the individual Indian and of the tribe, and the use of grazing, timber, and mineral lands with the greatest economical benefit.

This campaign should be understood by the farmers, the stockmen, the industrial teachers, and in fact all employees connected with industrial work on your reservation, and you should endeavor not only to procure their efficient aid in carrying out your plan, but also their personal interest and sympathetic cooperation. Let your fair this year be the place and time at which you will join in launching this live campaign for industrial betterment.

Former widespread negligence and mismanagement in the cultivation of the soil, the breeding of stock, and the handling of grazing land is no excuse for the continuance of such conditions, and they will not be permitted to exist on an Indian reservation during my administration.

Be continually at the fair yourself with your farmers and all of your industrial employees.

Let the exhibits emphasize in an impressive manner the difference between inferior and high-grade agricultural products, and let them demonstrate in no uncertain way that greater profit results from raising the best and the most of everything produced on the farm or ranch. Encourage the Indian to take the progressive view. This should not be difficult where he has before him a clear object lesson such as is emphasized by placing his horses, cattle, and sheep, his corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, and forage on exhibition in legitimate rivalry with those of his neighbor at the Indian fair.

The improvement of stock should be aggressively advocated and impressed upon the mind of every Indian farmer and stock raiser. He should be brought to understand that the thousands of well-bred bulls, stallions, and rams were purchased during the last few months to do away with the evils of lack of sufficient and well-bred male stock and the inbreeding almost universal in the past. He should understand that in order to secure the best results the male stock must not only be improved, but that the old and worse than useless male

animals which have heretofore been so destructive to the Indian's success as a stock raiser must be disposed of.

Every advantage must be taken of the opportunity to teach the Indian the importance of careful preparation of the soil, the necessity for the best quality of seed, and the advantage of proper cultivation. The Indian should be made to clearly understand the waste which comes from the use of bad seed and poor cultivation.

Arouse enthusiasm and rivalry between the men, women, and children by showing at the fair their native products, such as blankets, baskets, pottery, beadwork, silversmith work, and lace; their vegetables and fruits of every kind and description; and between the women by showing the products of the home and the farmyard, including chickens, butter, eggs, and canned fruits.

Conduct your fair so as to arouse interest in every form of agriculture and stock raising. Hold daily demonstrations of modern farming activities. Open a series of industrial meetings which will extend throughout the winter. See that the enthusiasm aroused grows, and do not permit it to wane before the farming season next spring. Take the opportunity of the fair to ascertain what the Indians require in the way of farm equipment and stock-raising needs, and make your recommendations to the office during the winter in order that steps may be taken for their delivery to them in ample time for the next season; and in this connection, after you have started your campaign, advise me fully of what you have done and what you propose to do.

Indian fairs should be as nearly as practicable a counterpart of the white man's fair. Eliminate the wild west features and the horse racing as much as possible. Remember that the campaign for the Indian's industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man.

In conclusion, I fully understand that the task presented is not an easy one. It is worthy of the steel of all capable and energetic employees in the service who are ambitious to accomplish real things for the Indian, and I feel that I have and will have their active cooperation. It is necessary that I require the highest efficiency and the greatest interest in these matters. I can not and will not tolerate the failure of employees, through negligence or lack of interest, to furnish Indians, by example or precept, with proper incentive to industry and progress. If employees responsible for industrial betterments are not efficient and can not produce results, they must be replaced by men who can and will. Inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed and required to make the most careful study of industrial conditions on every reservation visited by them and fully report to me what is being accomplished by each employee.

I have received a number of invitations to attend Indian fairs this year, and I am arranging to accept as many of these invitations as my other engagements will permit. I will be glad by this coming together and the privilege of contact with the individual Indians and their families and the employees of the service to give encouragement and aid in aggressively starting an effective and continuous campaign for the industrial training of the Indian and the development of his property.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), authorizes Indian allottees who hold their lands under trust patents to lease their allotments for not exceeding five years under regulations prescribed by the department.

The practice of Indians leasing their lands is a poor one at best, as the purpose of allotment was to give each Indian a tract of land which he could call his own and on which he could make an effort to become a self-supporting member of the community in which he might live. There are many cases, however, in which an Indian can not make beneficial use of his allotment, and in such cases it has been the endeavor of the office to so regulate the leasing as to be of the greatest benefit to the allottee. Old Indians, women, minors, and those engaged in some gainful occupation are, as a rule, permitted to lease their lands. In other cases, where an Indian has more land than he can conveniently care for, he is encouraged to lease part and use the proceeds in improving his retained land.

It has been the aim of the office in cases where Indians have demonstrated their competency to permit them to negotiate their own leases and collect the rentals.

LEASING OF TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

On the Sioux reservations the greater part of the land is allotted and the remaining tribal lands are for the most part scattered in small tracts among the allotments. The practice of leasing large districts as tribal pastures has been discontinued, and the various white cattlemen who have been running stock on the open range on these reservations have been notified that their leases will not be renewed and that they must remove all stock this summer and fall.

One of the large grazing districts of the Crow Reservation has been greatly reduced in size, owing to the purchase of cattle for the Indians and the necessity of using part of the district for such cattle.

This plan is in furtherance of the policy of the office to aid the Indians in increasing their cattle holdings and to foster stock industry among them.

It is believed that this plan will enable the Indians on reservations suitable mainly for grazing purposes to acquire a better knowledge of stock raising and to increase their holdings of cattle, and thereby to become self-supporting.

The only Indian reservations remaining where large tracts may be used for grazing purposes are those on which the Apache Indians are located in Arizona and the Crow Reservation in Montana. On the San Carlos Reservation approximately 42,700 head of cattle belonging to cattlemen are being cared for; on the Fort Apache Reservation about 21,375 cattle and 52,000 sheep, and on the Crow Reservation approximately 45,411 cattle and 85,000 sheep.

Steps have been taken on several reservations to determine the number of stock that may be safely carried on the ranges the entire

year, taking into consideration the amount of feed during the grazing season, the water available for the stock, and whether there are winter ranges or whether it is necessary to put up hay for the stock. As tribal herds are put on the various reservations and the number of cattle belonging to outsiders reduced or removed entirely reports will be called for showing the conditions on each reservation in order that proper action may be taken to stock the ranges to capacity and to care for the Indian cattle during all seasons of the year. On reservations where there are tribal herds, the superintendents have been instructed to see that the Indians put up sufficient hay to care for the stock during the winter season.

TESTING AND DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Experimental work designed to test the possibilities of the soil and climate in various sections of the country in the cultivation of trees, grains, fruits, and vegetables was carried on at a number of Indian schools, principally at Colville, Blackfeet, Pala, Shoshone, Shivwits, Havasupai, Leupp, San Juan, Pima, Lower Brule, San Xavier, Malki, and Tomah. The most important work of this character, however, was done at the San Juan and Pima Reservations.

At San Juan several years ago the superintendent obtained from the superintendents in charge of the various reservations samples of seed corn grown by the Indians. Corn from over 40 different places was received and planted. Some of this seed matured nicely and did well; where the seed was a failure it was discarded.

The most promising seed was saved from year to year until now the experiments are confined to three distinct varieties of the new corn, consisting of a soft Calico corn received from the Rosebud Reservation, a soft white corn from the Eastern Cherokee Reservation, and the other soft corn from the Havasupai Reservation, which varieties are doing exceptionally well.

Shallu produced a fair crop and succeeded better than kaffir corn. This belongs to a group of grain sorghums, and stands more wet or dry weather than other maize or cane tried in this section. Vicia Villosa grew well.

Dry land alfalfa, planted for the first time, is showing evidence of improvement over other varieties.

Pencilaria made enormous yields and is perhaps the greatest and best yielder of any grain forage plant tried. Drought-resisting red clover was planted and apparently will be a success and second to alfalfa as a general hay crop.

Tobacco was raised with good success. The plants were strong and vigorous, grew rapidly, and matured early in the fall.

Beans were planted quite extensively, because this vegetable forms a large part of the bill of fare of the Indians of this jurisdiction.

Various kinds of melons, of which the Indians are very fond, were successfully grown. Among them were a number of new melons, including a winter-pie melon, which is suitable for cooking, and Soboba cantaloupe, which can be kept all winter. New varieties of pumpkins, squash, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and other vegetables were tried out with varied success.

With a view of getting the Indians interested in growing timber for shade and other purposes in this barren country where there is no timber except a few cottonwoods along the river and cedar pinions and pines on the mountains, many varieties of tree seeds were planted. The elm, yellow locust, white ash, sugar maple, soft maple, boxwood, osage orange, Carolina poplar, willow poplar, several varieties of willow, box elder, tamarack, cypress, arbor vitæ, and a few varieties of pines and fir are making good growth and proving successful.

One of the most important branches of experimental work and one from which large results are expected is the testing and demonstration work in connection with the production of Egyptian cotton at Sacaton, Ariz., under the Pima jurisdiction. This work is conducted under a cooperative agreement between the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. During the planting season of 1913 15 acres of Egyptian cotton were grown, from which 8,730 pounds of lint were produced at a value of $1,875. The seed cotton was sold at an average price of 21½ cents per pound. The Indians in this section of the country, by reason of the success obtained with this crop at the farm, are planting cotton seed obtained from the demonstration farm on their own lands. About 200 acres were planted by them during the year, and they were so well pleased with the result of the crop that an increased area was planted this spring.

Egyptian cotton is being largely raised by the settlers in the Gila Valley and to a certain extent in the Salt River Valley. The raising of Egyptian cotton by the whites is of great importance to the Indians, because it creates for the Papagoes and Pimas a market for their labor during the cotton-picking season. This is of especial importance to the Papago Indians, who are usually poor, and for whom the wages received from this industry will be of great importance in raising them to a higher plane of living. The use of Indian labor in connection with Egyptian cotton is supervised by representatives of the Interior Department and the Department of Agriculture, and care is taken to see that the Indians are protected from liquor and improper influences during the cotton-picking season.

Experiments were also made with what is known as Mexican June corn, which produced very good yields.

Large quantities of Bermuda onion sets were furnished to the Indians. A very good grade of this type of onion can be produced by the Indians, and there is a ready sale therefor.

The policy of utilizing Indian school farms at the various reservations not only for the benefit of the schools and the pupils in attendance, but also to demonstrate to the older Indians the possibilities of the soil, was continued during the year.

The demonstration farm at Fort Berthold provided for in the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 455–456), established in 1911 and 1912, is being operated with good results.

MINING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Oil and gas mining operations in Oklahoma have been very active during the past fiscal year. An extensive pool was discovered a little more than a year ago about 14 miles east of Cushing, which has been productive beyond expectations. Another large pool has been discovered near Healdton, about 14 miles west of Ardmore, and wells of large volume have been brought in.

The Cushing oil is a high-grade refining oil, while that obtained from the Healdton field is said to have an asphalt base, to be somewhat inferior to the Cushing oil, but of great value as a fuel oil. Operations have been conducted in other directions, proven fields have been developed, and some "wild-catting" done with probably the usual average of success.

During the year there has been quite a fluctuation in the price paid for crude oil in Oklahoma, which is of concern to the Indians who own oil-producing lands, as their royalties are based on the price of crude oil.

On July 1, 1913, the market price of crude oil in the Oklahoma field was 88 cents per barrel of 42 gallons, which price had been effective for five months prior thereto. On July 7, 1913, the price was increased to 93 cents, and rose comparatively rapidly, reaching $1.03 on August 19, 1913, and was finally advanced to $1.05 per barrel on February 2, 1914.

During the time the price of crude oil was advancing development work was extremely active, with the result that production reached such a stage that the pipe-line companies could not transport all the oil being mined, and on April 8 the market price was reduced to $1 per barrel, and thereafter reductions were made rather rapidly until it reached 75 cents per barrel, on April 30, since which time no further change has been made. This price of 75 cents per barrel, however, is paid only for the high-grade refining oil. The operators in the Healdton field receive but 50 cents per barrel for their oil.

The oil men in Oklahoma are much concerned regarding the condition of the oil business, and recently a general meeting was held, at which steps were taken to curtail and control the production, with the hope that the price of crude oil would advance. It has been agreed between many of the producers to do no drilling for four

months except that positively necessary to protect the lines or to prevent forfeiture of a lease.

There are prospects that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the lessees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility, development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

PREVENTION OF WASTE.

Special efforts have been made to reduce to a minimum the waste incident to drilling for and producing oil and gas on Indian lands in Oklahoma, and this office has had the valuable and hearty cooperation of the Bureau of Mines in this important work. The task has not been an easy one. We have had to combat ignorance and prejudice, and although the results have not been all that could be desired, we are encouraged to believe that there has been some improvement and that oil men are being awakened to the seriousness of conditions.

Waste of oil and natural gas has been particularly noticeable when a new field has been discovered with a production far in excess of expectations, such as the Cushing and the Healdton fields, in Oklahoma, and has been caused by a lack of facilities to care for the production and to the eagerness of each lease owner to get his share. When an oil well of good capacity is discovered in a hitherto unproven field, great activity in drilling immediately follows, and many wells are drilled and a large quantity of oil brought to the surface before pipe-line companies have extended their lines into the territory or tanks can be constructed in which to store the production. The result has been that hurriedly constructed open earthen tanks must be utilized with the consequent waste due to evaporation and seepage. It has happened in some cases that the oil has gotten away entirely and been permitted to flow down the streams. It is said that probably 50,000 barrels of oil were lost in the Healdton field in this manner.

Another source of waste, particularly of natural gas, is that found in connection with drilling operations. As a general rule, operators are not interested in finding gas. They want oil, for which there is a ready market and from which they can derive a greater and quicker income. Thus, when the seeker for oil—particularly when there is a probability of finding oil by drilling to a sufficient depth—has encountered a stratum of gas in his drilling, the practice of some has been to permit this gas to "blow off" or escape into the air and continue drilling for oil. Many million cubic feet of natural gas have been wantonly wasted in this manner in the Cushing field.

Yet another waste, impossible of estimate, has been caused by the failure of operators effectively to confine water encountered in drilling to its own stratum, with the result that it has been permitted to flow into and flood lower oil and gas bearing strata. Not all of this waste has been on restricted lands, which comprise but about 30 per cent of the area on which oil and gas operations are conducted. Probably the greater amount of waste has occurred on lands not under the control of the Government. Some waste is probably unavoidable, but there is no doubt in my mind that the greater part thereof could be avoided if the operators would take proper precautions in advance. Aside from the loss to the landowners of the royalty, there is a greater loss to the State of Oklahoma in general on account of the dissipation of its natural resources.

The lack of a market for natural gas has been due in a great measure to the waste of the gas. A gas-selling corporation will not care to construct its pipe lines into a field producing both oil and gas, while this wanton waste of the gas is permitted, for there would be no assurance that there would be any return on the investment. If proper methods were used to conserve this gas, there seems to be no doubt that it would eventually find a market, and thus prove a source of great revenue.

The Bureau of Mines has made a careful study of drilling methods, and has introduced the so-called mud-fluid system, by which the production from any stratum, whether water, gas, or oil, may be effectively sealed in its own stratum and not permitted to flow into and mingle with the production of other strata.

Contrary opinions are held as to the effectiveness of the mud-fluid method of drilling. It has been highly praised, and it has been adversely criticized. From a careful study of the matter, however, I am convinced that where the method has been given a fair chance and has been employed conscientiously it has done all that is claimed for it. The difficulty is due to failure of operators to prepare to use the method until trouble has overcome them, then there has necessarily been some delay in applying the method, because the apparatus was not at hand. Oil men are conservative. They think their own old methods are sufficient, and hesitate to institute new systems, particularly if there is any additional first cost, overlooking the vast advantages to be gained in the end. They must be educated to the use of proven scientific methods. The efforts of the Bureau of Mines in this direction are encouraging. The Oklahoma State authorities are fully alive to the conditions, and are endeavoring to control operations so as to benefit the greatest number. The indications are that operators themselves are becoming impressed with the necessity of using better methods, so as to conserve oil and gas.

To bring about a proper regard for the regulations of the department, to show the earnestness of the office and its intention to compel operators to put forth every effort to prevent waste, I found it necessary to fine several lessees, one of them as high as $1,000, for failure to comply with the regulations. I believe this action has had a salutary effect.

The force heretofore employed by the office and the Bureau of Mines to inspect oil and gas mining operations has not been sufficient. Development has been so active that it has been impossible for oil men to give proper attention to detail. For instance, where efforts have been made to introduce the use of the mud-fluid system a Bureau of Mines representative would give instructions to the driller as to the procedure and then be called away to look after some important case and not be in a position to see that his instructions were carefully followed. It has happened in cases that his instructions were not followed, and failure to obtain proper results has been charged to the system rather than to the lack of compliance with directions.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 contains an appropriation of $25,000, to be expended in the employment of not more than six additional inspectors to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted lands leased by members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which the restrictions have not been removed and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste. We have hopes that with this additional force to supplement the efforts heretofore put forth we may see great improvements in drilling methods during the present fiscal year.

LEASES OF OSAGE OIL AND GAS LANDS.

During the summer of 1913 several very productive wells were brought in on Osage leased lands in the so-called Boston Pool. Adjoining these wells were unleased lands, which, it was concluded, should be offered for lease, both because of prospective active bidding and for the reason that the lands were being drained, and consequently decreasing in value as oil and gas properties.

Accordingly, about 11,000 acres were offered for lease by advertisement and bids opened on September 29, 1913. The bids accepted covered 10,542 acres, with total bonuses of $505,315.40. This was an average bonus of $49 per acre. This is the largest bonus ever received for a tract of land of that size in the history of the department's dealings in oil lands.

Outside of the Five Tribes and the Osage Reservation but little has been done on Indian lands in Oklahoma in the oil-mining industry. A few leases have been made, but developments have not been sufficient to indicate whether drilling will be profitable.

DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

Hopes are entertained that oil and gas in paying quantities will yet be discovered on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington. Several leases have been approved covering Quinaielt lands, aggregating about 16,000 acres, and the leasees are active in their preparations to begin work. On account of the very rough character of country and its inaccessibility development work in this section will be extremely expensive.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basketry, pottery, lace making, and beadwork.

NAVAJO BLANKETS.

Undoubtedly the Navajo blanket industry continues to be the most important and remunerative of the native industries in which the Indians are engaged. The Navajo Indians derive from this source about $700,000 a year. The work is done by the women usually during their spare times. With a view to avoiding the production of large quantities of low-grade blankets, known to the trade as saddle blankets, and to guard against imitations and to satisfy the public of the genuineness of the blankets offered for sale as Indian-made goods and at the same time increase the profits to the Indian workers, a plan has been devised whereby a linen tag and lead seal is being attached to blankets purchased direct from the Navajo Indians as a guaranty of their genuineness. The Indians receive for these blankets $8 or more in cash or its equivalent. The tagging system is being tried out at Moqui, Western Navajo, and San Juan Reservations, and if it proves successful at those places, the system will be extended to the other Navajo reservations.

In order to assist and encourage these Indians to weave high-grade blankets and to obtain suitable blanks for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, authority was granted for the expenditure of $375 in the purchase of the five best blankets shown at a contest held in conjunction with the San Juan Indian Fair.

This contest was duly held as contemplated. About 700 blankets were displayed from the various Navajo reservations, a number from points 125 miles distant. The first prize ($100) was won by Mrs. Yabbiny Begay Camp, an Indian without education but noted for the extra-fine quality of her blankets. The second prize ($90) was won by Miss Susie Bainbridge, a former schoolgirl, of Two Gray Hills, N. Mex. The three remaining prizes were limited to Indians under the jurisdiction of the Fort Defiance agency.

The exhibit was considered by competent judges to be the best display of Navajo blankets ever seen in that section of the country, and the keenest interest was shown by the Indians, traders, and visitors. About $10,000 worth of blankets were sold. Another contest along similar lines will be held in the near future. The Navajo Indians, usually the men, also make large quantities of silverware from Mexican coin.

A large number of Indians on various reservations are more or less extensively engaged in the making of baskets, beadwork, and pottery, from which they derive $100,000 or more annually.

LACE MAKING.

Lace making is becoming a very important industry in some localities, especially among the Mission Indians in Southern California. This industry not only enables the women and children to utilize their spare time in the home and derive from their labors an income to aid in their support, but the very nature of the work has an elevating and refining influence upon them.

The following circular concerning native industries was issued:

To superintendents and supervisors of Indian schools.

GENTLEMEN: As you are doubtless aware, the Indians on the various reservations derive a considerable income from the products of native industries, such as blanket weaving, basket, pottery, and lace making, and beadwork, their earnings during the fiscal year 1913 amounting to approximately $700,000.

I desire very much to do and to have done in the field everything possible to encourage the Indians to improve the products of native industries, so as to make the articles produced very largely of a useful and practical sort, and then to find the best market for disposing of the products to the best advantage for the Indians. To obtain the maximum and best results every employee at the schools or on the reservations must, and is here directed, to take advantage of every opportunity to encourage Indians engaged in native industries to make better articles and aid them to dispose of what they make to the best advantage. Superintendents and field matrons in particular are in excellent positions to accomplish much good along this line.

In order to enable me to determine just what further action is necessary on the part of the office in the improvement and marketing of the products of the Indians, please submit at your earliest convenience answers to the following inquiries, supplemented by such further information as may be available, and your recommendation as to the course you feel it would be proper to pursue:

1. What native industries are the Indians at your jurisdiction now engaged in?
2. Is the work done by the old or the young; by the women or men?
3. Are the Indians engaged in native industries throughout the year or only during spare times or when in special need of funds or supplies?
4. What means are now employed to encourage improvement in the articles made, and are the young Indians to any extent engaging in the native industries?
5. In some localities lace making is becoming an important and profitable industry among Indians, especially the women and children. What, if anything, is being done among your Indians in this respect, and do you think lace making can be satisfactorily developed?

6. If possible, give number of baskets, blankets, pieces of beadwork, amount of lace, etc., made by the Indians at your jurisdiction annually; the number of Indians engaged in the work; the average length of time it takes to make the various articles and their minimum and maximum values.

7. Where do the Indians obtain the material entering into the articles made?

8. Are the local markets ample to handle the products of the Indians, and do the Indians receive the full value thereof? To whom do the Indians sell, and do they receive cash, merchandise, or store credits for their supplies?

9. Do you recommend that the office attempt to find markets in the East for the products of native industries; if so, why; for what class of articles, and what length of time would it take to fill orders for the various articles?

10. Could you furnish samples of the various articles for exhibition to merchants and others interested with fixed prices in quantities as well as for one?

11. Would the Indians consent to send their wares to merchants in the East, through your office, C. O. D. or cash 30 days after delivery?

Please acquaint the employees with my wishes in this matter, answer the questions as fully as possible, and give any further information available which you believe would be useful to the office in arriving at definite conclusions. Your reply should be mailed in time to reach this office not later than August —.

MARKETING NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The conditions under which the Indians must now sell the products of their native industries are very unsatisfactory. In some places the fineness and real art depicted in the work of the Indians, especially in basketry, is not appreciated, and the result is inferior articles are being produced. Investigations are now being made with the view to ultimately formulating plans to induce the Indians to make the better grade of articles and find for them better markets from which they might realize the true value of their work. These native industries from which the Indians derive so large a sum are recognized to be of great importance, but the problem of bringing about improved conditions is a difficult one, primarily because the Indians usually want their money as soon as they bring in their articles, and this is virtually impossible where the products are disposed of in markets distant from the homes of the Indians.

IRRIGATION.

Under the direct exclusive supervision of this bureau, 62 principal irrigation projects or systems on 56 different reservations or tracts of allotted lands will afford irrigation when completed for the farms of about 30,000 Indians. These projects in their present completed and partially completed state are capable of delivering water to over 368,000 acres of land without additional construction, and will require for completion and providing an adequate supply of water an estimated expenditure of over $13,000,000. These do not include 40 or 50 minor projects, the large Indian projects in Montana under construction by the United States Reclamation Service under

contract with this bureau, nor several other large projects known to exist but for which plans and estimates have not been made.

In my last annual report particular attention was invited to the Indian water-rights situation on a large number of reservations, and the necessity for some provision of law whereby individuals benefiting by construction and maintenance of irrigation systems on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands, should be chargeable with the cost of the work done in their behalf, especially in cases where the cost of the work was reimbursable from tribal funds or where the work in the first instance was done with the expenditure of tribal funds.

This matter was brought to the attention of Congress by this office and provision was made in the appropriation act for 1915, whereby it is hoped that these conditions can be adjusted in a proper manner.

It is also provided in the Indian appropriation act that one of the seven superintendents of irrigation heretofore authorized shall be competent to pass upon water rights, and the general irrigation appropriation was made available for protection of irrigable lands from damage by loss of water rights, under which provision this branch of the irrigation work will receive special attention.

Specific authority of law is also given for the apportionment of the cost of any irrigation project chargeable against tribal funds, in accordance with the benefits received by each individual Indian, as far as practicable, from such project.

These legislative provisions are considered as a marked advance in the policy of the office toward protecting Indians in their water rights and apportioning to individuals the cost of benefits to be derived from expenditures of tribal funds.

The attention of Congress was also invited by the office to the conditions existing on the larger reservations, where water rights seem to be more or less in jeopardy, and provision is made for the submission to Congress of special reports showing the status of the water rights of the Indians and the method of financing the projects and other general information as to the Uintah, Shoshone, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects. Active field work in carrying out this provision will be completed in the early part of the fiscal year 1915.

Particular attention is invited to the progress during this fiscal year in respect to relieving somewhat the condition of the Pima Indians and in preparation for an adjudication of the waters of the Gila River. Extended and exhaustive researches are being conducted to have the data necessary to protect the water rights of the Pimas. A great many of the older Indian ditches have been cleaned out and extended to their original length and capacity, new diversion and distributing structures have been installed, and a gratifying increase in the irrigated area is reported.

The work for the benefit of the Mission Indians and others in California has been prosecuted with diligence, and it is believed that, except for some minor projects, the main part of this work will have been completed by the end of the fiscal year 1915.

Among the most important undertakings coming under the irrigation branch of the office is the development of water for domestic and stock purposes on the Navajo Reservation and in the Papago country. On the Navajo Reservation several well-drilling outfits have been employed as the funds available would permit in developing water by drilling and erection of windmills and tanks, with very satisfactory results. This work has materially extended the effective range of the grazing lands, and the number of stock of these Indians has shown a gratifying increase as well.

Similar work is being done in the Papago country, and also surveys have been made to determine the feasibility of small storage projects and to assist the Indians in the construction of dams for stock water and the development of springs, where the necessity appears. Estimates were prepared and included in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 for continuing the work and for the construction of permanent systems at several of the villages, so that the Indians might reside there the year round. About 25,000 Indians will benefit by this underground water development.

The long-standing contention for water rights for the Yakima Indians for irrigation on their reservation in the State of Washington has been settled by legislation as a result of the work of the Joint Congressional Indian Commission. Congress has passed a law by which the Indians are to receive water from the storage reservoir free of charge for 40 acres of each allotment. This settlement, while not fully satisfying all the claims made to water for the Indians, will afford each Indian a water right free of storage charges for the irrigation of a tract of land which will furnish a very good income when properly cultivated. Provision is also made for a report to Congress upon the most feasible and economical plan for a distribution system in connection with the present system, and for reimbursing the Government for any sum it may have expended or may expend for a complete irrigation system on the Yakima Reservation.

During the year the report of the Board of Engineer Officers upon the proposed San Carlos Dam and irrigation project was received, and upon the suggestion of this office an item was included in the Indian appropriation act for sufficient funds for completing the investigation shown in the report as necessary before proceeding with actual construction of the project.

The situation affecting irrigation projects and the interests of the Indians thereunder appears to be greatly improved over the condi-

tions existing a year ago, and with the authority of Congress above referred to for certain changes continued progress is expected.

FORESTRY.

In January of the present year the office began a campaign for the improvement of housing conditions among the Indians. It is the purpose to speedily remedy the deplorable conditions which exist on many reservations and to afford every encouragement to the construction of sanitary homes. The mills at the Klamath and Jicarilla Agencies, which were burned near the close of the fiscal year 1913, have been rebuilt. Several new mills have been purchased and installed, namely, two on Klamath, one on Nett Lake, one on Pine Ridge, one on Flathead, one on Spokane, and one on Mescalero. Extensive repairs have been made to agency mills on Red Lake, Menominee, and Fort Apache. There are now over 40 agency mills in operation and about the same number of private mills located upon Indian lands. On many reservations a new interest in house building has been aroused among the Indians.

The superintendents reported 222 forest fires during the calendar year ending December 31, 1913. The amount of timber damaged was estimated at 3,934,450 feet board measure. The total area burned over was 161,556 acres and the damage to both timber and forage was estimated to be $34,795.75. Exclusive of the salaries of regular forestry officers, who assist in fighting forest fires in connection with their other duties, the cost of extinguishing fires was $3,463.92.

Early in September, 1913, about 1,275,000 acres of timberland in the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, were offered for sale at public auction. Very general interest was manifested in this sale and 1,535 separate tracts, comprising 306,286 acres, were sold in January, 1914, for $1,460,244.85. This total was $162,557.37 in excess of the minimum price which had been placed upon the tracts which were sold. The lands which were not sold consisting of approximately 968,000 acres will be again offered at public auction in November, 1914. At the former sale, agricultural lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 160 acres and no one person or corporation was permitted to purchase more than one quarter section of such lands; all other lands were offered in tracts not exceeding 640 acres. In the sale of November, 1914, all lands will be offered in 160-acre tracts and the limit of 160 acres of agricultural land will be maintained, but no limit will be placed upon the amount of grazing or timber lands which may be acquired by one person, firm, or corporation.

One small sale of timber has been made on the Tulalip Reservation, and about 290,000,000 feet board measure have been offered for sale under sealed bids to be opened August 15, 1914. Minimum prices have been set as follows: Cedar, $3.50; Douglas fir, white pine,

and spruce, $3; hemlock and white fir, $0.75 per thousand feet board measure, Scribner rule, with provisions for an advance of stumpage rates at the end of each three years of the contract period of 12 years. This offering includes the major part of the timber remaining on allotments on the Tulalip Reservation.

The 300,000,000 feet board measure on the Fort Apache Reservation which was offered for sale in January, 1912, was reoffered in the autumn of 1913. One bid was received, but no sale was effected.

On December 1, 1913, prices were readjusted under the contracts of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. for timber on allotments of the Bad River Reservation. This readjustment will result in a gain of over $100,000 for the Bad River allottees over what they would have received at the old rates.

Contracts have been approved for the sale of the timber on 154 allotments of minors and full bloods within the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn. The timber on these allotments was exposed to great fire danger because of being intermingled with lands formerly owned by mixed bloods on which the timber had been or was being cut by private operators through titles acquired under the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034).

Logging operations on the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Fond du Lac, and Leech Lake Reservations have been continued by the regular contractors. The amount of timber cut on each may be ascertained from the statistical appendix accompanying this report.

The most important single industrial enterprise in the Indian Service is the Menominee Indian mill at Neopit, Wis. On the Menominee Indian Reservation the stumpage is not sold, but the Government manages all phases of lumber manufacture from the time the tree is severed from the stump until it is placed on the car in the form of a finished product ready for the wholesale or retail market. Within the fiscal year 1914 32,520,330 feet of logs were delivered at the mill by the railroad owned by the Indians, 37,270,494 feet of lumber were produced, and 23,179,511 feet were sold. The inventory of June 30, 1914, showed 40,443,793 feet of lumber on hand in the yard, with an appraised value of $581,581.74.

During the fiscal year 1915 especial attention will be given to the completion of an inventory of the timber resources of the Indians. The knowledge now possessed as to the amount of timber on many large reservations is indefinite and unsatisfactory. The office is confident that a great improvement may be effected in the condition of the Indians through a wise administration of the forests embraced within the reservations occupied by them. The keynote of Indian timber administration from now on will be the industrial development of the Indians and providing the Indians with better home conditions.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Below is an extract from my address at the conference of field supervisors held at Washington February 16, 1914:

I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man, and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky.

We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business and it is your business to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours to create an atmosphere and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and, above all, to be a personal object lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whisky.

There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question.

As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates $100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

That these ideas should receive the careful consideration of all the employees of the service and imbue them with a realization of the tremendous importance of this work, I addressed a personal letter to every employee of the Indian Service, containing the above quotation from my address to the field supervisors.

The same letter was also sent to many persons whom I knew or thought to be interested in the uplift and advancement of the Indians. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the nation-wide expressions of strong approval and offers of cooperation. This letter was also sent to many leading Indians of the various reservations and has brought numerous promises of hearty cooperation and active assistance. The 6th day of April was set aside on which this letter was directed to be read to the student body of every Indian school, including those under Government, mission, or private supervision, when many of the schools adopted resolutions of earnest commendation.

In many instances we have found where the Indian leased his lands that the lessees introduced liquor thereon in the belief that there was no law prohibiting same. In order to give such parties proper notice and warning and to afford the Indian greater protection, a formal notice was printed, calling attention to the law and

instructions issued to the superintendents requiring that it should be attached to all printed leases covering Indian lands.

It was found that the Indians were purchasing lemon and vanilla extracts and Jamaica ginger in lieu of whisky. In some localities these liquids have been the principal source of the Indians' supply of intoxicants. Several cases are now pending in the Federal court on the charge of selling these extracts to Indians.

Along the same line we have found that the Indian has been tempted through advertisements to purchase "concentrated extracts" whereby they can make their own liquors, and prompt action was taken to procure an indictment, which is now pending. Not only have the Indians been tempted by liquor and extracts, but it has been brought to our attention that he has sometimes been furnished with cocaine, yenshee, and opium, and that in certain sections of the country he purchases proprietary medicines which are said to contain a large per cent of alcohol.

Our efforts to suppress the use of peyote or mescal among the Indians have been carried on under difficulties, but we universally endeavor to show the Indian that this article contains properties which are detrimental to his welfare and should not be used.

There are a few localities in which we have no trouble on account of the Indians procuring liquor, but generally speaking we have the greatest difficulty in satisfactorily handling this situation.

It is very gratifying that we have been successful in convicting some of the most prominent bootleggers who have engaged in the liquor business on a large scale.

To successfully cope with the shrewdness, trickery, and persistence of the bootlegger requires character, judgment, tact, and ability, and I have accordingly in every way endeavored to raise the standard and efficiency of our liquor suppression officers, including the increasing of the salaries of those regularly employed in this work. Furthermore, all new men are now employed temporarily, that they may first demonstrate their fitness for this difficult and important work, which practice is proving very satisfactory.

The use of decoys has developed the usual comment, but considering all the conditions, the decoy judiciously used seems fully justified.

On December 31 I attended a conference of the special officers held at Denver. It was the first time in the history of the liquor service that a Commissioner of Indian Affairs had attended such a gathering. The opportunity of meeting with the men engaged in this work and of earnestly presenting my views has well repaid me for the time and effort involved. The officers have since entered into their labors with renewed energy, and taking into consideration the various ramifications and legal questions involved are securing splendid results.

I am glad to say that during the past year conditions have greatly improved in Oklahoma. In my last annual report I stated that every step was being contested in the courts, and this fact is further borne out by the work during the past year. Actions were brought to compel the railroads endeavoring to cooperate with us to accept liquor for shipment into certain portions of the State; a restraining order was asked for and a suit for damages filed against the United States marshal, the chief special officer, and deputies. Many cases were filed and appealed involving other phases of the traffic, hoping to bring about unfavorable decisions.

Probably the most important case involving the liquor suppression work in Oklahoma is now pending in the Federal court. An indictment was returned involving 30 defendants on a charge of conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States with reference to the shipment of liquor into the eastern district of Oklahoma. Should the Government be successful in this case it is believed that the backbone of the "bootlegging trust" will have been broken.

I can not refrain from making special mention of the aggressive and efficient prosecution of violators of the liquor laws by the United States attorneys and marshals of Oklahoma.

Most of our work in Minnesota has been under the provisions of the laws of the State, because of the decision of the Supreme Court in matter of Heff (197 U. S., 488), and the fact that the majority of the Indians are citizens. The famous Bemidji liquor case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on June 8 favorable to the contention of the Government, but on June 22 the appellees were granted 60 days to file a petition for a rehearing which has effected a temporary stay of the enforcement of the judgment of the court. This is an important decision, and if finally sustained will certainly result in great improvement of conditions.

We have been actively engaged in suppressing the traffic in intoxicants in South Dakota to protect the Sioux Indians and good results have followed. Our work was materially aided by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of United States *v.* Sam Perrin, the court upholding the validity of the liquor provision in the act of August 15, 1894, which ratified the agreement with the Yankton Indians.

Operations among the Pueblos in New Mexico assumed an active state by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on October 20, 1913 (231 U. S., 28), reversing the judgment of the United States District Court in the case of United States *v.* Sandoval (198 Fed., 539), with directions to overrule the demurrer to the indictment and to proceed with the disposition of the case in regular course. The court outlined the powers of Congress in dealing with a dependent people, confirming prior decisions on this subject, and holding that although these Indians have a fee-simple title

to their lands, it is a communal title, no individual owning any separate tract, and that, considering the reasons which underlie the authority of Congress to prohibit the introduction of liquor into the Indian country, it seems plain that this authority is sufficiently comprehensive to enable Congress to apply the prohibition to the lands of the Pueblos.

The question of citizenship was left open, the court saying that citizenship is not in itself an obstacle to the exercise by Congress of its powers to enact laws for the benefit and protection of tribal Indians as a dependent people.

Our work in Montana has developed some resentment and numerous obstacles, but we are accomplishing much good and shall increase our activities there.

Considerable work was undertaken during the year to protect the Indians residing in the State of New York from intoxicants. An officer has been thereabouts for several months. Whether these Indians come within the classes enumerated within the general liquor law is an important question and is now pending in a case before the Attorney General.

Conditions in other States inhabited by Indians have considerably improved in some instances and have remained about the same in others. The cooperation of State and Federal authorities in the trial and punishment of offenders is as essential in this work as special officers are to detect them. Likewise it is essential that we have both the moral and active support of the citizens residing in Indian communities, and I am pleased to say that as a result of the manner of our activities and the sentiment which has recently been aroused the evil results of the liquor traffic among the Indian is fast becoming a matter of grave concern to white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man and for the further reason that impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the taxpayers of the several States.

The results of our labors show that during the past fiscal year we were successful in bringing about 1,823 arrests and 941 convictions; 247,592 pints of liquor were seized and destroyed under the provisions of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes.

Our operations to protect the Indians from intoxicants extends from Florida to New York in the East, from Washington to California in the West, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. In this work we endeavor to look after the welfare of over 300,000 Indians scattered through more than 20 States of the Union. Many complaints are received during the course of the year, which, by reason of the inadequacy of the liquor suppression force, due to the limited appropriation, can not be reached at all.

The appropriation for this work, which is now $100,000, should be materially increased that we may be better enabled to protect the Indians from irreparable injury by taking prompt action on dependable information constantly presented showing widespread, gross, and continuous violations of the Federal and State laws on this subject.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the past two years the quantity of allotment work handled in the field has decreased materially. A few years ago the office had as many as 18 allotting agents in the field at one time, while today we have but three. This is due partly to the fact that practically all Indians on reservations containing land susceptible of agricultural development without irrigation have been allotted. Some large reservations still exist, particularly in the Southwest, but without water for irrigation purposes the advisability of allotting the lands in severalty is not apparent, as the reservations as they now stand are best adapted for stock raising.

During the past fiscal year allotments to 4,066 Indians, covering an area of 452,921 acres, were approved, and 8,521 allotments, aggregating 1,474,044 acres, were made in the field, but have not yet been approved. The more important work is mentioned below:

Blackfeet, Mont.—Under authority of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), 2,624 Indians were allotted 888,650 acres of land, in areas of 40 acres of irrigable and 280 acres of grazing land each. Approximately 600,000 acres of surplus land remains unallotted on this reservation.

Colorado River, Ariz.—Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063), allotments of 10 acres of irrigable land have been made to each Indian having rights on the reservation. There is no authority of law to dispose of any of the surplus lands, but bills have been pending under which the surplus irrigible lands would be turned over to the State for disposal under the Carey Act.

Colville, Wash.—Allotments in severalty on this reservation are practically completed and a commission is now classifying and appraising the surplus lands, approximating 1,000,000 acres, for disposal under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). It is expected that this work can be completed during the following year, when the surplus lands will be opened to settlement and entry.

Flathead, Mont.—Allotments on this reservation were practically completed some years ago, but owing to conflicts of allotments with power and reservoir sites some adjustments were necessary. Three allotments were made during the year covering an area of 480 acres.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—Under the provisions of the acts of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 275), and March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1063),

allotments in severalty to the Indians having rights on this reservation have been completed. Allotments were made to 1,832 Indians, covering an area of 300,970.80 acres of grazing lands and 37,939.15 acres of irrigable lands, a total of 338,909.95 acres. The acts cited also authorize timber, grazing, stone quarry, agency, school, farming, cemetery, and church reserves, which have been made, aggregating an area of 83,356.87 acres. No law exists to dispose of the surplus lands.

Gila River, Ariz.—Under authority contained in the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), 1,661 Indians on this reservation were allotted 10 acres each of irrigable land.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Allotment work on this reservation under authority contained in the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and supplemental acts, is being rapidly brought to a close. There is no authority of law to dispose of any part of the diminished reservation other than by allotments, and the land suitable for this purpose is now very scarce. During the past year allotments have been made to 1,303 Indians, aggregating an area of 313,475.59 acres.

Quinaielt Reservation, Wash.—Practically all of the agricultural and grazing lands on this reservation have been allotted. The heavily timbered land of the reservation is a very valuable tribal asset, and the sale of the timber should be administered for the common benefit of the Indians having rights on this reservation.

Salt River, Ariz.—On this reservation 804 Indians were allotted 24,404 acres of land under authority of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. These allotments each contain 10 acres of irrigable and 20 acres of grazing land.

Shoshone, Wyo.—During the past year 255 allotments were made, covering an area of 24,312 acres, approximately to each allottee 20 acres of irrigable and 120 acres of grazing. Work on this reservation has been stopped, as practically all land suitable for cultivation or grazing has been allotted.

Standing Rock, North and South Dakota.—On this reservation 13,240 acres of land were allotted to 83 Indians. The surplus will be disposed of under authority of the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675). Allotments are now being made to unallotted children.

Turtle Mountain Indians.—Under authority contained in the agreement with the Turtle Mountain Indians, ratified by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 194), 571 Indians of this band were allotted approximately 82,000 acres. These allotments were made from public lands in Montana and North Dakota.

Yakima, Wash.—Under authority contained in the act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 348), 1,119 allotments were made, covering an area of 120,966 acres. This practically completes allotments on this reservation.

Allotments on railroad land.—Under authority of the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 1007), which act authorizes the present owners of lands under a railway-land grant to relinquish to the Government any tracts that may have been occupied for five years by an Indian who would be entitled to the allotment on said land but for the grant, there have been perhaps 25 or 30 Indians provided with homes or steps initiated to carry this into effect. These Indians undoubtedly would finally have been ejected from the lands they had occupied and improved, as, except for the act mentioned, there was no authority of law to allot the lands.

Scattered bands in California.—A number of Indians living near El Tejon Ranch in Kern County, Cal., were in danger of being evicted from lands claimed by them, but their interests were protected by withdrawing temporarily vacant unappropriated public lands in the vicinity pending a careful investigation into their condition and needs.

Mission Indians.—During the past fiscal year, under authority contained in the acts of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015–1022), the office has endeavored to clear up the tangled threads of title to lands in California claimed by the Mission Indians in that State by reason of various Executive orders issued during the period from 1875 to 1889. Substantially all of the area recommended by the Mission Indian Commission, better known as the Smiley Commission, appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (supra), as reservations for the Mission Indians, has been patented to the various bands entitled under authority of the acts mentioned, leaving only one reservation, the Santa Rosa, unpatented.

Stockbridge and Munsee in Wisconsin.—Under authority of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 382), the department on January 21, 1914, approved a roll containing the names of 369 Indians of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribe entitled to money in lieu of allotments. The superintendent of the Keshena School is now making payments to the beneficiaries thereunder.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Five Civilized Tribes comprise the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma. Their original domain was formerly known as Indian Territory, and before the allotment of their lands included an area of 19,525,966 acres. Their total number of enrolled members and freedmen is 101,209.

The enrollment and original area of these tribes are shown by the following table:

Tribe.	Number enrolled.	Area.
		Acres.
Cherokee	41,693	4,420,068.00
Choctaw	26,730	6,953,048.07
Chickasaw	10,955	4,707,904.28
Creek	18,712	3,079,091.00
Seminole	3,119	365,852.00

Of the foregoing the freedmen in the several tribes number as follows:

Cherokee	4,916
Choctaw	5,994
Chickasaw	2,473
Creek	6,807
Seminole	986

DISPOSITION OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

Of the total area embraced within the Five Civilized Tribes there were allotted to members 15,794,400 acres. Of the surplus there was sold at public auction under the act of Congress of April 28, 1906, 2,178,174 acres for a consideration of $12,189,193. There has been offered for sale 1,274,024 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands, of which 306,286 acres were sold for $1,460,244.85. There remains to be sold in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations about one and one-half million acres, of which one-half million is segregated coal and asphalt lands, the surface of which only will be sold, and 968,640 acres of timberlands. There have been collected royalties on coal productions since 1899 $3,615,594.16.

Under the act of March 3, 1911, authorizing the deposit of receipts upon the sales of surplus and unallotted lands in national or State banks in the State of Oklahoma there have been deposited in 249 banks located in 69 counties in Oklahoma the sum of $5,083,988.82. These deposits draw interest bearing from 4 to 6 per cent. The deposits are secured by surety company bonds. There have been derived from the sale of town lots $4,535,243.57. The total revenue collected and deposited to the credit of the Five Tribes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1914, was $17,099,826, and there is yet due and unpaid, for lands which have been sold, $5,623,950, which sum is drawing 6 per cent interest.

The tribal form of government of the Cherokee Tribe was practically abolished at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1914, all tribal officers having tendered their resignations to be effective as of that date. The resignations of all were accepted except that of the gov-

ernor, whose temporary continuance in office will be required to assist in the disposal of the few remaining details incident to the complete dissolution of the tribal government.

Pursuant to previous acts of Congress applicable to all of the tribes, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Tribes have been deprived of their legislative and judicial functions, retaining only a corps of executive officers for the transaction of business matters.

In the Creek Nation the only work of importance looking to the ultimate disposition of tribal affairs is the equalization of Creek allotments. Preparations have already been made for this work in anticipation of congressional authority for the equalization of such allotments on basis of $800.

Preparations have also been made in the Cherokee Nation, in anticipation of congressional legislation, for the distribution of the remaining funds still held in common to the credit of the tribe. It is expected that after deducting all necessary charges this payment will amount to about $12 per capita. It is also probable that a per capita payment of $100 to the Chickasaws will be authorized.

In the Seminole Nation there remain about $1,800,000 of tribal moneys to be individualized before the tribal affairs can be entirely finished.

After the sale in the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of the timber lands and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, which will be accomplished in the main within the next six months if present plans are carried out, the chief property of a tribal nature in which these tribes will be interested will be the mineral deposits and the common funds held in trust by the United States, estimated to be in value and amount between twenty and thirty millions of dollars.

SUPERVISION OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS.

Out of a total enrolled population of 101,209 members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, those of the restricted class number 36,967. They are apportioned as follows:

Nation.	Full bloods.	Restricted class.		
		Mixed three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.
Chickasaws	1,515	252	706	2,473
Choctaws	7,074	706	1,644	9,424
Mississippi Choctaws	1,344	85	27	1,456
Cherokees	8,621	1,783	2,966	13,370
Creeks	6,830	538	1,150	8,518
Seminoles	1,250	132	344	1,726
Total	26,634	3,496	6,837	36,967

From the foregoing it will be seen that while the work of the Indian Department among the Five Civilized Tribes is approaching completion in tribal matters there necessarily remains a great work to be done among the individual Indians.

Since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, removing the restriction as to alienation from the lands of allottees of certain classes there have been approved 11,056 applications for the removal of restrictions embracing 412,153.64 acres of allotted lands.

The leasing and sale of allotted lands require much attention by the field force of the Indian Department. The following statement will show the sales of individual Indian lands consummated under supervision during the year as compared with previous years:

Comparative statement of sales consummated.

Fiscal year ended—	Tracts sold.	Acres sold.	Consideration received.
June 30, 1909	150	10,924.21	$149,423.20
June 30, 1910	629	53,192.75	566,666.57
June 30, 1911	871	67,790.47	674,730.71
June 30, 1912	504	38,277.39	315,032.66
June 30, 1913	735	51,817.89	502,406.36
June 30, 1914	934	66,104.33	636,042.80
Total	3,823	288,107.04	2,844,302.30

The funds accruing from such sales are being paid directly to the allottees, or invested in improvements or other desirable property, or held for their future use.

There were received and filed at the Union Agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 3,338 leases, 1,322 assignments, and a large number of stipulations for the renewal of leases, bringing the total number of leases received, principally oil and gas, beyond the 30,000 mark. During the same year the receipts on account of royalties from Indian leases were $2,059,826.14, and the disbursements for the same period were $1,520,198.38.

Great difficulty has been experienced during the year to secure for Indian lessors the true rental value of their agricultural lands. This is due to the fact that they are authorized under present law to lease their allotments for short terms without supervision. Such leases also operate to prevent advantageous and successful sales.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The minor children of the Five Civilized Tribes are perhaps the richest average children in the United States, which condition results from the fact that in allotting the Oklahoma Indians the children were given the same number of acres of land as their parents and share equally in tribal funds. Consequently when Congress, in

the act of May 27, 1908, conferred upon the county courts probate jurisdiction there was involved a greater amount of probate work than existed anywhere else. This, together with the fact that Oklahoma was admitted into the Union in 1907 and that the county judges then elected did not all possess the highest standards necessarily brought about a demoralized, inefficient, and in some instances corrupt condition.

It is apparent that many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness and insolvent bondsmen accepted. It was not uncommon for lands of minor Indian children to be sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers and for inadequate prices. Excessive compensation was many times allowed guardians and unreasonably large fees paid to attorneys. Under these conditions the property of Indian children was frequently so ravished that when final reports were called for they were not forthcoming, and estates were often found to have been dissipated and their bondsmen financially irresponsible. Altogether it developed a condition demanding speedy and radical reforms.

I found this startling situation soon after my induction into office in June, 1913, and immediately proceeded to effect an organization whereby there might be assurance that this indefensible procedure might no longer maintain. Thereupon I arranged for conferences to be held at Muskogee with the county judges, prosecuting attorneys, district judges, and others interested in betterments for the territory covered by the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations, at McAlester covering the Choctaw Nation and likewise at Ardmore covering the Chickasaw Nation. These conferences were attended by practically all of the county judges, and after some 10 days' conference, during which all matters and things in detail concerning Indian minor probate conditions were exhaustively discussed, rules of probate procedure were adopted which are said to be more complete protection than exists in any other State. These rules, formulated under my direction after being adopted by the county judges, were approved by the president of the State County Judges' Association, and soon thereafter officially adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, and have since been in full force and effect, a copy of which rules are herein below set out.

To insure the prosecution of the probate work in a systematic and effective manner a force was organized consisting of the best obtainable attorneys, each of whom was chosen on his merits after careful and exhaustive investigation, to assist and cooperate with the county judges. This force was made up in part of attorneys employed at the expense of the several tribes and partly at the expense of the United States under authority of section 18 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1913.

Widespread and gratifying results have already been accomplished. Wrongdoers have been prosecuted; estates have been recovered; dishonest and incompetent guardians have been removed; worthless bonds have been replaced with responsible bondsmen; and many thousands of dollars have been saved to Indian minors and invested for their benefit. These direct results are also increased to an extent which can only be approximated by the moral influence which has resulted, operating powerfully to prevent a repetition of wrongdoing and to insure better conditions in the future.

As a result of this gratifying progress, together with the public approval now almost universal in Oklahoma, it is confidently believed that the next legislature will enact laws in harmony with these probate rules and that permanent protection of the property of Indian minors will be assured.

The following are the rules of probate procedure now being enforced in the courts of Oklahoma, and it is my firm purpose to make unrelenting effort in behalf of these Indian children:

RULES OF PROCEDURE IN PROBATE MATTERS ADOPTED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA.

Now, on this 11th day of June, 1914, the justices of the supreme court, pursuant to section 5347, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, meet at the capital of the State of Oklahoma for the purpose of revising their general rules and making such amendments in addition thereto as may be required for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State. After due consideration, the justices of said supreme court promulgated and adopted the following rules:

RULE 1.

The ——— of each ——— are hereby set apart and designated as the dates on which the court will hear guardians' reports; provided that such reports have been on file and notice given, as provided in rule 3.

RULE 2.

All guardians are required to make annual, or semiannual reports, unless otherwise directed, under oath, showing fully and completely the description, character, kind, and value of all property held for their wards. All items of receipts and disbursements must be in detail and receipts produced and filed for sums paid out. All securities and assets should be listed in each report, and copies of deeds, mortgages, etc., evidencing same recorded and attached thereto as exhibits. Upon an approval of any order of court to invest the funds of a ward, guardians shall attach to their reports copies of evidence of title or other investment. The date and amount of guardian's bond, premium paid, if any, as well as the names, addresses, and solvency of sureties thereon, must be given. The name, age, sex, of the ward and relationship, if any, to the guardian should be stated, and the school advantages disclosed. All reports must be self-explanatory. A failure or refusal to file reports as due will be grounds for removal.

RULE 3.

Upon the filing of the reports and fixing of the date for hearing thereof, the judge shall cause notice to be given of the date of such hearing to the persons

having custody of the ward, the representative of the Interior Department or probate attorney, at least 10 days before the date of the hearing. Any person or persons interested may appear and make objections, if so desired, to the approval of such reports, and offer evidence to support such objections.

RULE 4.

No receipts from the ward upon the final accounting of a guardian will be accepted or considered unless the ward be brought into open court, and upon the hearing of said final receipt, the stenographic notes shall be transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. In the consideration of any reports, annual or final, any item included in any previous reports may be reviewed.

RULE 5.

Petitions for the sale of land of minors and incompetents will be heard ——— of each ———. On the hearing on petitions for sale, the guardian, person in custody, and the ward himself, when over 14 years of age, must be present and must be examined as to the necessity for said sale and the truth of the allegations of the petition, and furnish such additional evidence as the court may require. The evidence offered must be taken down and transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. No bid will be considered by the court unless a certified check in the amount of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid be deposited either in court or with the guardian offering the land for sale.

RULE 6.

In the sale of minors' lands or minors' interest in land, the guardians shall be required to render to the court for his approval before confirmation of sale, an account of sale showing each item of expense incurred in such sale, and in no case shall abstract fees be charged against the minor's estate, except by a special agreement with the court at or prior to the time of filing bid. Confirmation will not be had except on the ———.

RULE 7.

Under the sale of real estate by guardian, no fees in excess of the the following schedule of fees will be allowed attorneys:

	Per cent.
On the first $500 or less	10
From $500 to $1,500, inclusive	5
From $1,500 to $3,000, inclusive	2
For all above $3,000	1

But in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of $300. The minimum fee will be $25, unless the court in granting the petition for the sale shall stipulate that the fee and costs incident thereto shall be borne by the purchaser.

RULE 8.

No petition for the sale of ward's property or voucher for the payment by the Interior Department of money to the guardian will be considered if said guardian is delinquent in making reports or filing inventory as required by law.

RULE 9.

No oil and gas or other mineral lease covering lands belonging to minors or incompetents will be approved except after sale in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder. All petitions for the approval of oil and gas leases shall be filed at least five days before the same are sold, as provided herein, and notice of such sale must be given by posting and by publication, where publication is practicable, and shall be on ——— of each ———.

RULE 10.

Deeds conveying inherited lands of full-blood Indian heirs shall be approved only on the verified petitions of grantors, which shall set forth the names of the parties, description of the land, roll number of the decedent and grantors and quantum of blood, the permanent residence of the deceased allottee at the time of death, and the character and extent of the interest sold. Said petitions shall be set down for hearing not less than 10 days from the date of filing, and on one of the two days hereinbefore provided for the confirmation of sale by guardian, advertised in the county where the land is located for one week, and probate attorney or local counsel for the tribe of which the grantor is a member shall be notified upon the filing of the petition. Said land shall be appraised, and testimony of disinterested parties may be required as to the value of the land conveyed when deemed necessary by the court. The grantors shall be present and be examined in open court, and before such deeds shall be approved, and the court must be satisfied that the consideration has been paid in full in the presence of the court. No petition will be considered when any deed has been previously placed of record upon the land or taken within 30 days after the death of the allottee. The evidence shall be transcribed by the stenographer and filed of record in the case, the expense of which, including attorneys' fees, must be borne by the grantee. When it shall appear for the best interests of the Indian, approval will be withheld unless the grantor agrees in writing for the deposit of the proceeds derived from the sale of the land, to be expended subject to the approval of the county court.

RULE 11.

Guardians shall not expend for or on account of their wards any sum unless first authorized by the court, except in case of sickness of the ward, or other emergency, in which event notice must be given immediately to the court.

RULE 12.

The national attorney or any of the probate attorneys for the Five Civilized Tribes or the representative of the Department of the Interior (or Department of Justice in the Seminole Nation) will be recognized in any matter involving the person or property of a citizen of such nation.

RULE 13.

Trust funds must be deposited by the guardian as trustee, and not to his personal account; and where an individual is guardian for several persons or estates, the accounts shall be deposited and kept separate and apart.

RULE 14.

In the settlement of a guardian's account, where the guardian is the parent of the ward, no allowance will be made from the ward's estate for board and keep, except it is made to appear a positive injustice would result from the enforcement of such rule and unless said parent is unable to support said ward.

RULE 15.

All guardians shall be required to secure loans for funds in their hands belonging to their wards with real-estate first-mortgage security, not to exceed 50 per cent valuation of the land, approved by the county court, for such length of time as will insure the collection of the principal and interest before the arriving at majority of the wards.

RULE 16.

No will or other instrument purporting to be a will covering the lands of a restricted Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes, whether such land be his individual allotment or inherited land, when submitted by the allottee or other person to the proper probate court, as required under existing law, shall receive the acknowledgment of nor be admitted to probate by such probate court until after notice shall have been given to the local probate or tribal attorneys for the tribes or for the Department of the Interior, or a representative thereof.

RULE 17.

These rules shall also apply to executorships and administrations in so far as they are applicable, especially inasmuch as sales of property and accountings are concerned.

RULE 18.

All advertisements not required by law may be waived with the consent of the county court upon the approval of the probate attorney or tribal attorney.

It is ordered and directed by the supreme court that the judge of any court wherein said rules may be applicable shall, immediately after conference with the probate attorney assigned to his county or district by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fill in all blank spaces in said rules left vacant by the justices of the supreme court to suit the conveniences of said judges and facilitate the efficient and orderly transaction of business in their respective courts.

And it is further ordered and directed that the rules so promulgated and adopted shall apply to the supreme court, district courts, superior courts, county courts, and all other courts of record throughout the State in which they may be applicable, and that they shall be of full force on and after the 15th day of July, 1914.

CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, *County of Oklahoma, ss:*

I, W. H. L. Campbell, clerk of the Supreme Court for and in the State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, correct, and complete copy of certain rules promulgated and adopted by the justices of said supreme court for the proper and expeditious conduct of the business of said court and other courts of record of said State as the same appear of record in my office.

In testimony where of I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court this 24th day of June, 1914.

[SEAL.] W. H. L. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

The Indian situation in New York is one of the most peculiar problems with which this office has to deal. Shortly after assuming duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructions were given that a thorough and exhaustive study of the entire situation be made, with a view ultimately of working out some feasible solution of the present anomolous condition.

In the seventeenth century jurisdiction over certain territory now in the western part of the State of New York was claimed both by the Plymouth Colony and the Duke of York under conflicting grants

made by the Crown of England. Antedating the Federal Constitution the two colonies (Massachusetts and New York) by convention settled the points in dispute. By this agreement New York ceded to Massachusetts the right of preemption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other right, title, and property in and to these lands, the right of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction being excepted.

In March, 1791, Massachusetts sold its right and title to these lands to Robert Morris, and by several mesne conveyances the Ogden Land Co. acquired a claim of title to all the lands embraced in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations and a part of those in the Tuscarora Reserve. The locus of the fee in and to these lands is an interesting question. The Ogden Land Co. claims a fee through the sale to Robert Morris by the Massachusetts Colony. The Indians claim the fee, advancing the argument that the only thing Massachusetts had the power to sell was the preemption right of first purchase whenever the Indians get ready to part with it. New York has always claimed jurisdiction on the ground that this was retained in the convention with Massachusetts in the eighteenth century. The Seneca Nation or Tribe was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1845 (sec. 1, chap. 150), and individual members of the tribe hold deeds to certain tracts within their reservation, which deeds have been placed of record in the proper county. Sales of individual tracts to white persons, however, is prohibited. These facts have tended to further complicate the situation.

In 1904 a bill was pending (H. R. 7262, 58th Cong.) designed to allot in severalty the lands claimed by these Indians, and the question was quite extensively agitated at that time. The legislation failed of enactment, however, and I am now giving the question careful consideration with a view of submitting an appropriate draft of legislation to the Congress at an early date providing for a division of the tribal lands and the placing of these Indians on a basis of citizenship equal to other residents of the State—a place which they should have occupied long ago.

FORT SILL APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

The remnant of Geronimo's band of Apaches, with the children born to the members since their capture 20 years ago, were held in a nominal status as prisoners of war, and of late years have been located at Fort Sill, Okla.

The last of this band was released from the jurisdiction of the War Department in March, 1914. All adult Indians among those who elected to remain in Oklahoma, instead of going to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, as 187 members of the band elected to do during the fiscal year 1913, have been allotted suitable tracts of land which were purchased for them.

All reports concerning the part of the band remaining in Oklahoma are to the effect that they are now reasonably comfortably situated and bid fair to become industrious, self-supporting Indians.

The part of the band who removed to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico have possibly not made so much advancement, but these Indians have been placed in a position to commence farming, and have been reported as fairly comfortable and satisfied during the year.

The further work of reestablishment of these Indians is being made the subject of special attention.

PURCHASE DIVISION.

Goods and supplies to the amount, approximately, of $3,500,000 were purchased for the service during the fiscal year just closed and delivered at a cost for transportation of about $264,021.66, exclusive of wagon transportation from the terminals of railroads and boat landings, which service amounted to $168,139.70. The cost of inspection was $6,862.47. These amounts indicate service actually paid for to date. They will be increased by liabilities incurred during the last three months of the fiscal year which have not been placed on our liability ledgers. The high cost of supplies has had its effect on the prices paid in numerous lines during the year, particularly in the purchase of beef, both net and gross.

In addition to such supplies as the superintendents bought direct other purchases were made for them through the several Indian warehouses, all of which, except emergency purchases from Indians or patented articles, were made after proper advertisement, as required by law. These purchases were authorized only after the bids secured by the officer had been presented to this office and checked, freight figured when necessary, and the most advantageous quotation accepted, price and quality considered.

The service has not received quite all the benefit hoped for from its policy of economy in purchasing, as oftentimes what was saved in original cost was offset by delay in delivery. The necessity for more expeditious execution of field officers' requests is realized and steps have been taken to modify the existing plan so as to effect quicker deliveries. As the idea is developed during the coming year greater efficiency in purchasing will result.

Short cuts to quick results have been adopted, both in the office and field, and believing that concentrated effort will materially improve our system a new division, designated "purchase," has been created, which will handle exclusively the purchase and transportation of supplies.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year will provide for three permanent warehouses instead of five, as heretofore,

which will effect a material saving. During the active shipping season temporary receiving and shipping depots will be established at points found to be necessary.

In effecting these economies we have not lost sight of quality. The old idea that anything was good enough for the Indians has been driven to the rear, as those having dealings with the office now realize, and the Indian Service to-day is no longer the depository for such supplies as dealers otherwise could not dispose of. High-grade stock cattle, standard agricultural implements, good substantial foodstuffs, and good grades in other lines are bought for the Indians. Under the reimbursable plan, where an individual Indian must pay ultimately in cash for such articles as may be bought for him, he has been permitted largely to make his own selection, provided, of course, it was reasonable and the articles of standard quality.

Where it has been considered advisable to do so the commercial standing of successful bidders has been investigated before contracts were awarded, and in order that those with whom we have business dealings might be brought into a clearer relationship with the service, each contractor personally has had his attention called to the fact that his contractual obligations must be fulfilled to the very letter and that no deviation therefrom will be tolerated. Inspectors of goods and supplies will be required to exercise the utmost care in passing on deliveries to see that inferior articles are not accepted. In the inspection of such supplies as would come within their scope of work, we have been materially assisted by the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the latter part of the fiscal year bids were opened and contracts awarded at San Francisco for the Pacific coast schools and agencies, this being the first opening there since the spring of 1910.

For the purpose of increasing competition in connection with our woolen piece goods and clothing contracts, the Bureau of Standards, at our suggestion, drew up new specifications therefor, under which, during the latter part of the fiscal year just closed, clothing was purchased for the fiscal year 1915.

Realizing daily the serious handicap imposed by certain statutes governing the purchase of supplies, remedial legislation has been prepared to afford relief in that direction and place our purchasing on a more business-like plane. This legislation we hope to have considered during the next session of Congress, and, should it pass, our purchasing will be done with less cirumlocution and greater efficiency.

It is my purpose to continue to inaugurate improvements in the purchasing system of the Indian Service until it is placed on a sound, economical, efficient, and business-like basis.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is provided for by the acts of Congress approved May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678). The last-mentioned act extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages; so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to the purchasers of Indian land in Oklahoma, with the above exceptions.

During the fiscal year 947 sales have been made involving 90,768.30 acres, consideration $1,652,815.50. The average price for which the land was sold is a little over $17 per acre. The year previous this office sold 317 tracts of land, involving 31,576.74 acres, for a consideration of $692,413.28.

The sale of land in 1912 and 1913 was seriously affected by reason of the drought that prevailed in the Indian country, but during the past fiscal year there has been more demand for Indian land.

New rules now in effect in this office enable the prompt handling of all sale cases, and soon after the papers reach the office the purchaser is placed in possession of the land and the money made available for the use of the Indian owner.

PATENTS IN FEE.

The issuance of patents in fee to Indian allottees and the heirs of deceased Indians is authorized under the acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

During the fiscal year 1,382 applications for fee patents were received in this office, 234 of which were denied and 1,148 approved. The area patented embraced 152,405.44 acres. Since May 8, 1906, 8,020 applications for fee patents have been received, involving an area of 859,781.96 acres. During the past year 90 per cent of the fee patents which have issued cover lands allotted to Indians of one-half Indian blood or less, and about 50 per cent of the cases involving the issuance of patents in fee covered inherited land.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

During the year new regulations concerning the handling of individual Indian money were promulgated, and, although they were felt to be very liberal, amendments conferring further authority on superintendents were found to be advisable and have been adopted.

The funds are derived principally from (1) sale of allotted and inherited lands, (2) lease accruals, (3) sale of timber, (4) oil and gas royalties, and (5) earnings of outing pupils. The amount of deposits of this character in bonded depositaries on June 30, 1914, was approximately $13,000,000.

Realizing the vital importance of the Indian procuring his money when he needs it, and that plans made by the superintendent for him should not be allowed to become impracticable through delay in obtaining the funds with which to carry them out, the method of handling the requests for these expenditures has been changed completely, and all such requests now receive prompt consideration, with the result that requests which formerly required a month or longer to receive administrative action are now returned to the field the day following their receipt in the office.

Special attention has been given to the conservation of minors' funds, and authorities have been largely restricted to expenditures which were in the nature of investments.

DEPOSITARIES FOR INDIAN MONEYS.

On June 30, 1914, the amount of tribal and individual moneys on deposit in banks was $18,269,420.12. The rate of interest paid on these moneys for the year averaged higher than for any previous year.

By a regulation, effective July 1, 1913, Indian moneys held to the official credit of superintendents or disbursing officers are deposited at the same rate of interest as that paid on open accounts of individual Indians. The amount realized from this source during the year amounted to approximately $34,000. More money has been placed on time deposit than heretofore, and this no doubt has been a contributing factor in the better interest earnings. The number of holding banks increased from 450 to 564.

During the year two banks carrying bonded Indian deposits were closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. Since the placing of Indian moneys in banks there have been five failures among the holding banks, but no loss to the Indians has resulted, either of principal or of interest, as the funds were fully protected by bonds with responsible sureties.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), devolves on the Secretary of the Interior the duty of determining the heirs of deceased Indians. The work in the past has been greatly handicapped by the lack of appropriations, and consequently by the lack of sufficient employees to handle it. The Indian appropriation act for the

fiscal year 1914 partially removed this impediment, by an appropriation of $50,000, $40,000 of which was available for use during the past year in the payment of salaries of examiners of inheritance, and necessary clerical help, at some of the larger Indian reservations, namely: Uintah and Ouray, Utah; Shoshone, Wyo.; Crow and Flathead, Mont.; Jicarilla, N. Mex.; Cantonment, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Pawnee, Seger, and Shawnee, in Oklahoma; Klamath, Umatilla, and Warm Springs, in Oregon; Cheyenne River and Sisseton, in South Dakota; and Cushman and Yakima, in Washington. Through this expenditure, the work has been brought current at Uintah and Ouray, Jicarilla, Seger, Umatilla, Flathead, and Cushman. The remaining $10,000 was used for an increased office force of clerks with the necessary legal training to prepare the cases for final action.

During the year over 11,000 cases were received in the office, and 11,389 letters were written by this force.

Five thousand four hundred and ninety-two estates of deceased Indians, who held their allotments under trust patents, 388 estates of deceased Indians holding their allotments under restricted fee patents, and 251 estates of deceased nonallottees leaving trust property were finally acted upon during the year by the Secretary of the Interior, and approximately $80,000 was collected or is due under the provision of law requiring that $15 shall be collected to cover the cost of determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees in each case.

The Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914 (Public, 160), for the fiscal year 1915, appropriated $100,000 for this work, $20,000 of which is authorized for payment of clerical assistance in the office. It is the intention to assign an increased force of examiners to the field, and it is hoped that by the end of the year a substantial gain will be made in the work of determining the heirs of the, approximately, 40,000 cases pending at the various agencies, representing inherited property valued at more than $60,000,000.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

RAILROADS.

The construction of railroads across Indian lands has not been active during the past fiscal year. No extensive lines have been projected. Rights of way for several short lines have been approved, and some of the lines already in operation have acquired amended rights of way for the purpose of eliminating curves or otherwise improving their roadbeds.

PIPE LINES.

The urgent need for additional facilities for the transportation and storage of oil produced from the Oklahoma oil fields still

continues, and rights of way for pipe lines and tank sites have been granted to the following:

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.
National Refining Co.
Wichita Natural Gas Co.
Magnolia Pipe Line Co.
Cosden & Co.
Yale Natural Gas Co.
Creek County Gas Co.
Only Oil Co.
Charles B. Shaffer.
Gulf Pipe Line Co.
David Gunsberg.
Oklahoma Pipe Line Co.
Quaker Oil & Gas Co.
Indiahoma Refining Co.
Kathleen Oil Co.
Oil Production Co.
Toxaway Oil Co.

HIGHWAYS.

The local authorities throughout those States in which there are reservations have shown increased activity during the past year in making applications for permission to open and establish public highways across Indian lands. About 25 applications have received approval and as many more are now pending.

WHITE EARTH LAND SUITS.

The prosecution of the White Earth land-fraud cases has been carried on with such dispatch as has been possible under the conditions.

The Government has lost one very important point: Judge Morris, of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, had rendered an opinion holding, in effect, that an allottee having less than one-eighth mixture of white blood should be considered as a full-blood Indian, and that, therefore, such allottees' restrictions were not removed by the acts of June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1034). The cases were appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, where the decision of Judge Morris was overruled, the court holding that every Chippewa Indian who had an identifiable mixture of other than Indian blood derived from ancestors who have other than Indian blood is a mixed-blood Indian. The Government thereupon appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, on June 8, 1914, handed down an opinion upholding the decision of the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE EARTH ROLL.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 88), contains a provision for the preparation of a roll of Chippewa Indians allotted within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., by a commission consisting of two persons appointed by the senior judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. The court appointed as such commission Mr. R. J. Powell, an attor-

ney of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. Gordon Cain, an attorney of the Department of Justice. The work of preparing the roll is going forward.

SPO-PE.

Early in March of the present year I learned that a Blackfeet Indian by the name of Spo-pe was incarcerated in the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city. Facts in connection with this case were presented to me which aroused my immediate interest.

It appeared that this Indian was tried and found guilty of murder in Montana Territory on the 14th of October, 1879, and was sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was later commuted by the President to life imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction. After a year in that institution it was determined that Spo-pe was insane, and he was transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in this city, where he had remained for 32 years.

I made a personal investigation of the case and spent some hours with Spo-pe at the Government Hospital. It seemed to me that without regard to the nature of his crime or the justice of the punishment to which he was sentenced, this Indian had long since paid the penalty for his offense. The fact that Spo-pe, if insane at all, was but mildly so, and the great length of his confinement under most unusual circumstances, appealed to my sympathy. It seemed wholly out of harmony with the genius of American institutions that anyone could be permitted to pay such a terrible penalty for the commission of an offense against our laws, particularly that the punishment should be imposed under the very shadow of the Capitol of this great Democracy.

Upon my request formal application was made for the pardon of Spo-pe, and on July 6, 1914, the President pardoned the Indian from his sentence of life imprisonment. The authorities at the hospital, feeling that Spo-pe's mental condition was not of a nature which would warrant them in retaining him at the institution, he was immediately freed, and I took steps to have him returned to the Blackfeet Reservation.

On July 18, 1914, the Blackfeet Indians held a council, at which the formal enrollment of Spo-pe as a member, made necessary by his long absence and to avoid legal complications, was unanimously approved. The action of the tribe in adopting Spo-pe was approved on August 13, and on the next day the superintendent was directed to assist Spo-pe in selecting suitable lands for allotment.

INDIANS FOR EXHIBITION.

The office is frequently in receipt of requests to grant permission for the use of Indians from various reservations for exhibition purposes.

I am opposed to this kind of employment and feel that every means should be utilized to urge Indians against such methods of livelihood. It is the policy of the office to persuade Indians to erect permanent and substantial homes on their allotments for themselves and their families, to cultivate their lands, to surround themselves with live stock, and to become thrifty farmers. I can conceive of no line of employment for a people by nature of a roving tendency more inconsistent with the Government's general policy of training Indians to become self-supporting citizens than to permit them to travel around the country with so-called wild-west shows, exhibiting themselves and their families in the costumes of savagery, presenting barbaric episodes of the past which might better be forgotten.

The wages earned in such employment are small and can not be used to justify the risk, even with the best of supervision, which comes to the ordinary Indian in the traveling life under the conditions surrounding the average show, from contact with liquor and with an element having no interest whatsoever in his moral or industrial advancement.

At the present time a few Indians are employed with shows under supervision. I feel, however, that I should endeavor to do away with the white man's commercialization of the Indian for exhibition purposes as rapidly as is consistent with the fact that Indians have been permitted to engage in such employment for many years and can not easily be brought back to an appreciation of the benefits of a different mode of life.

STATISTICS.

During the year special attention has been given to simplifying the statistical portion of the annual report. Heretofore statistical information has been spread over considerable space, but now by arranging the tables in the most concise manner possible current data is still able to be shown, while the cost has been reduced to the minimum.

INDIAN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

I believe that the preparation of the Indian for full citizenship will be accomplished not only through education and training, but must also come from the example set by the employees of the Indian Service. For this reason, if for no other, I have devoted a great deal of my time to a careful study of the personnel of the field service.

There are approximately 2,500 Indians regularly employed in the field service and a large number are employed by the day at various schools and agencies. The number of Indians employed is steadily increasing, there being about 600 more employed now than were so employed in regular positions during the fiscal year ending June 30,

1909. While the greater number of these Indians are employed in minor positions excepted from examination, there are over 300 employed in the more important places.

The automatic promotion of teachers has been continued and is proving a success.

The system of granting educational leave to school employees in order that they may be given an opportunity to attend summer courses in educational institutions has resulted in a marked improvement in their teaching methods.

Until recently a practice prevailed in the field service of employees resigning when unable to procure a requested transfer and soon thereafter requesting reinstatement, which resulted in a large number of needless resignations and reinstatements. All employees have been notified that they will not be considered for reinstatement until six months shall have elapsed after the date of their resignation, unless the resignation contained definite information as to their intention to request reinstatement and giving a satisfactory reason therefor. This has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of resignations and reinstatements.

A very careful study is now being made of the capabilities of each employee with a view to ascertaining the proper branch of the service in which the qualifications and abilities of the employee may best be utilized.

In the early part of May, 1914, a letter was directed to each superintendent requiring that each position recommended for continuation during the ensuing fiscal year be fully justified. This resulted in the abolishment of 45 unnecessary positions, carrying salaries aggregating $23,229.

In the exercise of further justifiable economy and to prevent what often was a mere abuse, Sunday work is discouraged as much as possible. No employee receiving a per diem rate of compensation is permitted to receive pay for work performed on Sunday unless the services are actually necessary.

The urgent deficiency act, approved April 6, 1914, prohibits the payment of a per diem in lieu of subsistence unless expressly provided by law, and limits the amount that may be paid for actual expenses to $5 per day. This provision of law made necessary the modification of the commissions of a great number of persons in this service then receiving a per diem in lieu of subsistence, and while the act referred to permits subsistence charges not exceeding $5 per day, I have set the maximum at $3 for most of the employees. This will, it is believed, effect further economics.

An innovation recently inaugurated requires that all employees in the Indian Service submit to the office a photograph taken within the last two years, which is filed with the status record of the employee.

This plan is carried further, and persons seeking transfers are required to submit photographs of themselves to be used in connection with the consideration of their requests. A large number of the employees of the service are not personally known to the office, and a photograph is of immeasurable service in the consideration of any change involving the employee in question.

INSPECTION.

The Indian field service is one of the largest and most complex under any department of the Government. It comprehends the personal and material interests of more than three hundred thousand Indians, involving a billion dollars' worth of property. The vital and human interests of these Indians are in immediate charge of 6,000 employees. Property and human rights are intimately correlated in the governmental uplift of a dependent people, and that this work should be thoroughly accomplished is the task of this bureau.

It is highly essential that the closest possible touch should be maintained between the office and the field service, which can only be done through confidential and dependable reports from men especially selected and equipped for the work. Conditions are constantly arising which strike deep into the vitality of the service, and unless they are promptly and intelligently brought to the attention of the office, dire results may follow.

This situation was early recognized in my administration, and I have sought to meet it. This could best be done through confidential inspectors with whom I could sustain intimate relations, and from whom I could obtain reliable information, placing me in full possession of all facts affecting the integrity of this vast body of men and women.

The Congress, in the Indian appropriation act, 1915, recognized that evils had grown up in the Indian Service, and to afford a means to remedy them provided—

> For the employment of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed $2,500 per annum each and actual traveling expenses, and $3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field.

Appreciating the wisdom and desirability of procuring the members of this corps of confidential men in such a way as would not violate the true principles of the civil-service laws, yet afford such a latitude of selection as would procure a strong body of inspectors disassociated from personal interests, the Civil Service Commission, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and myself, recommended to the President that schedule B of the civil-service rules be amended by adding to the list of exemptions from the competitive class in the Interior Department the following:

Six inspectors to act as the immediate and confidential representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to such evidences of qualifications as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe after consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The organization of this branch of Indian work will have a material and far-reaching effect on the service, and through it there will be developed the keenest spirit of hearty cooperation between those in charge of field activities and the office. Its work will be to weed out the incompetents, discover the malfeasance of individuals, remedy the defects of the functional operations of all those charged with supervision and direction of the Indians, and to formulate a correct basis of estimating the true value of the Government's agents.

In the selection of the men composing this corps I shall be guided solely by the work to be accomplished and the adaptation of the man to do what is required. Strong men of integrity and practical ideas, with constructive tendencies, can and will develop the best service from our employees, and they will furnish the information on which the administrative part of the office can predicate intelligent action.

During the brief period of my incumbency I have often felt the need of these men. With accurate knowledge of the situation at any given point in the Indian country, the application of an adequate remedy becomes simple. Without this clear understanding, action taken here is largely experimental.

As supplementary to this inspection force, the special agents and supervisors form a secondary aid to bringing the field and its activities into closer relationship with all branches.

COOPERATION.

I have felt that no one thing is of greater importance in the administration of matters concerning the Indians than to bring about the closest relationship and understanding between all departments of the Indian Service. I have felt especially the necessity for the closest understanding and cooperation between the office and the field.

With this end in view I have concentrated the headquarters of as many of the field officers in Washington as could profitably be established here, so that for a part of the year they would be available for conference, thus bringing about a closer understanding on their part of my policies and furnishing me with valuable information concerning conditions throughout the field.

In addition to this, where practicable, I have called together representatives of the supervisory force and those field men employed in the several distinctive branches of work for consultation. A general conference of men engaged in liquor work was held in Denver, Colo., the first of the year. This conference is referred to elsewhere.

In February a supervisors' conference was held in Washington, which lasted for one week and was attended by all of the supervisors.

Following the same policy a series of summer institutes for the employees of the service will be held during the year at some six schools.

I have felt that the best administration requires the utmost harmony and cooperation throughout the various branches of the office, and I have endeavored to foster harmonious relationship between all engaged in the work in Washington. I have reason to feel that these efforts have been successful and that the entire Indian Service, the office as well as the field, are striving together as a harmonious unit for the benefit of the Indian.

INDIAN OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Regulations of the Indian Bureau were promulgated in editions of 1884, 1894, and 1904. Owing to changes in laws, policies, and methods of administration a new edition is now required in order that practice may accurately conform to present procedure and legal changes. This has demanded a complete revision of the volume by the addition of new matter and a revision of the old.

After careful revision and rewriting a new edition has been prepared and will soon be issued. It has been brought down to date and will adequately inform those concerned in the present rules and policies prevailing in Indian affairs.

ENROLLMENT WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

During the past fiscal year 497 persons have been enrolled at agencies or reservations throughout the United States, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, and 859 persons have been denied such rights.

The rights of a number of enrolled persons among the North Carolina Cherokees and the Chippewa in Minnesota have been challenged, and these contested cases are awaiting final adjudication by the department.

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

The number of communications sent out from the office during the year was 331,641, an increase of 66,541 over the preceding year.

During the year ending June 30, 1914, there were received 280,744 communications, an increase of 5,292 over the number received the previous year. In the year 1899 there were but 59,707 communications received, which shows the great increase in the work of the Indian Office during the last 15 years.

There was performed during the year 1,957 days' voluntary overtime service by clerks of the Indian Bureau in order to keep the work of the office practically current. This does not include the many days of overtime work by the officials of the bureau.

The archives of the Indian Office are very valuable, embracing as they do the history of the difficult question of the management of the Indian race as discussed by our greatest statesmen. They consist of records, reports of important councils leading to treaties, litigation, legislation, decisions, and correspondence of great importance pertaining to Indian matters from the congressional legislation of 1785.

COURT DECISIONS.

There have been a large number of decisions by the courts on Indian matters during the past year. A short synopsis of the principal points decided in the leading cases follows:

United States *v.* Felipe Sandoval (231 U. S., 28): This was a criminal prosecution for introducing intoxicating liquor into the Indian country, to wit, the Santa Clara pueblo in the State of New Mexico. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the district court, and held:

1. The status of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico on their lands is such that Congress can prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors into such lands notwithstanding the admission of New Mexico to statehood.

2. It was a legitimate exercise of power on the part of Congress to provide in the New Meixco enabling act against the introduction of liquor into the Indian country and the prohibition to lands of the Pueblo Indians.

Perrin *v.* United States (232 U. S., 478): This case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of error to the district court of the United States for the district of South Dakota, to review a conviction for unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors upon lands ceded by the Yankton Indians by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 286). In the seventeenth section of the agreement with the Yankton Indians, ratified and confirmed by Congress on the above mentioned date, it was stipulated that no intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants should ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands ceded, nor upon the lands comprising the Yankton Reservation as described in the treaty between said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to said Indians. The court held:

1. That the Government has the power to protect the Indian wards against the evils of intemperance, and Congress can prohibit the sale of intoxicants upon ceded lands if it is reasonably essential to the protection of the Indians residing on the unceded lands.

2. That the failure expressly to limit the duration of the prohibition against the sale of intoxicating liquors will not invalidate such prohibition so long as the period during which the United States holds the allotted lands in trust has not expired, the tribal relations not dissolved, and the wardship not terminated.

United States *v.* Sam Pelican and Tony Ponterre (232 U. S., 442): The defendants were indicted for the murder of a full-blood Indian, a member of the Colville Tribe, on lands allotted and held in trust by the United States on the Colville Reservation. The Supreme Court held that an Indian allotment during the trust period is Indian country within the meaning of United States Revised Statutes 2145, extending to the Indian country certain general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crime, and that the killing of an Indian allottee during the trust period by a person not of Indian blood, when committed on such lands, is cognizable in the Federal courts.

United States *v.* Willis N. Birdsall; United States *v.* Thomas E. Brents; United States *v.* Everett E. Van Wert (233 U. S.): These cases were taken to the Supreme Court to review judgment of the district court sustaining a demurrer to indictments charging respectively the giving and accepting of bribes. The court held that the official action which it was thought to have been influenced by a bribe need not have been prescribed by a lawful requirement of the executive department under whose authority the officer was acting, and that the requirement need not have been prescribed by a written regulation but might be found in an established usage which constituted the common law of the department. In this case the court used the following language with regard to the powers of the Indian Office, which is noteworthy:

> In executing the powers of the Indian Office there is necessarily a wide range for administrative discretion and in determining the scope of official action regard must be had to the authority conferred; and this, as we have seen, embraces every action which may properly constitute an aid in the enforcement of the law.

Apapas *v.* United States (233 U. S.): Ten persons described as Indians were indicted for the murder of William H. Stanley, superintendent of the Coahuila Indian Reservation. The Supreme Court held that murder committed by Indians on an Indian reservation is a crime against the authority of the United States, expressly punishable by the Penal Code, section 328 (35 Stat. L., 1151), and within the cognizance of the Federal courts, irrespective of the citizenship of the accused.

United States *v.* First National Bank of Detroit, Minn.; United States *v.* Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Co. (233 U. S.): These suits were instituted by the United States to set aside certain conveyances under and through which title was claimed to lands in the White Earth Indian Reservation. It was held that within the meaning of the Clapp amendment of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), and the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), removing of restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of allotments within the White Earth

Reservation held by mixed-blood Indians, that every Chippewa Indian with an identifiable admixture of white blood, however small, was a mixed-blood Indian.

Johnson *v.* Gearlds (233 U. S.): This case was decided by the Supreme Court on June 8, 1914, on appeal from the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, to review a decree enjoining Federal officers from closing the saloons in certain territory ceded to the United States by Indian tribes. The case was reversed and remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill. The Supreme Court held:

1. That the entire ceded territory was subject to Federal laws prohibiting introduction of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, by the Chippewa treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1169), until otherwise provided by Congress.

2. The acts under which Minnesota was admitted to the Union did not by implication repeal the prohibition as to the introduction of intoxicants into the territory ceded by the Chippewa treaty of 1855, supra.

3. Recession to the United States by the Chippewa treaties of May 7, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 693), and March 19, 1867 (16 Stat. L., 719), of portions of the original cession set apart as reservations by the treaty of February 22, 1855, supra, did not operate to remove from the territory thus receded the prohibition against the introduction, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors within the ceded territory until otherwise provided by Congress. A motion for rehearing is now pending n ths case.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 was not approved until August 1, 1914. Therefore it became necessary for the appropriation act of the previous year to be extended, which was done by joint resolutions of June 30 and July 16, 1914.

For the fiscal year 1910 the Indian appropriation act carried about $11,800,000; the act of 1911 appropriated about $9,200,000; act of 1912, $8,800,000; act of 1913, $8,900,000; and for 1914, $9,600,000; and for the fiscal year 1915 there was appropriated $9,771,902.76.

The Indian Committees of Congress, with the cooperation of this bureau, have in the Indian appropriation act for 1915 worked out constructive legislation for the Indians of the country along progressive lines.

There has been appropriated a large amount of money for improving the health conditions of the Indians and providing hospital facilities for them. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, $100,000 of which will be used for constructing hospitals, to cost not to exceed $15,000 each. In addition to this the Indian Bureau is now constructing three hospitals for the Sioux Indians, to cost approximately $25,000 each, on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne Reservations. An appropriation was also

made in the Indian bill for hospitals in the Chippewa country in Minnesota, and $50,000 appropriated therefor out of the Chippewa Indian funds. The health conditions of the Indians have been found to be deplorable, and little effective work has heretofore been done to correct this condition. The appropriation in question will be a long step forward in solving this important problem.

The appropriation for educational purposes for the Indians is considerably increased, and special provision is made for the education of deaf, dumb, and blind Indian children who have not been heretofore provided for. There is also a specific appropriation for educational purposes among the Papago and Navajo Indians. These Indians have heretofore been neglected and several thousand Papago and Navajo Indian children are without school facilities.

Upon the recommendation of this office large reimbursable appropriations have been provided in the Indian appropriation act for industrial work among Indians. These reimbursable appropriations amount to $725,000. The Indians have heretofore been allotted land, but they have not been provided with tools and general farming equipment. This appropriation will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to improve stock conditions and place herds of cattle on a number of Indian reservations. It is expected that this appropriation will aid very materially in promoting the industrial activities of the Indians of the country and go far toward developing them into self-supporting and progressive citizens.

The current Indian appropriation act carries a proviso which requires that detailed information regarding each Indian irrigation project be furnished Congress at its next session. There is also a provision of law in the Indian appropriation act which will authorize the office to equalize the irrigation construction charges and apportion said charges according to the benefits received. This is new legislation, which was obtained on the recommendation of this office. The Indian irrigation projects have heretofore been appropriated for and constructed largely without adequate detailed information, and it is expected at the next session of Congress that the Indian Office will furnish a complete statement regarding each of these projects, so that Congress may have a thorough understanding of conditions on each of the reservations where irrigation projects are being constructed. It is also expected that the information obtained from these reports will result in procuring administrative and legislative action which will protect more securely the water rights of the Indians of the country.

There is included in the Indian bill an appropriation to cover salaries and expenses of probate attorneys who are engaged in working out probate reforms for the more certain protection of the property of Indian children in Oklahoma, which work is being done

in harmony with rules of probate procedure adopted at a conference of the county judges of eastern Oklahoma, and recently adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

The Indian bill also carries $100,000 to support a widespread and aggressive campaign for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians.

The bill also provides for six confidential inspectors. It is expected that this appropriation will result in thorough investigations being made on Indian reservations, and throughout the Indian country generally, so that the office may be advised of the actual conditions, to be used as a basis for effective reforms.

The bill provides for the consolidation of the offices of the Five Civilized Tribes and Union Agency, effective September 1, 1914.

The controversy regarding the enrollment of the Mississippi Choctaws was compromised by omitting the Choctaws of Oklahoma from the per capita payment made to Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians of $100 and $15, respectively.

The long contest regarding the water rights of the Yakima Indians was finally settled by giving these Indians a free water right to 40 acres of their allotments in perpetuity.

Another question which has been in dispute for a number of years was settled by the provision in the Indian bill providing for allotting the remaining unallotted Indians on the Bad River Reservation and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the remaining tribal timber to the Indians in question.

There is appropriated out of the funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes, in Utah and Colorado, about $800,000; $100,000 for the purchase of stock for the Navajo Springs Band of Indians in Colorado; $200,000 for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands in Utah; and the balance to be expended among all of said Indians for the promotion of civilization and self-support among them, one of the chief purposes of which is to protect the water rights of the Ute Indians from being forfeited within the period fixed by law, and all of which is to give them much needed help in industrial progress.

There was appropriated $100,000 for determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, so that the title to inherited Indian lands may be definitely determined.

The foregoing refer to the more important problems handled by this bureau during the past fiscal year. I have necessarily omitted from this report a reference to many minor activities of the Indian Service.

Very truly, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communications received.	Increase over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1899	59,707	.....	101	.....
1900	62,601	4.84	115	+13.86
1901	67,376	7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902	79,237	17.60	132	+10.92
1903	79,415	.22	131	− .75
1904	86,588	9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905	98,322	13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906	106,533	8.35	145	− 2.68
1907	117,556	10.34	160	+10.34
1908	152,995	30.14	179	+11.87
1909	176,765	15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910	194,241	9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911	197,637	1.74	227	+11.82
1912	222,187	12.37	224	− 1.32
1913	275,452	23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914	280,744	1.92	245	+ 3.37

	Per cent.
Increase in work, 1914 over 1899	370.20
Increase in force, 1914 over 1899	142.57

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total		331,250
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites		101,209
By blood	75,263	
By intermarriage	2,582	
Freedmen	23,364	
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes		230,041

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	909	Montana	11,394
Arizona	41,916	Nebraska	3,932
Arkansas	460	Nevada	7,891
California	15,226	New Hampshire	34
Colorado	864	New Jersey	168
Connecticut	152	New Mexico	21,995
Delaware	5	New York	6,029
District of Columbia	68	North Carolina	8,024
Florida	562	North Dakota	8,623
Georgia	95	Ohio	127
Idaho	4,106	Oklahoma	[1] 117,607
Illinois	188	Oregon	6,399
Indiana	279	Rhode Island	284
Iowa	368	South Carolina	331
Kansas	1,366	South Dakota	20,813
Kentucky	234	Tennessee	216
Louisiana	780	Texas	702
Maine	892	Utah	3,221
Maryland	55	Vermont	26
Massachusetts	688	Virginia	539
Michigan	7,516	Washington	11,274
Minnesota	11,532	West Virginia	36
Mississippi	1,253	Wisconsin	10,053
Missouri	313	Wyoming	1,705

[1] Includes 23,364 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Alabama: Not under agent	[1] 909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona:								
Camp Verde School—								
Mohave—Apache	266	133	133	121	145	258	8	.....
Tonto—Apache	156	81	75	63	93	151	5	.....
Total	422	214	208	184	238	409	13	.....
Colorado River—								
Chemehuevi	63	30	33	223	239	403	17	42
Mohave	399	221	178					
Total	462	251	211	223	239	403	17	42
Fort Apache School—								
White Mountain Apache	2,485	1,219	1,266	1,281	1,204	2,401	11	73
Fort Mojave School—								
Chemehuevi	149	78	71	73	76	149	.....	.....
Mohave	636	351	285	207	429	636	.....	.....
Total	785	429	356	280	505	785	.....	.....
Havasupai School—Havasupai	174	95	79	73	101	174	.....	.....
Kaibab School—Kaibab-Paiute	96	56	40	22	74	96	.....	.....
Leupp School—Navaho	1,432	755	677	299	1,133	1,432	.....	.....
Moqui School—								
Moqui (Hopi)	2,133	1,124	1,009	993	1,140	2,133	.....	.....
Navaho	2,000	1,047	953	1,141	859	2,000	.....	.....
Total	4,133	2,171	1,962	2,134	1,999	4,133	.....	.....
Navajo School—Navaho [2]	10,000	5,400	4,600	3,800	6,200	9,990	10	.....
Pima School—								
Maricopa	300	146	154	163	137	300	.....	.....
Pima	3,796	1,923	1,873	1,477	2,319	3,786	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago	700	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Not on reservation, Papago	1,300	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Total	6,096	2,069	2,027	1,640	2,456	4,086	8	2
Salt River School—								
Maricopa	83	44	39	35	48	83	.....	.....
Mohave—Apache	258	138	120	92	166	256	2	.....
Pima	893	466	427	423	470	893	.....	.....
Total	1,234	648	586	550	684	1,232	2	.....
San Carlos School—								
Cayotero—Apache	604	320	284	282	322	602	2	.....
Mohave—Apache	69	33	36	35	34	69	.....	.....
San Carlos—Apache	1,223	613	610	538	685	1,216	7	.....
Tonto—Apache	712	365	347	315	397	710	2	.....
Total	2,608	1,331	1,277	1,170	1,438	2,597	11	.....
San Xavier School—Papago	4,965	2,385	2,580	1,790	3,175	4,929	24	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai	474	254	220	194	280	464	10	.....
Western Navajo School—								
Moqui (Hopi)	210	101	109	99	111	210	.....	.....
Navaho	6,150	2,819	3,331	2,621	3,529	6,150	.....	.....
Paiute	190	80	110	80	110	190	.....	.....
Total	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,800	3,750	6,550	.....	.....
Total Arizona	41,916	20,277	19,639	16,440	23,476	39,681	106	129
Arkansas: Not under agent	[1] 460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California:								
Bishop School—								
Paiute, Shoshoni, Digger, and Moache	1,350	680	670	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]

[1] 1910 census. [2] Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school. [3] Unknown.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Campo School—								
Mission Indians at Campo	119	64	55	40	79	116	3	.....
Cuyapaipe	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna	7	3	4	2	5	7	.....	.....
La Pasta	6	2	4	2	4	6	.....	.....
Manzanita	78	34	44	36	42	66	12	.....
Total	218	107	111	80	138	203	15	.....
Digger agency—Digger	51	24	27	22	29	25	21	5
Fort Bidwell School—								
Digger	16	8	8	8	8	16	.....	.....
Paiute	196	108	88	89	107	190	6	.....
Pit River	521	230	291	183	338	508	13	.....
Total	733	346	387	280	453	714	19	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma	786	417	369	296	490	758	21	7
Greenville School—								
Digger and Washo	1,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hoopa Valley School—								
Hupa	552	282	270	205	347	158	344	50
Klamath	552	282	270	152	400	280	172	100
Lower Klamath	261	110	151	104	157	120	89	52
Total	1,365	674	691	461	904	558	605	202
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—								
Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California	[2] 5,000	2,500	2,500	(1)	(1)	5,000	.....	.....
Malki School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Augustine	18	10	8	8	10	18	.....	.....
Cabazon	38	22	16	15	23	38	.....	.....
Martinez	116	68	48	37	79	102	14	.....
Mission Creek	16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo	238	128	110	90	148	190	30	18
Palm Springs	47	24	23	12	35	47	.....	.....
San Manuel	59	31	28	15	44	59	.....	.....
Torres	81	43	38	36	45	74	7	.....
Total	613	335	278	219	394	544	51	18
Pala school—								
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande	131	68	63	51	80	117	14	.....
La Jolla	247	123	124	90	157	244	3	.....
Pala	198	94	104	71	127	154	42	2
Pauma	54	25	29	24	30	53	1	.....
Pechanga	211	110	101	53	158	203	8	.....
Rincon	142	82	60	55	87	123	19	.....
Total	983	502	481	344	639	894	87	2
Round Valley school—								
Concow	625	305	320	246	379	120	244	261
Pomo and Kipomo	904	459	445	346	558	435	339	130
Total	1,529	764	765	592	937	555	583	391
Soboba School—								
Mission Indians at—								
Cahuilla	137	73	64	44	93	135	2	.....
Inaja	35	18	17	13	22	34	1	.....
Los Coyotes	128	76	52	46	82	128	.....	.....
Mesa Grande	191	110	81	83	108	99	76	16
Santa Rosa	66	38	28	12	54	57	9	.....
Santa Ynez	70	37	33	31	39	1	16	53
Syquan	38	21	17	16	22	38	.....	.....
Soboba	137	72	65	43	94	122	15	.....
Volcan	172	94	78	93	79	140	32	.....
Total	974	539	435	381	593	754	151	69

[1] Unknown.

[2] Estimated; see Roseburg, Oreg.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Tule River School—								
Tule River	150	91	59	72	78	150	.....	.....
Outlying districts	474	234	240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	624	325	299	72	78	150	.....	.....
Total California	[2] 15,226	7,213	7,013	2,747	4,655	10,155	1,553	694
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs School—Wiminuche Ute	504	262	242	280	224	504	.....	.....
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute	360	174	186	164	196	343	9	8
Total Colorado	864	436	428	444	420	847	9	8
Connecticut: Not under agent	[3] 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent	[3] 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent	[3] 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	562	417	145	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia: Not under agent	[3] 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene School—								
Cœur d'Alene	607	307	300	258	349	437	91	79
Kalispel	114	54	60	50	64	114	.....	.....
Kootenai	133	60	73	51	82	112	1	20
Total	854	421	433	359	495	663	92	99
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni	1,797	900	897	696	1,101	1,506	231	60
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce	1,455	686	769	465	990	1,128	182	145
Total Idaho	4,106	2,099	2,007	1,520	2,586	3,297	505	304
Illinois: Not under agent	[3] 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others	[3] 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox	368	193	175	181	187	368	.....	.....
Kansas:								
Kickapoo School—								
Iowa	296	148	148	161	135	18	67	211
Kickapoo	209	119	90	122	87	184	25	.....
Sac and Fox	96	47	49	47	49	14	82	.....
Total	601	314	287	330	271	216	174	211
Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi	765	417	348	426	339	539	140	86
Total Kansas	1,366	731	635	756	610	755	314	297
Kentucky: Not under agent	[3] 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent	[3] 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent	[3] 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent	[3] 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent	[3] 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan:								
Bay Mills School—Chippewa	252	126	126	103	149	64	115	73
Chippewa, Lake Superior—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others	[3] 6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Michigan	7,516	691	658	619	730	264	515	570
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa	998	510	488	534	464	87	526	385
Grand Portage School—Chippewa	312	138	174	140	172	.....	140	172

[1] Unknown.
[2] Decrease due to 1,486 less Indians reported this year in outlying districts under Tule River.
[3] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Leech Lake School—								
Cass and Winibigoshish	452	219	233	220	232	135	210	107
Leech Lake Pillager	810	396	414	365	445	500	301	9
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa	481	261	220	221	260	254	171	56
Total	1,743	876	867	806	937	889	682	172
Nett Lake School—								
Chippewa (Bois Fort)	528	242	286	243	285	458	52	18
Deer Creek	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake Indians (Bois Fort)	95	51	44	54	41	78	14	3
Total	624	293	331	297	327	537	66	21
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	1,482	746	736	721	761	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School—								
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa	2,280	1,152	1,128					
Mille Lac (removal)	1,152	568	584					
Otter Tail Pillager	797	400	397					
Gull Lake	430	218	212					
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	276	128	148	3,098	2,972	1,670	2,299	2,101
Pembina—Pillager	408	220	188					
Leech Lake (removal)	279	126	153					
White Oak Point (removal)	280	136	144					
Fond du Lac (removal)	107	61	46					
Cass and Winibigoshish	61	35	26					
Total	6,070	3,044	3,026	3,098	2,972	1,670	2,299	2,101
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaquta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton	303	157	146	93	210	190	87	26
Total Minnesota	11,532	5,764	5,768	5,689	5,843	3,373	3,800	2,877
Mississippi: Not under agent	[2] 1,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri: Not under agent	[2] 313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana:								
Blackfeet School—								
Chippewa	[3] 203	105	98	95	108	(1)	(1)	(1)
Piegan	2,641	1,315	1,326	1,382	1,259	1,189	1,117	335
Total	2,844	1,420	1,424	1,477	1,367	1,189	1,117	335
Crow School—Crow	1,696	849	847	681	1,015	1,280	227	189
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead	2,305	1,159	1,146	997	1,308	741	734	830
Fort Belknap School—								
Assiniboin	639	335	304	237	402	510	112	17
Grosventre	585	292	293	263	322	473	99	13
Total	1,224	627	597	500	724	983	211	30
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux	1,904	944	960	847	1,057	1,125	436	343
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne	1,421	698	723	534	887	1,341	28	52
Total Montana	11,394	5,697	5,697	5,036	6,358	6,659	2,753	1,779
Nebraska:								
Omaha School—Omaha	1,332	683	649	674	658	1,048	110	174
Santee School—								
Ponca	312	149	163	166	146	81	126	105
Santee	1,177	590	587	546	631	510	308	359
Total	1,489	739	750	712	777	591	434	464
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,111	600	511	479	632	811	252	48
Total Nebraska	3,932	2,022	1,910	1,865	2,067	2,450	796	686

[1] Unknown. [2] 1910 census. [3] 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada:								
Fallon School—Paiute	325	159	166	90	235	318	7	.....
Lovelocks—Paiute	89	40	49	27	62	74	15	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	342	173	169	142	200	328	14	.....
Moapa River School—Paiute	115	56	59	40	75	114	1	.....
Nevada School—Paiute	601	265	336	200	401	591	9	1
Walker River School—Paiute	559	285	274	173	386	538	21	.....
Under agent, but off reservation	[1] 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone School—Paiute	264	139	125	128	136	261	3	.....
Shoshoni	326	163	163	131	195	318	8	.....
Total	590	302	288	259	331	579	11	.....
Reno, special agent—Digger	1,000							
Paiute	1,500							
Shoshoni	1,200	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,850	4,670	400	.....
Washo	600							
Scattering California tribes	770							
Total	5,070	2,620	2,450	1,220	3,850	4,670	400	.....
Total Nevada	7,891	3,900	3,791	2,151	5,540	7,212	478	1
New Hampshire: Not under agent	[2] 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey: Not under agent	[2] 168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque—Pueblo Day Schools—Navaho	358	174	184	([3])	([3])	358	.....	.....
Pueblo	4,536	2,327	2,209	1,990	2,546	4,488	48	.....
Total	4,894	2,501	2,393	1,990	2,546	4,846	48	.....
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache	659	349	310	287	372	659	.....	.....
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache	[4] 630	303	327	271	359	590	35	5
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho	2,685	1,310	1,375	1,341	1,344	2,685	.....	.....
San Juan School—Navaho	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	.....	.....
Santa Fe—Pueblo Day Schools—Pueblo	3,525	1,871	1,654	1,662	1,863	3,173	282	70
Zuni School—Pueblo	1,602	846	756	676	926	1,602	.....	.....
Total New Mexico	21,995	11,180	10,815	11,227	10,410	21,555	365	75
New York:								
New York Agency [5]—Cayuga	179	81	98	85	94	179	.....	.....
Oneida	265	143	122	91	174	265	.....	.....
Onondaga	541	271	270	211	330	541	.....	.....
Seneca (Allegheny)	923	474	449	422	501	923	.....	.....
Seneca (Cattaraugus)	1,291	669	622	518	773	1,291	.....	.....
Seneca (Tonawanda)	489	265	224	207	282	489	.....	.....
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)	[2] 1,368	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	.....	.....
Tuscarora	363	203	160	125	238	363	.....	.....
Total	5,419	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,392	4,051	.....	.....
Not under agent	[2] 610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total New York	6,029	2,106	1,945	1,659	2,392	4,051	.....	.....
North Carolina:								
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,188	1,178	1,010	1,263	925	905	517	766
Not under agent	[2] 5,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Estimated; no census taken.
[2] 1910 census.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Includes 183 Apache; Fort Sill removal, 1913.
[5] 1913 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold School—								
Arikara	400	209	191	192	208	277	101	22
Grosventre	477	241	236	225	252	369	81	27
Mandan	264	143	121	117	147	220	41	3
Total	1,141	593	548	534	607	866	223	52
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	988	508	480	422	566	988	.....	.....
Standing Rock School—Sioux	3,431	1,716	1,715	1,473	1,958	2,407	665	359
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa	3,063	1,563	1,500	1,662	1,401	168	2,895	.....
Total North Dakota	8,623	4,380	4,243	4,091	4,532	4,429	3,783	411
Ohio: Not under agent	[1] 127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment School—								
Arapaho	247	131	116	108	139	237	10	.....
Cheyenne	538	286	252	214	324	495	27	16
Total	785	417	368	322	463	732	37	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School—								
Arapaho	521	259	262	249	272	389	72	60
Cheyenne	735	367	368	292	443	558	145	32
Total	1,256	626	630	541	715	947	217	92
Kiowa School—								
Apache	168	77	91	77	91	166	1	1
Comanche	1,529	769	760	743	786	841	509	179
Kiowa	1,493	694	799	816	677	1,087	263	143
Wichita and Caddo	1,094	548	546	546	548	1,010	38	46
Total	4,284	2,088	2,196	2,182	2,102	3,104	811	369
Osage School—Osage	2,187	1,125	1,062	1,103	1,084	828	1,359	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri	432	247	185	214	218	377	50	5
Pawnee School—Pawnee	679	323	356	335	344	544	123	12
Ponca School—								
Kaw	138	71	67	61	77	48	26	64
Ponca	613	297	316	298	315	251	362	.....
Tonkawa	49	25	24	20	29	43	6	.....
Total	800	393	407	379	421	342	394	64
Red Moon School—Cheyenne	152	80	72	50	102	152	.....	.....
Sac and Fox school—								
Iowa	85	37	48	40	45	47	38	.....
Sac and Fox, Mississippi	592	292	300	335	257	366	88	138
Total	677	329	348	375	302	413	126	138
Seger School—								
Arapaho	146	66	80	68	78	129	7	10
Cheyenne	434	207	227	181	253	393	9	32
Total	580	273	307	249	331	522	16	42
Seneca School—								
Eastern Shawnee	128	51	77	81	47	6	65	57
Ottawa	275	147	128	150	125	5	43	227
Peoria-Miami	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Quapaw	330	164	166	182	148	91	20	219
Seneca	412	201	211	241	171	20	262	130
Wyandot	447	226	221	227	220	2	35	410
Total	1,985	970	1,015	1,111	874	142	499	1,344

[1] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Shawnee School—								
Absentee Shawnee	460	227	233	143	317	436	24	.....
Citizen Potawatomi	1,730	856	874	861	869	52	137	1,541
Mexican Kickapoo	306	164	142	124	182	301	5	.....
Total	[1] 2,496	1,247	1,249	1,128	1,368	789	166	1,541
Under War Department—Apache at Fort Sill	[2] 85	46	39	42	43	76	3	6
Five Civilized Tribes[3]—								
Cherokee Nation—								
By blood	36,294							
By intermarriage	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,621	4,749	23,407
Delawares	197							
Freedmen	4,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	41,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,621	4,749	23,407
Chickasaw Nation—								
By blood	5,649							
By intermarriage	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	958	3,821
Freedmen	4,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	958	3,821
Choctaw Nation—								
By blood	17,446							
By intermarriage	1,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,418	2,462	9,856
Mississippi Choctaw	1,639							
Freedmen	5,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	26,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,418	2,462	9,856
Creek Nation—								
By blood	11,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,830	1,688	3,387
Freedmen	6,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,830	1,688	3,387
Seminole Nation—								
By blood	2,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	476	407
Freedmen	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	476	407
Total Five Civilized Tribes	101,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,634	10,333	40,878
Total Oklahoma	117,607	8,164	8,234	8,031	8,367	35,602	14,134	44,507
Oregon:								
Klamath School—Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake	1,121	532	589	502	619	854	250	17
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain	3,000	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill	426	226	200	195	231	207	202	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	1,110	508	602	471	639	575	51	484
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute	742	333	409	281	461	714	28	.....
Total Oregon	6,399	3,099	3,300	1,449	1,950	5,350	531	518
Rhode Island: Not under agent	[4] 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others	[4] 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes 687 Potawatomi and 128 Mexican Kickapoo living off reservations.
[2] Mescalero, New Mexico, includes 183 Fort Sill removal, 1913 report.
[3] Covers only those Indians enrolled; no data as to number not enrolled.
[4] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,691	1,342	1,349	1,222	1,469	1,782	452	457
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux	963	452	511	414	549	710	210	43
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux	280	146	134	100	180	170	108	2
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	478	249	229	219	259	294	140	44
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	7,059	3,457	3,602	3,543	3,516	4,641	1,522	896
Rosebud School—Brule Sioux	5,472	2,731	2,741	2,511	2,961	3,176	1,592	704
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	2,065	1,051	1,014	979	1,086	1,200	245	620
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux	1,805	843	962	834	971	858	604	343
Total South Dakota	20,813	10,271	10,542	9,822	10,991	12,831	4,873	3,109
Tennessee: Not under agent	[1] 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas (not under agent):								
Alabama	[2] 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others	[1] 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah:								
Shivwits School—Paiute	133	64	69	47	86	133	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency—								
Uinta Ute	438	246	192					
Uncompahgre Ute	451	218	233	484	688	1,065	83	24
Whiteriver Ute	283	167	116					
Total	1,172	631	541	484	688	1,065	83	24
Salt Lake—								
Under special agent—Paiute and others	500	231	269	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others	[1] 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Utah	3,221	926	879	531	774	1,698	83	24
Vermont: Not under agent	[1] 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent	[1] 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington:								
Colville School—Confederated Colville	2,425	1,181	1,244	1,063	1,362	1,492	442	491
Cushman School—								
Chehalis	99	57	42	41	58	70	29	.....
Muckleshoot	158	75	83	63	95	124	32	2
Nisqually	82	47	35	26	56	53	19	10
Quinaielt	732	359	373	283	449	482	231	19
Skokomish	203	94	109	82	121	130	65	8
Squaxon Island	77	41	36	39	38	40	31	6
Unattached—								
Puyallup	372	190	182					
Cowlitz	490	240	250	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Clallam	510	260	250					
Various other Indians	328	160	168					
Total unattached	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Total Cushman	3,051	1,523	1,528	534	817	1,899	907	245
Neah Bay School—								
Hoh	49	26	23	18	31	49	.....	.....
Makah	401	199	202	175	226	355	46	.....
Ozette	17	8	9	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Quileute	226	126	100	107	119	216	10	.....
Total	693	359	334	300	393	637	56	.....

[1] 1910 census.

[2] Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane School—								
Chewelah	607	286	321	260	364	413	54	157
Spokane	17	7	10					
Total	624	293	331	260	364	413	54	157
Tulalip School—								
Lummi	452	231	221	229	223	271	172	9
Susquamish	165	85	80	81	84	70	62	33
Swinomish	209	103	106	87	122	187	22	.....
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	413	208	205	183	230	321	87	5
Total	1,239	627	612	580	659	849	343	47
Yakima School—Klikitat, Yakima, and Wisham (confederated Yakima)	3,149	1,493	1,656	1,333	1,816	2,194	684	271
Not under agent	[1] 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Washington	11,274	5,476	5,705	4,070	5,411	7,484	2,486	1,211
West Virginia: Not under agent	[1] 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin:								
Carter School—Potawatomi	313	176	137	79	234	313	.....	.....
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille [2]	1,252	642	610	545	707	500	711	41
Keshena School—								
Menominee	1,721	913	808	782	939	259	1,121	341
Stockbridge and Munsee	606	315	291	274	332	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total	2,327	1,228	1,099	1,056	1,271	259	1,121	341
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa	707	337	370	260	447	460	200	47
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River	1,222	611	611	(4)	(4)	50	410	762
Oneida School—Oneida	2,451	1,280	1,171	1,131	1,320	.....	2,451	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa	507	272	235	251	256	.....	398	109
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago	1,274	627	647	517	757	(4)	(4)	(4)
Total Wisconsin	10,053	5,173	4,880	3,839	4,992	1,582	5,291	1,300
Wyoming:								
Shoshone School—								
Arapaho	874	439	435	440	434	765	103	6
Shoshoni	831	425	406	365	466	491	143	197
Total	1,705	864	841	805	900	1,256	246	203
Grand total [5]	331,250	102,257	100,260	84,235	104,116	171,804	43,138	59,469

[1] 1910 census.
[2] 1913 report.
[3] Unknown.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Correct as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Arizona:						
Camp Verde	422					422
Colorado River		462			462	462
Fort Apache	2,485					2,485
Fort Mojave		785			785	785
Havasupai	174					174
Kaibab	96					96
Leupp	1,432					1,432
Moqui	4,133					4,133
Navajo	10,000					10,000
Pima	6,096					6,096
Salt River	521	713			713	1,234
San Carlos	2,608					2,608
San Xavier	2,195	2,770			2,770	4,965
Truxton Canon	474					474
Western Navajo	6,550					6,550
Total	37,186	4,730			4,730	41,916
California:						
Bishop	1,175	173		2	175	1,350
Campo	218					218
Digger	51					51
Fort Bidwell	505	228			228	733
Fort Yuma	50	736			736	786
Greenville	850	150			150	1,000
Hoopa Valley	808	546		11	557	1,365
Malki	613					613
Pala	704	279			279	983
Round Valley	977	550	2		552	1,529
Soboba	974					974
Tule River	416	208			208	624
Total	7,341	2,870	2	13	2,885	10,226
Colorado:						
Navajo Springs	504					504
Southern Ute	165	195			195	360
Total	669	195			195	864
Florida: Seminole	562					562
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene	269	585			585	854
Fort Hall	49	1,748			1,748	1,797
Fort Lapwai	546	783	38	88	909	1,455
Total	864	3,116	38	88	3,242	4,106
Iowa: Sac and Fox	368					368
Kansas:						
Kickapoo	292	270	8	31	309	601
Potawatomi	305	420	40		460	765
Total	597	690	48	31	769	1,366
Michigan:						
Bay Mills		252			252	252
Chippewa, Lake Superior	1,024	67		6	73	1,097
Total	1,024	319		6	325	1,349
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac	730	253		15	268	998
Grand Portage		307		5	312	312
Leech Lake	690	1,041		12	1,053	1,743
Nett Lake	312	312			312	624
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	219	84			84	303
Red Lake	1,482					1,482
White Earth	2,636			3,434	3,434	6,070
Total	6,069	1,997		3,466	5,463	11,532

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Montana:						
Blackfeet	.....	2,639	1	1	2,641	2,641
Crow	336	1,323	4	33	1,360	1,696
Flathead	353	1,648	27	277	1,952	2,305
Fort Belknap	1,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,224
Fort Peck	148	1,753	3	.....	1,756	1,904
Tongue River	1,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,421
Total	3,482	7,363	35	311	7,709	11,191
Nebraska:						
Omaha	689	309	20	314	643	1,332
Santee	1,040	207	23	219	449	1,489
Winnebago	717	265	.....	129	394	1,111
Total	2,446	781	43	662	1,486	3,932
Nevada:						
Fallon	96	318	.....	.....	318	414
Fort McDermitt	252	90	.....	.....	90	342
Moapa River	.....	115	.....	.....	115	115
Nevada	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	601
Walker River	191	368	.....	.....	368	559
Western Shoshone	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
Reno, special agent	4,500	570	.....	.....	570	5,070
Total	6,230	1,461	.....	.....	1,461	7,691
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque Pueblos	4,894	.....	.....	.....	[1]	4,894
Jicarilla	92	567	.....	.....	567	659
Mescalero	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	630
Pueblo Bonito	315	2,370	.....	.....	2,370	2,685
San Juan	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Santa Fe Pueblos	3,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525
Zuni	1,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,602
Total	19,058	2,937	.....	.....	2,937	21,995
New York: New York Agency	5,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,419
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,188
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold	136	991	13	1	1,005	1,141
Fort Totten	466	444	65	13	522	988
Standing Rock	.....	3,274	92	65	3,431	3,431
Turtle Mountain	199	2,537	46	281	2,864	3,063
Total	801	7,246	216	360	7,822	8,623
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment	382	403	.....	.....	403	785
Cheyenne and Arapaho	551	586	55	64	705	1,256
Kiowa	1,198	3,001	59	111	3,171	4,369
Osage	123	2,064	.....	.....	2,064	2,187
Otoe	72	340	11	9	360	432
Pawnee	335	309	16	19	344	679
Ponca	159	583	55	3	641	800
Red Moon	50	101	1	.....	102	152
Sac and Fox	407	187	47	36	270	677
Seger	249	301	12	18	331	580
Seneca	1,052	159	.....	774	933	1,985
Shawnee	1,824	487	69	116	672	2,496
Five Civilized Tribes	.....	.....	.....	[2] 101,209	101,209	101,209
Total	6,402	8,521	325	102,359	111,205	117,607

[1] 1,614 allotments made but not approved by department.
[2] 32,939 restricted Indians as to alienation.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Unallotted.	Allotted.				Total Indians under Federal supervision.
		Holding trust patents.	Holding fee patents for—		Total allotted.	
			Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.		
Oregon:						
Klamath	560	561	.....	.....	561	1,121
Roseburg	6,000	1,986	.....	14	2,000	[1] 8,000
Siletz	212	115	7	92	214	426
Umatilla	545	390	.....	175	565	1,110
Warm Springs	321	418	.....	3	421	742
Total	7,638	3,470	7	284	3,761	11,399
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River	364	2,266	24	37	2,327	2,691
Crow Creek	180	748	5	30	783	963
Flandreau	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Lower Brule	.....	425	8	45	478	478
Pine Ridge	1,344	5,345	292	78	5,715	7,059
Rosebud	200	5,004	27	241	5,272	5,472
Sisseton	979	691	337	58	1,086	2,065
Yankton	939	655	128	83	866	1,805
Total	4,286	15,134	821	572	16,527	20,813
Utah:						
Shivwits	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Uintah	275	894	1	2	897	1,172
Salt Lake, special agent	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Total	908	894	1	2	897	1,805
Washington:						
Colville	40	2,370	.....	15	2,385	2,425
Cushman	614	2,428	4	5	2,437	3,051
Neah Bay	390	303	.....	.....	303	693
Spokane	49	560	4	11	575	624
Tulalip	1,031	198	1	9	208	1,239
Yakima	.....	3,059	20	70	3,059	3,059
Total	2,124	8,918	29	110	9,057	11,181
Wisconsin:						
Carter	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
Hayward	535	715	.....	2	717	1,252
Keshena	1,721	606	.....	.....	606	2,327
Lac du Flambeau	348	355	.....	4	359	707
La Pointe	[2]	[2]	[2]	7	7	1,222
Oneida	1,514	134	78	725	937	2,451
Red Cliff	380	126	.....	1	127	507
Tomah	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1,274
Total	4,205	1,936	78	739	2,753	10,053
Wyoming: Shoshone	254	1,436	.....	15	1,451	1,705
Grand total	121,333	74,014	1,643	109,018	184,675	307,891

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	121,233	72,411	1,420	109,911	183,742	307,433
Total 1912	120,876	103,417	1,926	70,904	177,626	300,930
Total 1911	120,780	88,182	.....	[3] 76,033	164,215	296,320
Total 1901 [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,853	247,522
Total 1890 [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,166	230,437

[1] 5,000 of these Indians in California.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.
[4] Only items reported.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Arizona:																			
Camp Verde	.....	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	1	.....	(1)	75	50	422	1	1
Colorado River	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	79	300	200	462	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	13	.....	13	8	6	.....	45	.....	11	.....	2	4	.....	200	10	1,350	1	1
Fort Mojave	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	1	28	345	320	785	.....	.....
Havasupai	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	174	.....	.....
Kaibab	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	92	.....	.....
Leupp	.....	72	65	7	30	6	.....	18	.....	1	.....	19	3	45	189	129	1,000	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	41	.....	1	.....	9	4	42	1,000	700	1,500	.....	.....
Navajo	.....	61	.....	61	(1)	5	.....	23	.....	30	.....	10	9	805	900	475	6,000	400	10
Phoenix	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	7	.....	284	702	702	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pima	.....	47	(1)	(1)	2	9	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	7	13	4,560	1,235	842	3 6,096	.....	.....
Rice Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	200	160	214	.....	.....
Salt River	.....	6	.....	6	.....	3	.....	5	.....	7	.....	4	5	602	509	395	1,234	.....	.....
San Carlos	.....	16	16	.....	7	4	.....	64	.....	13	4	4	2	100	250	150	2,608	.....	.....
San Xavier	.....	55	30	25	6	8	54	16	.....	82	13	12	12	4,965	920	785	4,965	5	(2)
Truxton Canon	.....	7	.....	7	1	1	.....	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	130	474	.....	.....
Western Navajo	.....	50	50	.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	6	350	200	3,500	.....	.....
Total	.....	368	174	147	104	43	54	225	.....	217	17	86	57	11,524	7,675	5,298	30,876	407	12
California:																			
Bishop	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	1	1	175	1,350	550	1,350	(2)	(2)
Campo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	204	84	35	218	(2)	(2)
Digger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	20	51	4	4
Fort Bidwell	1	15	5	11	.....	.....	7	9	.....	10	6	2	.....	25	650	180	733	733	.....
Fort Yuma	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	.....	22	.....	96	6	2	2	600	550	350	786	26	12
Greenville	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	(1)	850	450	1,000	(2)	(2)
Hoopa Valley	3	17	.....	20	.....	.....	1	3	1	9	1	2	1	50	1,245	500	1,365	1,365	.....
Malki	.....	13	.....	13	.....	1	4	2	.....	14	1	13	7	617	580	345	613	8	8
Pala	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	980	908	471	512	(2)	10
Round Valley	1	5	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	5	6	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,529	1,529	500
Sherman Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	690	690	(2)	(2)	(2)
Soboba	.....	11	.....	11	2	2	.....	1	.....	16	4	6	4	889	616	387	936	379	5
Tule River	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	(2)	550	225	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	72	7	71	4	12	12	37	1	146	18	51	30	3,968	8,123	4,203	9,093	4,044	539

Colorado:																			
Navajo Springs	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	.....
Southern Ute	.....	11	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	[2]	[2]	2	3	[2]	122	95	360	[2]	360
Total	.....	13	8	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	122	95	864	.....	360
Florida: Seminole	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	200	6	10	.....	.....
Idaho:																			
Coeur d'Alene	2	5	.....	7	.....	14	5	4	.....	27	.....	10	1	854	450	330	854	34	34
Fort Hall	4	17	1	20	1	13	.....	7	.....	16	.....	7	2	108	[2]	[2]	[3] 1,200	64	.....
Fort Lapwai	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	11	8	1,610	900	500	1,455	1,455	956
Total	6	22	1	27	1	27	5	11	.....	43	.....	28	11	2,572	1,350	830	3,509	1,553	990
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	200	50	200	50	[2]
Kansas:																			
Kickapoo	.....	3	.....	3	[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	53	449	419	[3] 601	[3] 601	[3] 248
Potawatomi	1	6	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	260	630	475	765	765	130
Total	1	9	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	313	1,079	894	1,366	1,366	378
Michigan:																			
Bay Mills	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]	[2]	2	2	100	200	75	252	252	74
Chippewa, Lake Superior	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	19	7	1,097	1,000	600	1,097	1,097	[3] 581
Mount Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	375	375	375	.....	.....
Total	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	1,572	1,575	1,050	1,724	1,349	655
Minnesota:																			
Fond du Lac	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	5	933	500	300	998	998	234
Grand Portage	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	312	312	200	312	312	74
Leech Lake	2	21	15	8	2	5	6	5	6	23	15	7	9	825	866	375	1,743	1,743	443
Nett Lake	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	120	210	200	624	624	165
Pipestone [4]	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	4	5	.....	4	2	1,050	905	788	300	.....	.....
Red Lake	.....	64	.....	64	.....	1	.....	17	.....	11	1	3	3	1,200	1,000	500	1,482	100	100
Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	1	.....	119	119	110	[3]	.....	.....
White Earth	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	7	18	10	875	[3] 3,875	[3] 2,550	6,070	6,070	[2]
Total	3	100	16	87	3	10	6	26	10	102	27	39	30	5,434	7,787	5,023	11,529	9,847	1,016
Montana:																			
Blackfeet	4	14	.....	18	6	20	25	53	4	31	17	5	5	1,570	2,000	1,400	[3] 2,377	.....	.....
Crow	1	31	.....	32	.....	5	2	11	3	9	2	5	6	1,180	775	625	975	33	25
Flathead	8	15	.....	23	.....	8	33	9	.....	14	.....	25	4	1,500	1,500	1,275	1,500	287	138
Fort Belknap	.....	15	.....	15	3	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	6	805	600	300	1,224	.....	.....
Fort Peck	7	22	1	28	.....	2	12	2	12	16	1	11	10	760	1,400	500	1,904	5	5
Tongue River	1	15	.....	16	1	.....	.....	26	.....	[2]	[2]	7	4	[3] 890	600	350	500	.....	.....
Total	21	112	1	132	10	37	72	101	19	76	20	63	35	6,705	6,875	4,450	8,480	325	168

[1] Unknown. [2] Not reported. [3] Estimated. [4] 1913 Report.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Nebraska:																			
Omaha	.....	23	.....	23	3	1	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	1	1	49	700	700	1,332	1,332	318
Santee	10	16	.....	26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	(1)	13	6	959	990	702	1,489	1,489	378
Winnebago	1	25	.....	26	.....	16	4	.....	.....	[2] 65	[2] 10	16	7	203	450	400	1,111	1,111	335
Total	11	64	.....	75	3	18	4	.....	.....	68	10	30	14	1,211	2,140	1,802	3,932	3,932	1,031
Nevada:																			
Carson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	303	303	303	(3)	(3)
Fallon	.....	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	42	.....	1	1	24	383	112	414	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	.....	6	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	92	342	342	.....
Moapa River	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	30	115	115	.....
Nevada	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	[2] 100	[2] 500	[2] 150	601	.....	.....
Walker River	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	200	60	559	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	.....	4	.....	4	1	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	374	185	590	.....	.....
Reno, special agent	.....	60	50	10	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 200	.....	7	4	70	[2] 1,500	100	5,070	5,070	50
Total	.....	91	63	28	3	5	1	10	.....	259	2	12	7	195	3,640	1,032	7,994	5,527	50
New Mexico:																			
Albuquerque Pueblos	1	30	3	28	.....	5	.....	26	.....	34	.....	8	7	4,896	2,149	1,702	4,894	.....	.....
Jicarilla	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	(1)	235	145	275	.....	.....
Mescalero	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	1	4	.....	9	.....	3	2	405	350	200	630	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	50	(1)	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	122	120	2	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	220	220	(1)	.....	.....
Santa Fe Pueblos	.....	19	.....	19	.....	13	19	.....	.....	18	.....	11	11	3,300	2,000	1,500	2,000	3,525	982
Zuni	.....	28	23	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	4	1	.....	175	100	1,050	.....	.....
Total	2	212	152	62	6	18	20	41	.....	86	.....	38	21	8,601	5,429	3,917	8,849	3,525	982
New York: New York Agency	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	14	1,950	3,500	2,000	5,136	143	143
North Carolina: Cherokee	2	10	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1,100	1,500	1,000	2,188	2,188	530

North Dakota:																		
Fort Berthold	.....	17	.....	17	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	9	833	[2] 650	[2] 500	[2] 1,000	967	117
Fort Totten	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10	.....	2	5	550	550	400	988	988	278
Standing Rock	1	39	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	([3])	([3])	7	17	2,255	[2] 1,000	[2] 800	3,415	3,415	([3])
Turtle Mountain	15	22	.....	37	.....	7	.....	7	.....	12	.....	.....	3	3,063	2,163	900	3,063	327	187
Wahpeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	230	230	230	.....	.....	.....
Total	16	86	.....	102	.....	10	.....	62	.....	22	.....	15	34	6,931	4,593	2,830	8,466	5,697	582
Oklahoma:																			
Cantonment	1	38	14	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	5	3	177	355	235	505	785	221
Cheyenne and Arapaho	2	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	410	750	400	1,050	1,256	251
Kiowa	9	73	.....	82	.....	10	([1])	1	([1])	150	([1])	17	16	965	2,000	1,200	2,300	([3])	([3])
Osage	26	26	10	42	2	25	26	23	430	92	132	([3])	17	([3])	1,850	1,360	1,600	2,187	450
Otoe	1	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	100	398	360	432	432	208
Pawnee	3	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	39	.....	1	1	216	470	380	679	679	144
Ponca	3	14	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	536	484	782	765	183
Red Moon	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	25	51	42	152	.....	2
Sac and Fox	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 25	.....	2	3	55	505	335	677	677	145
Seger	1	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	3	259	375	325	580	580	[2] 113
Seneca	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	7	3	([3])	1,989	1,510	1,985	1,985	428
Shawnee	7	40	11	36	.....	7	.....	42	.....	21	([3])	10	4	431	[2] 1,450	1,027	[2] 2,075	2,496	[2] 675
Total	54	232	37	249	3	43	26	69	430	337	132	61	63	2,640	10,729	7,658	12,817	11,842	2,820
Oregon:																			
Klamath	6	10	.....	16	.....	7	.....	4	5	3	.....	2	2	300	930	650	1,121	39	26
Roseburg	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	([1])	([1])	([1])	[2] 6,000	[2] 2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000
Salem	.....	1	([3])	([3])	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	[5] 534	760	760	760	.....	.....
Siletz	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	2	2	300	400	245	426	426	225
Umatilla	3	9	.....	12	.....	15	2	([3])	([3])	15	.....	2	2	350	650	225	720	485	485
Warm Springs	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	3	4	121	500	450	742	742	448
Total	9	32	.....	40	.....	23	3	16	5	24	.....	11	10	1,605	9,240	4,330	11,769	3,692	4,184
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976	995	995	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota:																			
Cheyenne River	4	16	.....	20	3	4	.....	41	.....	15	.....	5	30	2,961	1,293	1,174	2,691	480	251
Crow Creek	1	14	.....	15	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	5	9	900	[2] 500	[2] 500	963	600	6
Flandreau	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	639	636	582	280	280	91
Lower Brule	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	267	300	300	478	35	.....
Pierre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	187	187	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	.....	141	.....	141	6	11	2	97	2	23	2	49	54	5,576	[2] 5,000	[2] 2,500	7,059	1,678	375
Rosebud [6]	.....	55	.....	55	4	.....	.....	60	.....	33	.....	66	44	3,800	2,800	2,400	5,391	2,066	1,325
Sisseton	7	36	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	1,239	[2] 1,200	[2] 1,200	2,065	2,065	754
Yankton	.....	17	.....	17	.....	2	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	10	7	1,005	1,000	[2] 600	[2] 1,805	1,805	431
Total	12	284	.....	296	14	17	2	238	2	76	2	152	165	16,574	12,916	9,443	20,732	9,009	3,233

[1] Unknown. [2] Estimated. [3] Not reported. [4] In nearby towns. [5] 1913 report.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1914.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Indians who have professed Christianity.	Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.				Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Utah:																			
Shivwits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	69	65	30	133	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	.....	14	11	3	1	4	14	.....	6	.....	2	4	2	81	222	76	800	1,172	688
Salt Lake, special agent	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	100	[1] 300	[1] 100	500	.....	.....
Total	.....	15	12	3	2	5	14	1	6	1	2	7	4	250	587	206	1,433	1,172	688
Washington:																			
Colville [2]	5	18	.....	23	.....	11	3	33	1	115	.....	2	3	668	1,148	823	2,285	669	[3]
Cushman	3	8	.....	11	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	18	5	8	549	[1] 2,869	[1] 2,078	3,051	3,051	2,381
Neah Bay	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	151	378	294	693	693	4
Spokane	2	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	3	425	267	173	624	16	16
Tulalip	1	18	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	16	2	17	.....	4	4	1,152	929	611	1,239	1,239	3
Yakima	(4)	6	(4)	6	(4)	.....	.....	25	25	[1] 75	.....	2	6	899	[1] 1,550	650	3,149	3,149	15
Total	11	62	.....	73	.....	15	3	88	28	214	18	16	25	3,844	7,141	4,629	11,041	8,817	2,419
Wisconsin:																			
Carter	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	80	20	10	313	.....	.....
Hayward [2]	.....	8	.....	8	.....	14	.....	2	.....	5	.....	6	4	775	1,000	500	1,252	717	[3]
Keshena	.....	11	.....	11	.....	1	.....	6	.....	61	.....	5	3	1,200	428	342	1,721	15	15
Lac du Flambeau	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	30	.....	2	3	121	500	160	707	707	[1] 197
La Pointe	3	18	.....	21	.....	1	.....	4	4	11	6	19	3	770	850	550	1,222	450	290
Oneida	7	12	.....	19	.....	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	.....	.....	10	5	2,451	1,700	1,300	2,451	2,451	709
Red Cliff	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19	7	24	6	2	4	400	800	400	507	127	127
Tomah	.....	16	16	.....	.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....	.....	2	2	100	900	400	1,274	1,274	.....
Total	10	74	17	67	.....	16	.....	37	11	131	12	47	25	5,897	6,198	3,662	9,447	5,741	1,338
Wyoming: Shoshone	4	22	.....	26	.....	4	5	8	.....	11	1	24	10	1,433	1,000	800	1,705	15	.....
Grand total	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	713	583	85,302	104,594	66,203	173,160	80,241	22,118

Total 1913	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	702	554	79,387	100,208	62,865	[5] 161,585	74,265	.....
Total 1912	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	644	513	69,529	90,341	54,843	[5] 149,521	78,543	.....
Total 1911	.....	.....	.....	[6] 1,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	458	.....	.....	.....	[5] 138,410	.....	.....
Total 1900	.....	.....	.....	[6] 1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	348	.....	.....	.....	[5] 131,714	.....	.....
Total 1890	.....	.....	.....	[6] 1,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	203	.....	.....	.....	[5] 118,196	.....	.....

[1] Estimated. [2] 1913 report. [3] Not reported. [4] Unknown. [5] Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes. [6] Includes marriage by tribal custom.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913.*

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell (Salt River)	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River	4,989	235,651	240,640
Fort Apache	.....	1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave	.....	31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima)	.....	10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima)	.....	357,120	357,120
Havasupai	.....	518	518
Hualapai	.....	730,880	730,880
Kaibab	.....	138,240	138,240
Moqui	.....	2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico)	9,600	9,880,397	9,889,997
Papago	41,606	136,319	177,925
Salt River	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos	.....	1,834,240	1,834,240
Total	80,599	17,556,451	17,637,050
California:			
Digger	.....	370	370
Hoopa Valley	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—			
Agua Caliente (Malki)	.....	7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki)	.....	616	616
Cabazon (Malki)	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba)	.....	18,880	18,880
Campo	.....	1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala)	.....	15,080	15,080
Cuyapipa (Campo)	.....	4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba)	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo)	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo)	.....	3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Volcan)	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo)	.....	19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki)	.....	1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki)	.....	1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki)	.....	11,069	11,069
Pala	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga (Temecula)	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero (Pala)	.....	8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba)	.....	560	560
Rincon (Pala)	.....	2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki)	.....	653	653
San Pascual (Pala)	.....	2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba)	.....	2,560	2,560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba)	.....	15,042	15,042
Soboba	.....	5,461	5,461
Syquan (Soboba)	270	370	640
Torres (Malki)	.....	20,800	20,800
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki)	.....	480	480
Paiute	.....	75,746	75,746
Round Valley	.....	48,551	48,551
Tule River	42,106	1,111	43,217
Yuma	8,000	31,386	39,386
Total	82,162	431,213	513,375
Colorado: Ute	72,651	483,910	556,561
Florida: Seminole	.....	23,542	23,542
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene	104,077	.....	104,077
Fort Hall	6,299	447,940	454,239
Lapwai	178,812	33,578	212,390
Total	289,188	481,518	770,706
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	3,251	3,251
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo)	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo	27,216	.....	27,216
Potawatomi	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo)	8,079	.....	8,079
Total	272,044	.....	272,044

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Michigan:			
Isabella	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse	52,041	732	52,773
Ontonagon	2,391	.....	2,391
Total	152,827	923	153,750
Minnesota:			
Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	56,467	.....	56,467
Deer Creek (Nett Lake)	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac	27,637	.....	27,637
Grand Portage	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake	47,681	.....	47,681
Mdewakanton	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth	674,887	29,736	704,623
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake)	64,733	.....	64,733
Total	908,474	574,344	1,482,818
Montana:			
Blackfeet	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow	479,028	1,834.185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck	722,453	.....	722,453
Jacko (Flathead)	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River)	.....	489,500	489,500
Total	1,432,109	4,312,452	5,744,561
Nebraska:			
Omaha	130,522	4,500	135,022
Ponca (Santee)	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee	72,567	.....	72,567
Sioux (additional)	.....	640	640
Winnebago	108,838	1,139	109,977
Total	339,163	6,279	345,442
Nevada:			
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone)	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River	.....	1,128	1,128
Paiute (Fallon)	3,690	940	4,630
Pyramid Lake (Nevada)	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River	9,763	40,746	50,509
Total	13,453	686,734	700,187
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla Apache	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona)	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—			
Acoma (Albuquerque)	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque)	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque)	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque)	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque)	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque)	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni	.....	215,040	215,040
Total	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York:			
Allegany	.....	30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus	.....	21,680	21,680
Oil Spring	.....	640	640
Oneida	.....	350	350
Onondaga	.....	6,100	6,100
St. Regis	.....	14,640	14,640
Tonawanda	.....	7,549	7,549
Tuscarora	.....	6,249	6,249
Total	.....	87,677	87,677
North Carolina: Qualla	.....	63,211	63,211
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	137,381	.....	137,381
Fort Berthold	229,554	444,062	673,616
Standing Rock	1,351,770	166,023	1,517,793
Turtle Mountain	44,140	.....	44,140
Total	1,762,845	610,085	2,372,930
Oklahoma:			
Cherokee	4,346,203	80	4,346,283
Chickasaw	3,800,350	1,189	3,801,539
Choctaw	4,291,036	993,951	5,284,987
Creek	2,997,114	2,494	2,999,608
Seminole	359,697	.....	359,697
Cherokee Outlet	4,949	.....	4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho	528,789	.....	528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox)	8,605	.....	8,605
Kansa (Kaw)	99,644	.....	99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee)	22,650	.....	22,650
Kiowa, Comanche and Apache	546,377	.....	546,377
Modoc (Seneca)	3,966	.....	3,966
Oakland	11,456	.....	11,456
Osage	1,465,350	.....	1,465,350
Otoe	128,351	.....	128,351
Ottawa (Seneca)	12,995	1,587	14,582
Pawnee	112,701	.....	112,701
Peoria (Seneca)	43,334	.....	43,334
Ponca	100,745	320	101,065
Potawatomi (Shawnee)	291,616	.....	291,616
Quapaw (Seneca)	56,245	.....	56,245
Sac and Fox	87,684	.....	87,684
Seneca	41,813	.....	41,813
Shawnee	12,745	.....	12,745
Wichita (Kiowa)	152,714	.....	152,714
Wyandot (Seneca)	20,942	535	21,477
Total	19,548,071	1,000,156	20,548,227
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	32,983	.....	32,983
Klamath	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz	44,459	.....	44,459
Umatilla	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs	139,972	322,832	462,804
Total	507,232	1,208,964	1,716,196
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River	869,934	389,077	1,259,011
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	254,497	34,408	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton)	308,838	.....	308,838
Lower Brule	187,352	52,159	239,511
Pine Ridge	2,167,148	420,117	2,587,265
Rosebud	1,642,889	72,342	1,715,231
Yankton	268,263	.....	268,263
Total	5,698,921	968,103	6,667,024
Utah:			
Uintah Valley	99,407	179,154	278,561
Uncompahgre	12,540	.....	12,540
Total	111,947	179,154	291,101

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1913*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area in acres.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington:			
Chehalis (Cushman)	3,799		3,799
Columbia (Colville)	22,618		22,618
Colville	52,326	1,296,336	1,348,662
Hoh River (Neah Bay)		640	640
Kalispel		4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip)	12,561		12,561
Makah (Neah Bay)	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman)	3,491		3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman)	4,717		4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay)		640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip)	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman)	17,463		17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay)		837	837
Quinaielt (Cushman)	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater		335	335
Skokomish (Cushman)	7,803		7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip)	22,166	324	22,490
Spokan	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island	1,494		1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip)	7,359		7,359
Yakima	294,406	798,413	1,092,819
Total	580,934	2,372,732	2,953,666
Wisconsin:			
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward)	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau	44,877	26,153	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River)	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee		231,680	231,680
Oneida	65,440		65,440
Red Cliff	14,166		14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee	8,920		8,920
Total	285,785	298,116	583,901
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone)	221,832	608,637	830,469
Total reservation lands	33,033,412	35,827,969	68,861,381
Public Domain	1,038,189		1,038,189
Grand total	34,071,601	35,827,969	69,899,570

TABLE 6.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Population.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Arizona:														
Camp Verde	422	.....	$635	$110	$400	.....	$18,220	$182	.....	.....	.....	.....	$502	$20,049
Colorado River	462	.....	28,450	3,403	2,786	.....	7,655	4,774	$8,949	$1,317	.....	.....	7,043	64,377
Fort Apache	2,485	.....	28,260	54,668	550	$340	21,668	5,780	60,987	.....	.....	.....	2,517	174,770
Fort Mojave	785	.....	.....	560	12,400	.....	40,050	789	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007	54,806
Havasupai	174	.....	4,900	400	675	.....	2,490	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	8,635
Kaibab	96	.....	980	1,626	200	.....	2,424	113	778	.....	.....	.....	1,005	7,126
Leupp	1,432	.....	(1)	2,000	15,986	.....	6,453	4,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510	29,954
Moqui	4,133	.....	(1)	17,700	83,200	.....	11,421	2,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,019	119,877
Navajo	10,000	.....	29,000	(1)	279,000	.....	31,433	10,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,860	360,863
Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,858
Pima	6,096	.....	74,800	19,100	51,350	.....	58,661	4,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,546	215,386
Salt River	1,234	.....	62,766	5,350	4,750	2,460	18,384	1,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510	96,495
San Carlos	2,608	.....	32,091	5,832	10,780	.....	92,960	17,586	62,177	.....	.....	.....	78,103	299,529
San Xavier	4,965	.....	67,500	48,675	55,900	.....	61,712	2,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,042	242,078
Truxton Canon	474	.....	1,000	.....	7,750	.....	20,178	1,069	13,417	.....	.....	.....	19,057	62,471
Western Navajo	6,550	.....	10,050	10,188	17,650	.....	7,919	6,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,042	58,120
Total	41,916	.....	340,432	169,612	543,377	2,800	425,486	62,174	146,308	1,317	.....	.....	146,888	1,838,394
California:														
Bishop	1,350	.....	4,330	(1)	(1)	.....	1,412	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,146
Campo	218	.....	5,700	.....	470	.....	2,538	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,066
Digger	51	.....	329	42	340	.....	1,550	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,508
Fort Bidwell	733	.....	7,875	6,480	20,250	.....	29,780	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,907
Fort Yuma	786	.....	12,345	545	4,200	.....	70,673	2,973	.....	4,277	.....	.....	34	95,047
Greenville	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,580	.....	12,979	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,709
Hoopa Valley	1,365	.....	12,650	7,000	12,900	.....	.....	1,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,433
Malki	613	.....	42,865	11,350	7,720	.....	41,879	1,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,447
Pala	983	.....	31,653	7,730	1,265	.....	16,520	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,159
Round Valley	1,529	.....	15,776	6,933	.....	.....	7,980	701	3,676	480	.....	.....	.....	35,546
Sherman Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,576
Soboba	974	.....	19,213	5,300	3,144	.....	40,782	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,171
Tule River	624	.....	2,400	14,335	1,800	85	3,270	20	7	.....	.....	.....	[2] 399	22,316
Total	10,226	.....	155,136	59,715	53,669	85	250,939	10,614	3,683	4,757	.....	.....	433	539,031

Colorado:														
Navajo Springs	504	9,400	200	3,765	50	.....	9,668	6,830	5,750	14,964	$39,502	$9,298	9,623	109,050
Southern Ute	360	969	8,962	(1)	.....	.....	4,375	7,262	862	12,785	27,980	6,586	189	69,970
Total	864	10,369	9,162	3,765	50	.....	14,043	14,092	6,612	27,749	67,482	15,884	9,812	179,020
Idaho:														
Coeur d'Alene	854	.....	78,800	10,520	8,000	11,400	9,224	.....	201,774	39,248	12,336	3,000	131	374,433
Fort Hall	1,797	731	72,625	48,166	13,000	.....	26,395	11,012	5,950	220	331	5,000	377	183,807
Fort Lapwai	1,455	.....	(1)	.....	.....	212	5,921	.....	162,581	.....	143	.....	2,186	171,043
Total	4,106	731	151,425	58,686	21,000	11,612	41,540	11,012	370,305	39,468	12,810	8,000	2,694	729,283
Iowa: Sac and Fox	368	38,483	12,141	195	750	.....	7,350	.....	1,441	.....	22,576	.....	2,280	85,216
Kansas:														
Haskell Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,626
Kickapoo	601	46,794	46,732	1,726	.....	.....	3,019	.....	41,810	.....	171	200	.....	140,452
Potawatomi	765	198,809	49,850	16,725	.....	.....	3,000	112	61,200	855	10,384	.....	109	341,044
Total	1,366	245,603	96,582	18,451	.....	.....	11,645	112	103,010	855	10,555	200	109	487,122
Michigan:														
Bay Mills	252	.....	.....	.....	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,200
Chippewa, Lake Superior	1,097	205	(1)	.....	13,000	262	48	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	42,520	56,067
Mount Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,260
Total	1,349	205	.....	.....	22,200	262	6,308	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	42,520	71,527
Minnesota:														
Fond du Lac	998	18,028	2,550	.....	.....	63,255	16,815	613	.....	74,744	20,925	.....	.....	196,930
Grand Portage	312	6,605	225	.....	10,700	.....	5,925	658	.....	18,686	5,231	.....	.....	48,030
Leech Lake	1,743	31,581	[3] 14,100	11	35,750	810,762	30,582	1,386	98	149,488	41,850	.....	.....	1,115,608
Nett Lake	624	11,369	655	.....	9,120	.....	5,411	4,234	.....	46,715	13,078	.....	.....	90,582
Pipestone	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,168
Red Lake	1,482	118,398	13,295	215	16,300	37,082	24,056	634	.....	183,578	34,034	.....	37,528	465,120
Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,038
White Earth	6,070	106,547	.....	.....	16,000	25,098	20,545	8,969	202	523,695	146,475	4,000	2,919	854,450
Total	11,532	292,528	30,825	226	87,870	936,197	111,540	16,494	300	996,906	261,593	4,000	40,447	2,778,926
Montana:														
Blackfeet	2,844	.....	.....	229,381	2,500	85	32,034	35,571	2,859	.....	9,490	.....	7,780	319,700
Crow	1,696	44,475	89,013	.....	.....	45	32,896	.....	178,849	336,173	6,000	6,000	133,583	827,034
Flathead	2,305	10	369,925	(1)	.....	7,564	7,252	1,160	23,523	100,991	.....	.....	11,140	521,565
Fort Belknap	1,224	.....	41,400	6,030	2,100	.....	24,532	6,532	19,600	.....	3	.....	28,113	128,310
Fort Peck	1,904	.....	125,541	40,319	5,100	.....	12,595	10,622	3,853	37,124	.....	.....	4,286	239,440
Tongue River	1,421	.....	42,700	43,824	1,925	.....	27,404	36,325	16,750	.....	2,404	52,275	23,842	247,449
Total	11,394	44,485	668,579	319,554	11,625	7,694	136,713	90,210	245,434	474,288	17,897	58,275	208,744	2,283,498

[1] Unknown.

[2] For Indians of California.

[3] Poor crops.

TABLE 6.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Nebraska:														
Genoa							$5,154							$5,154
Omaha	1,332	$10,339	$93,250				1,380		$172,276	$5,498	$1,299		$6,227	290,269
Santee	1,489	4,105	58,533		$31,575		7,100	$1,764	21,950		1,153		491	126,671
Winnebago	1,111	195,645	116,970				4,260		133,211		9,428		470	459,984
Total	3,932	210,089	268,753		31,575		17,894	1,764	327,437	5,498	11,880		7,188	882,078
Nevada:														
Carson							3,696							3,696
Fallon	414		2,758	$255	50		18,675	20					1,775	23,533
Fort McDermitt	342		9,600	300	640		37,414	554					1,357	49,865
Moapa River	115		5,500		800		6,932	99					418	13,749
Nevada	601		13,250	388	3,950		6,827	1,042	3,173				2,507	31,137
Walker River	559		10,201	626	2,220		19,279	758	810				1,984	35,878
Western Shoshone	590		5,767	1,718	3,000		14,287	3,351	5,402				2,401	35,926
Reno, special agent	5,070			3,000	2,000			787	1,513					7,300
Total	7,691		47,076	6,287	12,660		107,110	6,611	10,898				10,442	201,084
New Mexico:														
Albuquerque							8,299							8,299
Albuquerque Pueblos	4,894		84,633	27,371	766		34,403	2,892					5,696	155,761
Jicarilla	659		4,365	5,558	4,848	$40	19,423	13,397	14,727				15,990	78,348
Mescalero	630	42	13,502	2,500	1,475		10,543	21,617	6,925				812	57,416
Navajo (see Arizona)														
Pueblo Bonito	2,685		1,338				5,964	2,065					3,254	12,621
San Juan	8,000		146,500	27,450	200,200		15,883	7,435					10,032	407,500
Santa Fe Pueblos	3,525		(1)		2,750		9,738	659					4,338	17,485
Zuni	1,602		64,620	38,240	7,100		18,593						2,169	130,722
Total	21,995	42	314,958	101,119	217,139	40	122,846	48,065	21,652				42,291	868,152
New York: New York	5,419	21,817					138				2,960	$10,500	19,610	55,025
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,188		20,690	5,395			6,433	5			673		155	33,351

North Dakota:														
Bismarck							2,655							2,655
Fort Berthold	1,141	9,292	19,188	30,093			13,319	4,266	15,805	213,905	8,474		19,595	333,937
Fort Totten	988	25,801	11,075	14,000			13,059	447	48,450	5,975	1	16,480	337	135,625
Standing Rock	3,431	31,977	41,516	22,495			53,699	28,771	21,868	95,572	33,983	5,768	1,907	337,556
Turtle Mountain	3,063	580	119,000	(1)			4,929	2,224	6,399					133,132
Wahpeton							4,345							4,345
Total	8,623	67,650	190,779	66,588			92,006	35,708	92,522	315,452	42,458	22,248	21,839	947,250
Oklahoma:														
Cantonment	785	40,746	11,550		800		5,933		48,000					107,029
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,256	53,561	37,610				13,801		197,223	47,889	29,615		1,264	380,963
Chilocco							11,737							11,737
Kiowa	4,284	387,394	35,500		2,500		21,150		369,276	85,736	166,018		4,829	1,072,403
Osage	2,187	2,807,852	(1)	23,000			13,998		594,935	543	316,254		1,909,967	b,666,549
Otoe	432	16,829	15,775	150		50	1,460		84,600		22,057			140,921
Pawnee	679	69,844	13,910	5,200		3,900	6,540		71,365		10,358	47,100		228,217
Ponca	800	42,438	56,205	760			3,070		115,732	30	8,051		981	227,267
Red Moon	152	12,612	1,030	80	65		756		14,557					29,100
Sac and Fox	677	65,532	16,580	800			5,680		54,769		24,326			167,687
Seger	580	16,799	8,750	(1)	2,313		4,919		47,512					80,293
Seneca	1,985	15,159	95,224	49,245			6,490		(1)	16,979	86	1,500		184,683
Shawnee	2,496	1,419	90,160	(1)			5,045		42,852		5,884		26	145,386
Total	16,313	3,530,185	382,294	79,235	5,678	3,950	100,579		1,640,821	151,177	582,649	48,600	1,917,067	8,442,235
Five Civilized Tribes: [2]														
Union Agency		866,758				482,000	35,572							1,384,330
Cherokee Nation	41,693	(3)				(3)	(3)			68,399	25,079		940	94,418
Chickasaw Nation	10,955	(3)				(3)	(3)			388,431	18,966		82,096	489,493
Choctaw Nation	26,730	(3)				(3)	(3)			1,197,831	35,194	10,520	282,252	1,525,797
Creek Nation	18,712	(3)				(3)	(3)			65,548	131,877		5,378	202,803
Seminole Nation	3,119	(3)				(3)	(3)			8,363	78,419		1,542	88,324
Total, Five Tribes	101,209	866,758				482,000	35,572			1,728,572	289,535	10,520	372,208	3,785,16
Grand total, Oklahoma	117,522	4,396,943	382,294	79,235	5,678	485,950	136,151		1,640,821	1,879,749	872,184	59,120	2,289,275	12,227,400
Oregon:														
Klamath	1,121	14,844	74,780	111,100	4,000	19,796	6,980		4,770		6,120		22,173	264,563
Roseburg	[4] 8,000		(5)	(5)	3,000			439	386					3,825
Salem							6,820							6,820
Siletz	426	2,345	(5)				3,150	556	1,515		1,345		40	8,951
Umatilla	1,110	45,347	59,000	(5)			3,791		116,659	5,748	9,794		1,488	241,827
Warm Springs	742		16,339	13,621			11,568	1,351	1,518				2,142	46,539
Total	11,399	62,536	150,119	124,721	7,000	19,796	32,309	2,346	124,848	5,748	17,259		25,843	572,525
Pennsylvania: Carlisle							29,995							29,995

[1] Not reported. [2] Covers only those Indians enrolled; no date as to number not enrolled. [3] Included in Union Agency. [4] Includes 5,000 in California. [5] Unknown.

TABLE 6.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Per capita and trust-fund payments.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of lands.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
South Dakota:														
Cheyenne River	2,691	$173,370	$33,050	$30,000	.....	.....	$19,632	$31,712	$49,551	$120,480	$35,472	$6,180	$47,186	$546,633
Crow Creek	963	28,243	37,000	45,231	$1,025	.....	9,290	12,335	3,361	.....	7,867	16,480	539	161,371
Flandreau	280	.....	7,960	.....	700	.....	8,538	1,132	900	.....	82	4,120	.....	23,432
Lower Brule	478	6,085	11,500	12,940	.....	.....	6,200	3,082	5,081	5,235	1,766	8,240	14,981	75,110
Pierre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,032
Pine Ridge	7,059	161,309	[1] 7,300	369,801	7,660	.....	60,390	115,009	17,480	5,322	41,485	202,292	5,223	993,271
Rapid City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,207
Rosebud	5,472	203,018	38,597	.....	.....	.....	30,465	90,592	11,220	331,173	76,650	86,520	515	868,750
Sisseton	2,065	435	[1] 250,385	134	.....	.....	15,254	.....	70,500	.....	30,544	37,080	717	405,049
Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900
Yankton	1,805	30,656	57,050	.....	.....	.....	4,731	464	74,567	.....	13,451	28,840	.....	209,759
Total	20,813	603,116	442,842	458,106	9,385	.....	161,639	254,326	232,660	462,210	207,317	389,752	69,161	3,290,514
Utah:														
Salt Lake, special agent	500	.....	4,562	.....	.....	.....	2,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,744
Shivwits	133	.....	2,952	152	1,350	.....	11,425	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,278
Unitah and Ouray	1,172	62,939	57,790	5,929	1,900	$1,426	688	.....	5,641	79,720	98,034	22,856	4,870	341,793
Total	1,805	62,939	65,304	6,081	3,250	1,426	14,295	399	5,641	79,720	98,034	22,856	4,870	364,815
Washington:														
Colville	2,425	233,000	259,264	100,060	4,250	.....	17,691	1,320	11,349	6,444	.....	.....	3,639	637,017
Cushman	3,051	1,841	8,660	1,580	21,830	530	15,815	438	1,000	6,713	4,863	.....	8,164	71,434
Neah Bay	693	.....	3,275	480	28,000	.....	3,687	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,829
Spokane	624	.....	17,675	1,610	800	.....	9,532	946	3,437	2,619	.....	1,000	117	37,736
Tulalip	1,239	.....	31,984	10,406	55,629	.....	11,880	.....	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,569
Yakima	3,149	.....	184,750	.....	7,900	230	9,252	216	99,616	.....	.....	.....	15,890	317,854
Total	11,181	234,841	505,608	114,136	118,409	760	67,857	3,307	117,072	15,776	4,863	1,000	27,810	1,211,439
Wisconsin:														
Carter	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,220	847	.....	.....	2,225	.....	.....	5,292
Hayward	1,252	.....	7,850	914	5,525	10,526	34,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,638
Keshena	2,327	45,133	22,887	6,340	3,715	.....	124,892	5,946	.....	.....	98,027	.....	74,600	381,540
Lac du Flambeau	707	.....	6,905	.....	7,700	21,100	4,457	433	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,930
La Pointe	1,222	.....	61,743	493	2,294	426,690	48,300	795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540,315

Oneida	2,451	1,722	(2)		2,300		6,108							10,130
Red Cliff	507		7,895	14	6,100		42,108	291						56,408
Tomah	1,274	16,367					4,000				26,718			47,085
Wittenberg							3,740							3,740
Total	10,053	63,222	107,280	7,761	27,634	458,316	270,648	8,312	335		126,970		74,600	1,145,078
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,705	59	47,350	(3)	20,914	118	62,518	10,651	35,655	3,319		38,725	24,700	244,009
Grand total	307,447	6,355,658	4,007,335	1,599,633	[4] 1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	[5] 3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711	31,064,732

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	303,340	6,472,801	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,597	32,756,296
Total 1912	300,930	5,044,424	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082	27,528,517
Total 1911	296,320	4,207,512	1,951,762	900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,177,561	2,051,015	25,300,436
Total 1900	247,522	1,507,543	[6] 1,408,865	(3)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(3)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210	10,599,529
Total 1890	230,437	(3)	[6] 1,507,072	(3)	131,374	193,460	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,475,329	(3)	(3)	3,307,235

[1] Poor crops.
[2] Unknown.
[3] No data available.
[4] Includes 22,968 Indians engaged in various industries, as follows:

Basket making by 3,861 Indians	$48,853	Pottery by 2,222 Indians	$8,655
Beadwork by 3,611 Indians	43,608	Wood cutting by 3,491 Indians	257,697
Blanket weaving by 2,311 Indians	533,132	Other Industries by 4,078 Indians	190,291
Fishing by 3,145 Indians	106,354		
Lace making by 249 Indians	5,595	Total earnings of 22,968 Indians	1,194,185

[5] $449,406 of this amount appears on both farming and grazing tables.
[6] Overestimated.

TABLE 7.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased.[1]				
							Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of allotments.[2]	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Arizona:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*		*Acres.*	
Camp Verde		[3]		[3] 14	105	20					
Colorado River	4,990	95,170	900		125	145			1	48	[4]
Fort Apache		5,700		2,200	481	450					
Fort Mojave	15,085		[5]		220						
Havasupai		300		250	50	54					
Kaibab		2,040		240	39	10					
Leupp		525		250	517	250					
Moqui		4,000		4,000	997	1,500					
Navajo		10,000		10,000	3,375	[6] 3,375					
Pima		50,000		20,160	1,232	900					
Salt River	7,613	4,396	5,270	1,600	292	70					
San Carlos		7,220		1,428	652	283			6	15	$15
San Xavier	52,220	31,566	3,700	2,700	1,520	775					
Truxton Canon		140		90	106	45					
Western Navajo		20,300		1,000	1,650	400					
Total	79,908	231,359	9,870	43,932	11,361	8,277			7	63	15
California:											
Bishop	6,000		1,950	40	[5]	151					
Campo		1,558		225	54	32					
Digger		43		25	15	20					
Fort Bidwell	12,300		940	60	195	100					
Fort Yuma	8,090		402	20	204	96	19	190			[7]
Hoopa Valley	1,400	1,360	200	1,260	318	400					
Malki		14,478		1,382	155	117					
Pala	2,682	1,585	2,536	2,172	322	149					
Round Valley	5,388		1,327		429	80	128	1,418			3,676
Soboba		3,090		2,980	292	155					
Tule River		260		260	47	20			1	200	7
Total	35,860	22,374	7,355	8,424	2,031	1,320	147	1,608	1	200	3,683

Colorado:											
Navajo Springs	.....	40,030	.....	20	80	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	12,600	.....	1,800	.....	73	68	9	1,075	.....	.....	862
Total	12,600	40,030	1,800	20	153	88	9	1,075	.....	.....	862
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene	64,800	.....	6,000	.....	183	71	287	45,865	.....	.....	201,774
Fort Hall	38,280	.....	7,240	.....	330	289	82	3,210	.....	.....	5,000
Fort Lapwai	133,642	2,500	6,384	400	152	235	.....	.....	8	385	1,349
Total	236,722	2,500	19,624	400	665	595	369	49,075	8	385	208,123
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	2,520	.....	1,000	93	50	.....	.....	2	520	1,441
Kansas:											
Kickapoo	26,868	.....	7,490	.....	137	165	252	17,551	.....	.....	40,178
Potawatomi	29,132	.....	10,073	.....	150	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	56,000	.....	17,563	.....	287	260	252	17,551	.....	.....	40,178
Michigan:											
Bay Mills	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa, Lake Superior	650	.....	650	.....	290	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	650	.....	650	.....	361	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac	10,000	.....	420	.....	214	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage	14	.....	14	.....	77	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	7,426	.....	1,587	.....	371	300	1	81	.....	.....	98
Nett Lake	25	.....	25	.....	103	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake	.....	103,955	.....	418	353	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	203,000	(5)	2,400	.....	733	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	220,465	103,955	4,446	418	1,851	914	1	81	.....	.....	98
Montana:											
Blackfeet	[8] 45,000	[8] 78,000	5,000	.....	400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow	153,307	.....	10,167	.....	400	259	(5)	10,710	.....	.....	[9] 19,784
Flathead	173,000	909,660	36,311	80	554	790	285	29,767	.....	.....	18,758
Fort Belknap	.....	90,000	.....	7,320	246	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck [10]	283,000	486,668	8,346	.....	365	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River	.....	33,000	.....	2,630	212	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	654,307	1,597,328	59,824	10,030	2,177	1,590	285	40,477	.....	.....	38,542

[1] This includes permits.
[2] Includes grazing leases also.
[3] School lands.
[4] One-half of crop.
[5] Not reported.
[6] Estimated.
[7] For improvements.
[8] Overestimated last year.
[9] Includes income from grazing leases also.
[10] 1913 report.

TABLE 7.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased.				
							Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Nebraska:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*		*Acres.*	
Omaha	63,110	1,700	18,200	.....	292	270	574	52,165	24	1,300	$171,626
Santee	33,600	.....	10,790	725	335	193	221	11,400	.....	.....	17,910
Winnebago	102,733	319	12,666	.....	292	197	842	50,478	4	279	133,201
Total	199,443	2,019	41,656	725	919	660	1,637	114,043	28	1,579	322,737
Nevada:											
Fallon	4,640	918	750	768	128	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	1,330	500	668	30	67	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River	600	.....	150	.....	31	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	21,000	.....	620	150	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River	5,350	.....	1,000	60	145	102	3	60	.....	.....	250
Western Shoshone	.....	[1] 4,780	.....	4,780	143	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reno, special agent	1,700	.....	400	.....	1,650	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,620	27,198	2,968	6,258	2,314	732	3	60	.....	.....	250
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque Pueblos	.....	20,500	.....	20,500	1,392	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla	2,750	.....	675	.....	160	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero	.....	9,210	.....	1,820	156	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	300	100	400	.....	[2]	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	1,500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe Pueblos	.....	6,400	.....	6,400	981	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni	.....	8,000	.....	5,000	482	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,050	49,210	1,075	38,720	4,671	3,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	15,000	.....	15,000	480	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

North Dakota:											
Fort Berthold	155,475		5,000		221	175					
Fort Totten	52,207		8,000		235	200	378	23,730			23,730
Standing Rock	1,048,239		13,957		750	733	128	702			959
Turtle Mountain	436,200		80,000		714	600	353	10,479			6,176
Total	1,692,121		106,957		1,920	1,708	859	34 911			30,865
Oklahoma:											
Cantonment	57,000		3,000		212	130	664	54,000			[3] 48,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho	74,993		4,740		305	158	994	64,323			95,854
Kiowa	500,000		20,480		857	1,003	3,313	[3] 487,480			[3] 369,276
Osage	201,360				483	200	800	189,360			278,720
Otoe	43,390		1,886		90	46	923	39,000			65,675
Pawnee	32,115		3,821		122	77	589	29,203			52,789
Ponca	79,568		4,845		173	138	656	71,180			95,952
Red Moon	12,981		790		38	39	151	9,576			[3] 14,557
Sac and Fox	53,036		11,781	320	141	131	297	40,933			54,769
Seger	64,838		3,025		131	115	571	31,541			38,451
Seneca	79,876		9,515		306	174	(2)	[4] 19,320			(2)
Shawnee	89,227	160	17,639	600	562	836	361	22,731			[4] 31,285
Total	1,288,384	160	81,522	920	3,420	3,047	9,319	1,058,647			1,145,328
Oregon:											
Klamath	10,000		3,000		249	80			8	589	455
Roseburg	15,000	(2)	500	(2)	(2)	25	20				
Siletz	3,790		345		107	42	17	[3] 1,710			[4] 1,515
Umatilla	75,000	1,000	8,100		201	[5] 90	424	[3] 52,400	14	400	116,659
Warm Springs	61,696	10,000	3,200		159	127					
Total	165,486	11,000	15,145		716	364	461	54,110	22	989	118,629
South Dakota:											
Cheyenne River	3,850	(2)	3,850		601	550	56	2,196			765
Crow Creek	3,260		3,260		200	198	98	60			60
Flandreau		1,200		910	75	20			(2)	300	900
Lower Brule	45,696		1,080		100	90					
Pine Ridge			[6] 4,520		1,404	1,256					
Rosebud	[6] 35,380	(2)	[6] 3,080		900	600	253	32,300			[3] 11,220
Sisseton	124,118		[6] 16,550		469	[6] 183	900	76,000			70,000
Yankton	41,661		4,500		366	140	900	19,513			57,474
Total	253,965	1,200	36,840	910	4,115	3,037	2,207	130,069		300	140,419
Utah:											
Shivwits		1,270		106	35	18					
Uintah and Ouray	77,574	12,100	5,997		332	205	177	8,982			5,441
Total	77,574	13,370	5,997	106	367	223	177	8,982			5,441

[1] Hay lands. [2] Not reported. [3] Includes grazing also. [4] Partial report only. [5] 1913 report. [6] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 7.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming for themselves.	Leased.				
							Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Washington:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*		*Acres.*	
Colville	88,374	[1] 12,600	19,865	7,770	581	546	95	10,690			$8,774
Cushman	4,806		720	70	349	76	19	115			790
Neah Bay	3,720	250	30	20	157	6					
Spokane	[1] 35,075	[1] 10,000	1,500		154	82	31	2,554			3,437
Tulalip	11,584	2	1,890	463	291	149	4	411			1,670
Yakima	136,000		9,800		803	211	713	42,622			90,864
Total	279,559	22,852	33,805	8,323	2,335	1,070	862	56,392			105,535
Wisconsin:											
Hayward [2]	51,800		400		325	40					
Keshena		1,610		1,610	449	200					
Lac du Flambeau	310		310		110	45			[3]	115	335
La Pointe	5,000	1,750	3,490		[3]	109					
Oneida	65,312		9,185		697	400					
Red Cliff	400		240		137	39					
Total	122,822	3,360	13,625	1,610	1,718	833				115	335
Wyoming: Shoshone	135,339	75,700	8,000		399	270	169	3,186			1,838
Grand total	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	135.796	42,353	29,482	16,757	1,570,267	68	4,151	2,164,319
COMPARISON.											
Total 1913	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	[4] 28,847	[4] 3,109,209	578	[4] 70,201	[4] 3,520,251
Total 1912	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	[4] 27,605	[4] 2,792,799	46	4,951	[4] 3,073,898
Total 1911	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	[4] 19,753	[4] 2,528,495	1,706	[4] 183,528	[4] 2,075,271
Total 1900 [5]						[6] 10,835	2,592	[3]	52	8,421	7,033
Total 1890 [5]						[6] 5,554					

[1] Estimated. [2] 1913 report. [3] Not reported. [4] Includes grazing leases also. [5] Only items reported. [6] Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.

TABLE 8.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.[1]				
						Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of allotments.[2]	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Arizona:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			*Acres.*		*Acres.*	
Colorado River		85,000		1,000	30			1	75,000	$8,949
Fort Apache		1,687,520		693,100	954			28	997,920	60,987
Fort Mojave	1,000		1,000							
Havasupai		215		150	95					
Kaibab		128,560		40,960	80			23	87,600	778
Leupp		804,943		804,943						
Moqui		1,841,000		1,841,000	2,000					
Navajo		4,990,000		4,990,000	6,000					
Pima		271,960		301,960	1,700					
Salt River	14,880	26,893	14,880	26,893	182					
San Carlos		826,551		752,337	625			17	1,080,000	62,162
San Xavier	306,520	35,566	306,520	35,566	1,450					
Truxton Canon		481,740		[3] 25	125			10	300,000	13,417
Western Navajo		3,020,347		3,020,347	2,500					
Total	322,400	14,200,295	322,400	12,508,281	15,741			79	2,540,520	146,293
California:										
Bishop	9,530		9,530		453					
Campo		13,676		13,676	30					
Digger		200		218	4					
Fort Bidwell	40,000		18,000		42					
Fort Yuma		2,000		1,925						
Hoopa Valley	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	212					
Malki		23,928		23,928	82					
Pala	422	6,617	422	6,617	143					
Round Valley	39,335	80	39,335	80	109	128	1,418			3,676
Soboba		16,010		13,145	198					
Tule River		30,000		15,000	62					
Total	90,887	95,511	68,887	77,589	1,335	128	1,418			3,676

[1] This includes permits.

[2] Includes farming leases also.

[3] 1913 report.

TABLE 8.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				
						Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			*Acres.*		*Acres.*	
Colorado:										
Navajo Springs		400,000		210,000	90			5	300,400	$5,750
Southern Ute	39,480		2,000		73	9	1,075			862
Total	39,480	400,000	2,000	210,000	163	9	1,075	5	300,400	6,612
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene	28,448		41,017		345					
Fort Hall	330,971	103,120	330,971	103,120	212	82	1,899			950
Fort Lapwai	1,120	5,000	1,000	5,000	600	1,085	64,031	10	1,685	161,232
Total	360,539	108,120	372,988	108,120	1,157	1,167	65,930	10	1,685	162,182
Iowa: Sac and Fox		1,370		1,370	100					
Kansas:										
Kickapoo	4,067		4,067		135	251		1,351		1,632
Potawatomi	27,446		5,654			[1] 469	[1] 40,179			[1] 61,200
Total	31,513		9,721		135	720	40,179	1,351		62,832
Michigan:										
Bay Mills	240				3					
Chippewa, Lake Superior					250					
Total	240				253					
Minnesota:										
Fond du Lac	8,000		1,000		60					
Grand Portage	25,000	16,000	(2)		5					
Leech Lake	20,027		6,199		137					
Nett Lake	931		931		18					
Red Lake		300,611			200					
White Earth	121,250	1,000	(2)		400	12	862			202
Total	175,208	317,611	8,130		820	12	862			202

Montana:										
Blackfeet	808,840	508,805	808,840	158,805	2,500			4	350,000	2,859
Crow	317,229	1,843,702	229,303		255	(2)	11,620	6	1,842,635	159,065
Flathead	165,648	106,354	165,648	106,354	1,925	292	585	[3] 49	[3] 10,361	[3] 4,765
Fort Belknap		441,400		122,880	560			10	400,400	19,600
Fort Peck	434,400		68,935		315	171	50,637			3,853
Tongue River		330,000		350,000	493			2	460,000	16,750
Total	1,726,117	3,230,261	1,272,726	738,039	6,048	463	62,842	71	3,063,396	206,892
Nebraska:										
Omaha		1,300				574		24	1,300	650
Santee	20,633		16,850		100	221	10,800			4,040
Winnebago	1,129		1,089		(2)	842		1	40	10
Total	21,762	1,300	17,939		100	1,637	10,800	25	1,340	4,700
Nevada:										
Fort McDermitt	420	2,940	1,082	1,200	150					
Moapa River			450		40					
Nevada		301,000		120,000	24			8	179,000	3,173
Walker River	2,800	37,390	2,000		30	3		2	7,680	560
Western Shoshone		285,520		76,240	349			10	210,000	5,402
Reno, special agent	77,700		12,600		1,000	11	68,529			1,513
Total	80,920	626,850	16,132	197,440	1,593	14	68,529	20	396,680	10,648
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque Pueblos		409,874		409,874	883					
Jicarilla	248,477	356,647	101,552	17,000	40	375	149,000	22	323,931	14,727
Mescalero		360,000		46,110	123			8	351,280	6,925
Pueblo Bonito	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,985					
San Juan		3,810,000		3,810,000	2,000					
Santa Fe Pueblos		37,440		37,440	1,000					
Zuni		110,000		113,000	1,200					
Total	696,477	6,613,961	549,552	5,433,424	8,231	375	149,000	30	675,211	21,652
North Carolina: Cherokee		48,000		48,000	400					
North Dakota:										
Fort Berthold	65,202	369,103	194,789	161,495	450			26	204,448	15,805
Fort Totten	50,492		15,600		250	378	24,610			24,720
Standing Rock	1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,500	128	182,508	10	50,219	20,909
Turtle Mountain	32,850		31,000		(2)	353	1,850			223
Total	1,242,822	567,297	1,152,559	323,782	2,200	859	208,968	36	254,667	61,657

[1] Includes farming leases also.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Includes power sites.

TABLE 8.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.				
						Allotted.		Unallotted.		Income from leases.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of allotments.	Area.	Number of leases.	Area.	
Oklahoma:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			*Acres.*		*Acres.*	
Cantonment	18,915		4,300			660	12,000			[1] $48,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho	112,706		15,460		250	994	93,600			101,369
Kiowa	141,901		82,000		185	3,313	[1] 487,480			[1] 369,276
Osage	1,142,500		17,000		200	800	632,500			316,215
Otoe	78,880	720	3,000		120	923	75,695			18,925
Pawnee	58,192		4,195		95	589	53,395			18,576
Ponca	45,881	320	7,858		201	724	27,383			19,780
Red Moon	11,200		1,240		2	151	10,040			[2] 14,557
Seger	41,122		19,920		580	571	18,122			9,061
Seneca	62,883	201	5,221	181	208	(2)	[3] 10,119			(2)
Shawnee	139,622		27,193		404	361	6,793			11,567
Total	1,853,802	1,241	187,387	181	2,245	9,086	1,427,127			927,326
Oregon:										
Klamath	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	310	123	16,502			4,315
Roseburg	28,000		18,000		30	20	2,600			386
Siletz	23,800		19,500		(2)	17	1,710			[1] 1,515
Umatilla	3,000	73,000	25,600	73,600	300					
Warm Springs	74,240	263,120	132,736	86,320	205			3	186,800	1,518
Total	256,880	487,120	277,237	310,920	845	160	20,812	3	186,800	7,734
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River	899,827	759,629	582,838	259,629	398	56	369,906	12	1,078,056	48,786
Crow Creek	268,092	15,873	247,302	15,873	217	98	18,270	1	6,000	3,301
Lower Brule	123,880	56,000	123,880		100			16	56,000	5,081
Pine Ridge	2,261,768	538,244	1,771,088	269,483	6,810	335	96,990	19	85,910	17,480
Rosebud	2,174,200	112,000	670,000	112,000	850	253	4,200			[1] 11,220
Sisseton	175,589		10,980		183	900	3,000			500
Yankton	54,334		4,600			900	21,418			17,093
Total	5,957,690	1,481,746	3,410,688	656,985	8,558	2,542	513,784	48	1,225,966	103,461

Utah:										
Shivwits		5,000		6,200	20					
Uintah and Ouray	20,207	209,470	29,607	198,615	184	177	520			200
Total	20,207	214,470	29,607	204.815	204	177	520			200
Washington:										
Colville	184,850	527,000	76,850	116,780	428			11	175,000	2,575
Cushman	9,688		9,658		75	24	30			210
Neah Bay		3,220	3,220		63					
Spokane	11,000	22,000	5,000	5,000	154	32				
Tulalip	11,281		7,998		167	7				
Yakima	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,057	713	6,725			8,752
Total	485,738	1,087,074	233,726	221,780	1,944	776	6,755	11	175,000	11,537
Wisconsin:										
Hayward	12,300		12,300		78					
Keshena		76,812		76,812	200					
Lac du Flambeau	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	200					
La Pointe	10,750	2,250	1,000	400	209					
Oneida	(2)		(2)		400	(2)	(2)			(2)
Red Cliff	(2)		100		12					
Total	23,050	79,062	13,400	77,212	1,099					
Wyoming: Shoshone	113,366	429,721	231,674	232,421	332	231	5,845	70	1,341,177	33,817
Grand total	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	18,356	2,584,446	1,759	10,162,842	1,771,421

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	[4] 12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	[5] 28,847	[5] 3,109,209	3,911	10,568,948	[5] 4,100,078
Total 1912	9,566,449	[6] 31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	[5] 27,605	[5] 2,792,799	3,225	8,369,351	[5] 3,535,948
Total 1911	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	[5] 19,753	[5] 2,528,495	5,584	5,859,325	[5] 2,161,125
Total 1900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,592	(2)	101	2,373,815	94,233

[1] Includes income from farming leases also.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Partial report only.
[4] Estimated.
[5] Includes farming leases also.
[6] Includes timberlands used for grazing purposes.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.			
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Arizona:										
Camp Verde	3	$720	.....	.....	120	$16,500	10	$1,000	133	$18,220
Colorado River	13	5,760	28	$405	1	600	17	890	59	7,655
Fort Apache	31	11,668	[1] 800	[1] 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	21,668
Fort Mohave	13	5,409	197	4,373	78	27,860	85	2,408	373	40,050
Havasupai	1	300	.....	.....	11	1,740	1	450	13	2,490
Kaibab	2	324	25	1,100	40	1,000	.....	.....	67	2,424
Leupp	18	4,833	160	1,620	.....	.....	20	[2]	198	6,453
Moqui	38	9,664	33	1,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	11,421
Navajo	53	22,442	212	5,650	.....	.....	72	3,341	337	31,433
Phoenix	30	7,752	12	871	.....	.....	168	15,235	210	23,858
Pima	31	14,030	514	20,144	279	16,527	132	7,960	956	58,661
Rice Station	11	5,264	91	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	6,646
Salt River	10	2,824	.....	.....	131	15,560	.....	.....	141	18,384
San Carlos	34	12,375	[1] 500	23,171	163	50,560	4	208	701	86,314
San Xavier	16	2,682	.....	.....	683	49,230	121	9,800	820	61,712
Truxton Canon	15	2,156	20	1,772	94	15,000	35	1,250	164	20,178
Western Navajo	15	3,995	167	3,174	25	750	.....	.....	207	7,919
Total	334	112,198	2,759	75,419	1,625	195,327	665	42,542	5,383	425,486
California:										
Bishop	4	1,380	7	32	[2]	[2]	.....	.....	11	1,412
Campo	2	1,200	2	68	15	1,270	.....	.....	19	2,538
Digger	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1,465	6	85	25	1,550
Fort Bidwell	5	2,000	20	1,300	166	24,380	36	2,100	227	29,780
Fort Yuma	28	2,499	15	308	280	62,300	69	5,566	392	70,673
Greenville	5	1,979	.....	.....	200	9,700	45	1,300	250	12,979
Malki	9	2,154	52	1,255	191	38,220	11	250	263	41,879
Pala	12	4,188	4	782	70	11,550	.....	.....	86	16,520
Round Valley	23	5,235	118	2,745	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	141	7,980
Sherman Institute	12	5,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	16,284	376	21,576
Soboba	19	6,818	57	2,969	236	30,995	.....	.....	312	40,782
Tule River	2	515	32	655	70	2,100	.....	.....	104	3,270
Total	121	33,260	307	10,114	1,247	181,980	531	25,585	[3] 2,206	[3] 250,939
Colorado:										
Navajo	6	2,273	103	7,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	9,668
Southern Ute	6	2,789	76	1,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	4,375
Total	12	5,062	179	8,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	14,043
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene	7	2,464	.....	.....	45	6,760	.....	.....	52	9,224
Fort Hall	27	7,370	305	6,800	112	12,000	5	225	449	26,395
Fort Lapwai	11	5,560	23	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	5,921
Total	45	15,394	328	7,161	157	18,760	5	225	535	41,540
Iowa: Sac and Fox	4	1,400	.....	.....	85	5,950	.....	.....	89	7,350
Kansas:										
Haskell Institute	7	4,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	666	116	5,626
Kickapoo	9	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,019
Potawatomi	2	600	.....	.....	20	2,400	.....	.....	22	3,000
Total	18	8,579	.....	.....	20	2,400	109	666	147	11,645
Michigan:										
Chippewa, Lake Superior	.....	.....	3	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48
Mount Pleasant	13	6,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6,260
Total	13	6,260	3	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6,308

[1] Estimated. [2] Not reported. [3] Does not include 36 Indians at Hoopa Valley earning $9,418.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.		Number.	Earnings.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.		
Minnesota:										
Cass Lake	6	$1,695	6	$97	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	$1,792
Fond du Lac	6	2,700	50	1,850	94	$12,265	.....	.....	150	16,815
Grand Portage	3	960	39	1,465	25	3,500	.....	.....	67	5,925
Leech Lake	6	13,024	18	866	83	14,100	.....	.....	107	28,790
Nett Lake	9	1,743	341	2,418	60	1,250	.....	.....	410	5,411
Pipestone	9	4,800	3	123	.....	.....	11	$245	23	5,168
Red Lake	32	11,388	276	8,618	17	4,050	.....	.....	325	24,056
Vermillion Lake	6	2,418	2	120	4	500	.....	.....	12	3,038
White Earth	35	12,793	253	7,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	20,545
Total	112	51,521	988	23,309	283	36,465	11	245	1,394	111,540
Montana:										
Blackfeet	41	19,784	17	350	59	11,900	.....	.....	117	32,034
Crow	68	19,091	486	13,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	554	32,896
Flathead	12	5,403	81	1,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	7,252
Fort Belknap	17	6,372	742	18,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	24,532
Fort Peck	54	8,628	(1)	3,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	12,595
Tongue River	40	18,231	328	8,884	3	265	1	24	372	27,404
Total	232	77,509	1,654	47,015	62	12,165	1	24	1,949	136,713
Nebraska:										
Genoa	13	4,435	10	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	5,154
Omaha	4	1,380	.....	.....	2	(1)	.....	.....	6	1,380
Santee	6	4,100	.....	.....	10	3,000	.....	.....	16	7,100
Winnebago	3	2,160	6	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,260
Total	26	12,075	16	2,819	12	3,000	.....	.....	54	17,894
Nevada:										
Carson	7	2,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,382	55	3,696
Fallon	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18,375	46	18,675
Fort McDermitt	3	659	49	2,355	162	34,400	.....	.....	214	37,414
Moapa River	3	552	31	3,080	22	3,300	.....	.....	56	6,932
Nevada	10	3,264	116	867	89	2,500	10	196	225	6,827
Walker River	4	984	120	4,500	131	13,795	.....	.....	255	19,279
Western Shoshone	11	4,000	65	972	92	9,315	.....	.....	168	14,287
Total	39	12,073	381	11,774	496	63,310	103	19,953	1,019	107,110
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	15	6,197	25	402	.....	.....	57	1,700	97	8,299
Albuquerque Pueblos	22	7,689	92	26,660	12	54	.....	.....	126	34,403
Jicarilla	45	11,052	145	4,001	64	3,750	14	640	268	19,423
Mescalero	12	1,336	598	8,927	4	280	.....	.....	614	10,543
Pueblo Bonito	10	3,590	43	2,374	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	53	5,964
San Juan	78	11,541	141	3,334	(2)	(2)	15	1,008	234	15,883
Santa Fe Pueblos	14	6,480	8	178	(2)	(2)	98	3,080	120	9,738
Zuni	9	4,080	434	14,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	18,593
Total	205	51,945	1,486	60,389	80	4,084	184	6,428	1,955	122,846
New York: New York Agency	.....	.....	3	138	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	3	138
North Carolina: Cherokee	11	5,000	44	1,393	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	55	6,433
North Dakota:										
Bismarck	8	2,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,655
Fort Berthold	26	9,655	244	3,664	5	(2)	.....	.....	275	13,319
Fort Totten	38	10,642	47	2,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	13,059
Standing Rock	64	18,344	613	35,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	677	53,699
Turtle Mountain	12	4,780	3	149	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15	4,929
Wahpeton	9	4,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,345
Total	157	50,421	907	41,585	5	.....	.....	.....	1,069	92,006

[1] Not reported. [2] Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United State Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.		Number.	Earnings.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.		
Oklahoma:										
Cantonment	9	$4,900	63	$697	17	$336	.....	.....	89	$5,933
Cheyenne and Arapaho	24	13,240	31	561	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	13,801
Chilocco	21	9,308	147	1,979	.....	.....	25	$450	193	11,737
Kiowa	75	20,737	11	413	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	86	21,150
Osage	18	13,848	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	13,998
Otoe	3	1,200	.....	.....	11	260	.....	.....	14	1,460
Pawnee	11	5,590	4	50	1	900	.....	.....	16	6,540
Ponca	6	3,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,070
Red Moon	2	500	11	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	756
Sac and Fox	12	5,131	5	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	5,680
Seger	19	4,277	27	642	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	4,919
Seneca	11	6,490	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	6,490
Shawnee	10	4,150	50	895	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	60	5,045
Union Agency	51	28,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	28,492
Five Civilized Tribes—Schools	17	6,048	18	1,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	7,080
Total	289	126,981	369	7,224	29	1,496	25	450	712	136,151
Oregon:										
Klamath	16	6,980	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	16	6,980
Salem	9	6,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,820
Siletz	9	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,150
Umatilla	10	3,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3,791
Warm Springs	22	4,588	121	5,930	(1)	(1)	7	1,050	150	11,568
Total	66	25,329	121	5,930	.....	.....	7	1,050	194	32,309
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	16	5,633	87	2,071	.....	.....	596	22,291	699	29,995
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River	53	18,705	19	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	19,632
Crow Creek	36	6,981	135	2,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	9,290
Flandreau	17	6,490	36	791	.....	.....	45	1,257	98	8,538
Lower Brule	9	3,300	100	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	6,200
Pierre	8	1,968	2	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2,032
Pine Ridge	100	35,080	24	7,240	84	18,070	.....	.....	208	60,390
Rapid City	11	3,091	10	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3,207
Rosebud [3]	55	17,420	1,000	10,000	94	3,045	.....	.....	1,149	30,465
Sisseton	17	10,380	16	356	40	4,518	.....	.....	73	15,254
Springfield	4	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,900
Yankton	15	4,320	28	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	4,731
Total	325	109,635	1,370	25,114	218	25,633	45	1,257	1,958	161,639
Utah:										
Shivwits	2	170	38	390	32	1,404	9	218	81	2,182
Uintah and Ouray	30	10,378	15	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	11,425
Salt Lake City, special agent	.....	.....	14	688	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	688
Total	32	10,548	67	2,125	32	1,404	9	218	140	14,295
Washington:										
Colville	20	5,546	376	12,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	17,691
Cushman	32	8,849	21	2,906	41	4,060	.....	.....	94	15,815
Neah Bay	7	1,215	47	1,152	3	1,320	.....	.....	57	3,687
Spokane	7	1,563	34	609	106	7,360	.....	.....	147	9,532
Tulalip	19	8,409	37	3,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	11,880
Yakima	15	6,798	22	2,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	9,252
Total	100	32,380	537	22,737	150	12,740	.....	.....	787	67,857
Wisconsin:										
Carter	1	720	50	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	2,220
Hayward	15	8,310	19	788	530	25,290	48	435	612	34,823
Keshena	59	19,043	842	105,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	901	124,892
Lac du Flambeau	13	4,438	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4,457
La Pointe	6	1,510	13	177	245	46,613	(1)	(1)	264	48,300
Oneida	17	6,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	6,108

[1] Unknown [2] Not reported. [3] 1913 report.

TABLE 9.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.				Total employed.	
	Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.		Number.	Earnings.
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.		
Wisconsin—Continued.										
Red Cliff	4	$1,680	51	$8,003	167	$32,350	10	$75	232	$42,108
Tomah	11	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4,000
Wittenberg	9	3,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,740
Total	135	49,549	977	116,336	942	104,253	58	510	2,112	270,648
Wyoming: Shoshone	27	8,158	635	33,810	110	20,550	1	(1)	773	62,518
Grand total[1]	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444	23,440	2,127,403
COMPARISON.										
Total 1913	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037	22,793	2,065,124
Total 1912	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129	22,424	1,940,414
Total 1911	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(2)	(2)	11,781	1,861,630
Total 1900	2,094	749,148	(3)	(3)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256	2,901	953,573

[1] Reported by superintendents as employed.
[2] Included with adults by private parties.
[3] No data available.

TABLE 10.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		Houses having floors.
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Arizona:													
Camp Verde	422	17	14	6	4	250	6	75	6	140	.....	110	.....
Colorado River	462	13	29	12	18	566	42	14	140	100	125	5	2
Fort Apache	2,485	88	22	12	11	1,800	685	358	1,325	825	18	552	5
Fort Mojave	785	16	45	5	27	400	20	62	100	100	50	240	12
Havasupai	174	11	4	.....	2	130	3	4	3	7	23	27	18
Kaibab	96	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	17	15
Leupp	1,432	60	28	8	.....	459	14	177	145	750	7	223	3
Moqui	4,133	188	163	97	26	1,250	47	475	143	.....	824	.....	40
Navajo	10,000	1,200	1,200	1,000	600	1,500	110	450	1,100	1,500	100	500	60
Pima	6,096	301	201	58	116	3,153	452	428	543	1,000	1,449	.....	35
Salt River	1,234	40	30	7	7	75	11	18	55	196	51	291	12
San Carlos	2,608	51	49	15	14	1,193	58	179	122	245	82	562	73
San Xavier	4,965	195	179	46	105	820	676	535	1,275	1,690	775	175	9
Truxton Canon	474	7	17	5	10	350	109	120	127	125	19	145	4
Western Navajo	6,550	100	85	25	40	622	110	95	652	320	55	1,145	7
Total	41,916	2,291	2,067	1,296	981	12,568	2,343	2,990	5,736	7,009	3,593	3,992	295
California:													
Bishop	1,350	10	16	7	2	135	38	14	77	80	133	136	112
Campo	218	3	3	.....	1	99	3	.....	2	3	11	55	5
Digger	51	2	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....	13
Fort Bidwell	733	23	18	7	4	379	60	250	131	410	53	131	21
Fort Yuma	786	26	25	8	4	665	32	23	62	30	7	333	7
Greenville	1,000	7	7	.....	.....	40	17	.....	20	.....	165	60	50
Hoopa Valley	1,365	37	43	6	9	584	61	12	96	20	[1] 315	12	300
Malki	613	22	15	2	1	545	5	6	5	4	195	34	135
Pala	983	14	12	2	7	538	16	16	15	18	175	7	88
Round Valley	1,529	26	38	.....	1	120	33	60	153	325	375	.....	375
Sherman Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	12	41	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Soboba	974	29	29	8	4	342	10	27	12	33	190	20	92
Tule River	150	7	8	1	3	15	4	.....	8	.....	34	.....	34
Total	9,752	206	215	42	36	4,154	292	449	582	963	1,666	788	1,232

Colorado:													
Navajo Springs	504	17	23	3	1	360	3	70	7	300	8	149	.....
Southern Ute	360	17	17	8	2	360	10	290	12	290	106	39	.....
Total	864	34	40	11	3	720	13	360	19	590	114	188	.....
Florida: Seminole	562	12	9	3	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....
Idaho:													
Coeur d'Alene	854	19	21	6	11	450	49	15	69	20	212	.....	[2] 117
Fort Hall	1,797	48	70	15	24	613	40	63	106	360	140	293	70
Fort Lapwai	1,455	47	47	4	15	1,016	175	55	219	79	330	.....	330
Total	4,106	114	138	25	50	2,079	264	133	394	459	682	293	517
Iowa: Sac and Fox	368	14	11	2	.....	125	17	22	.....	70	55	30	55
Kansas:													
Kickapoo	601	20	8	2	.....	139	2	95	3	98	170	.....	170
Potawatomi	765	49	39	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	193
Total	1,366	69	47	18	.....	139	2	95	3	98	363	.....	363
Michigan:													
Bay Mills	252	6	2	1	.....	56	1	.....	1	.....	47	.....	47
Chippewa, Lake Superior	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	5	7	5	7	425	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	7	96	7	96	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,349	6	2	1	.....	1,001	13	103	13	103	472	.....	47
Minnesota:													
Fond du Lac	998	50	30	10	4	299	18	2	18	12	201	.....	201
Grand Portage	312	10	7	3	1	140	7	.....	7	.....	109	.....	109
Leech Lake	1,743	74	61	14	19	762	62	108	326	382	376	3	311
Nett Lake	624	24	23	6	.....	450	43	.....	72	.....	143	.....	121
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	303	.....	4	.....	2	229	42	33	42	33	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake	1,482	79	58	29	19	936	62	358	218	450	340	.....	340
White Earth	6,070	286	101	27	17	3,003	168	589	925	1,700	1,000	10	660
Total	11,532	523	284	89	62	5,819	402	1,090	1,608	2,577	2,169	13	1,742
Montana:													
Blackfeet	2,641	49	47	6	20	2,500	316	650	316	650	600	20	500
Crow	1,696	69	66	16	18	995	164	185	202	185	467	.....	[1] 467
Flathead	2,305	36	52	11	14	450	69	241	108	275	490	4	[1] 490
Fort Belknap	1,224	57	53	16	24	400	26	248	250	382	250	.....	200
Fort Peck	1,904	95	51	23	15	1,321	155	228	265	400	417	75	220
Tongue River	1,421	49	61	31	34	680	180	600	345	1,000	400	63	[1] 50
Total	11,191	355	330	103	125	6,346	910	2,152	1,486	2,892	2,624	162	1,927

[1] Overestimated last year.

[2] 1913 report.

TABLE 10.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		Houses having floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Nebraska:													
Omaha	1,332	74	54	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	.....	311
Santee	1,489	45	43	16	5	351	12	16	186	301	431	4	431
Winnebago	1,111	38	26	5	8	124	20	27	20	85	256	.....	256
Total	3,932	157	123	47	13	475	32	43	206	386	998	4	998
Nevada:													
Fallon	414	4	16	4	2	99	11	63	51	233	[1] 89	35	84
Fort McDermitt	342	11	15	2	10	163	60	119	117	260	15	89	10
Moapa River	115	6	4	2	3	20	6	8	10	40	.....	32	.....
Nevada	601	9	17	3	3	275	6	82	16	105	78	82	78
Walker River	559	22	20	2	3	58	18	49	108	40	25	125	25
Western Shoshone	590	19	18	2	1	408	12	21	53	100	53	[1] 222	24
Reno, special agent	5,070	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	200
Total	7,691	221	240	15	22	1,023	113	342	355	778	760	1,085	421
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos	4,894	159	140	59	11	850	64	129	86	400	1,096	.....	70
Jicarilla	659	23	34	11	14	340	55	13	67	22	200	61	45
Mescalero	630	17	18	4	4	257	14	15	23	30	18	[2] 121	18
Pueblo Bonito	2,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,154	89	72	750	700	50	456	1
San Juan	8,000	.....	6	.....	6	472	24	146	1,135	2,600	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe Pueblos	3,525	112	45	11	13	1,001	13	103	106	1,700	824	.....	30
Zuni	1,602	51	65	43	2	600	3	1	7	22	1,602	.....	10
Total	21,995	362	308	128	50	4,674	262	479	2,174	5,474	3,790	638	174
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,188	92	13	.....	4	455	11	45	28	175	600	.....	600
North Dakota:													
Fort Berthold	1,141	38	46	25	13	700	27	350	27	350	261	.....	261
Fort Totten	988	42	54	21	18	600	114	455	114	455	260	.....	200
Standing Rock	3,431	70	54	14	37	3,213	594	586	796	680	388	425	300
Turtle Mountain	3,063	155	48	19	13	2,500	34	224	46	250	1,067	.....	1,067
Total	8,623	305	202	79	81	7,013	769	1,615	983	1,735	1,976	425	1,828

Oklahoma:													
Cantonment	785	35	22	7	6	450	66	90	82	225	60	38	60
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,256	54	46	13	18	800	45	145	116	400	201	95	201
Kiowa	4,369	183	151	81	31	2,400	152	600	152	2,000	1,062	550	1,062
Osage	2,187	185	36	9	.....	140	14	20	99	280	859	.....	859
Otoe	432	10	27	2	1	65	25	40	45	170	127	.....	127
Pawnee	679	48	29	10	8	452	12	67	25	95	177	2	177
Ponca	800	30	29	14	2	137	4	25	4	79	234	1	212
Red Moon	152	5	3	.....	2	39	39	20	42	85	30	20	24
Sac and Fox	677	31	11	4	.....	129	5	26	5	350	138	.....	129
Seger	580	18	16	4	7	309	31	128	42	250	117	40	107
Seneca	1,985	53	21	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	.....	593
Shawnee	2,496	84	48	19	13	.....	.....	.....	60	99	389	89	340
Total	16,398	736	439	163	99	4,921	393	1,161	672	4,033	3,987	935	3,891
Oregon:													
Klamath	1,112	39	46	10	13	608	67	62	67	100	480	.....	276
Roseburg [3]	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	1,900
Siletz	426	6	9	1	2	325	76	15	166	15	79	.....	79
Umatilla	1,110	18	32	8	17	450	137	25	207	100	160	60	160
Warm Springs	742	22	43	11	14	550	157	100	169	175	236	19	236
Total	11,390	85	130	30	46	1,933	437	202	2,609	2,390	2,855	179	2,651
South Dakota:													
Cheyenne River	2,691	102	51	14	23	1,200	322	450	460	500	673	.....	673
Crow Creek	963	28	44	14	12	800	53	140	65	250	241	16	175
Flandreau	280	5	7	2	1	70	1	.....	1	1	154	1	154
Lower Brule	478	21	15	7	3	200	24	37	51	37	124	.....	124
Pine Ridge	7,059	297	178	67	.....	1,061	184	81	772	90	2,677	12	695
Rosebud [4]	5,391	232	216	86	44	2,200	403	220	465	600	1,080	13	549
Sisseton	2,065	28	46	2	6	650	73	163	220	500	456	.....	456
Yankton	1,805	49	35	8	14	300	92	120	246	360	530	90	500
Total	20,732	762	592	200	103	6,481	1,152	1,211	2,280	2,338	5,935	132	3,326
Utah:													
Shivwits	133	4	1	.....	.....	133	3	133	3	133	36	14	17
Uintah and Ouray	1,172	48	62	14	20	909	56	172	63	236	120	159	100
Total	1,305	52	63	14	20	1,042	59	305	66	369	156	173	117
Washington:													
Colville	2,425	80	70	24	16	533	75	226	285	1,503	584	6	532
Cushman	3,051	21	40	10	15	350	49	14	233	65	669	1	664
Neah Bay	693	12	34	4	11	395	14	.....	24	.....	246	.....	246
Spokane	624	5	16	4	4	215	29	32	46	44	138	16	125
Tulalip	1,239	54	48	10	22	559	42	47	80	56	291	36	273
Yakima	3,149	53	35	10	21	600	31	135	1,120	500	803	152	803
Total	11,181	225	243	62	89	2,652	240	454	1,788	2,168	2,731	211	2,643

[1] Underestimated last year. [2] Overestimated last year. [3] Estimated; only items reported. [4] 1913 report.

TABLE 10.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		Houses having floors.
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Wisconsin:													
Carter	313	8	11	.....	3	78	10	2	26	6	18	18	44
Hayward [1]	1,252	26	21	5	3	996	106	35	113	42	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	1,721	76	48	15	7	822	50	41	67	70	350	.....	349
Lac du Flambeau	707	10	14	2	5	260	49	156	49	300	200	.....	200
La Pointe	1,222	51	44	14	27	655	179	12	252	12	325	.....	325
Oneida	2,451	71	42	5	9	29	9	14	225	50	456	.....	456
Red Cliff	507	7	6	1	1	390	42	.....	42	.....	174	.....	94
Tomah	1,274	42	38	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,447	291	224	50	55	3,230	445	260	835	480	1,523	18	1,468
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,705	52	58	13	.....	891	76	330	143	682	105	577	30
Grand total	199,593	6,964	5,778	2,391	1,839	67,895	8,245	13,841	21,980	35,769	37,154	9,922	[2] 24,425

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population	[3] 38.79
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population	[4] 30.76
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis	31.83

[1] 1913 report.
[2] Overestimated last year.
[3] Figured on basis of an Indian population of 179,508, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.
[4] Figured on basis of an Indian population of 187,811, upon which Indian superintendents submitted report.

TABLE 11.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.	During fiscal year 1914.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1914.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Arizona:										
Fort Apache	School	1	Frame	44	19	31	50	49	1	
Fort Mojave	do	1	Brick	16		119	119	117		2
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8		[1] 500	500	498		2
Moqui	do	1	do	40	[2]					
Navajo	School	1	Frame	40	20	320	340	328	12	
Phoenix—General	do	1	Brick	50		409	409	403	2	4
Phoenix	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	55	57	112	61	5	46
Pima	School	1	Adobe	8		136	136	136		
Rice Station	do	1	Stone	15		223	223	223		
San Carlos	Agency	1	Camp	4		4	4	3	1	
Truxton Canon	School	1	Brick	6		88	88	88		
Western Navajo	do	1	Stone	8		30	30	29	1	
Total		12		339	94	1,917	2,011	1,935	22	54
California:										
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	10		62	62	62		
Fort Yuma	do	1	do	25	3	229	232	225	2	5
Greenville	do	1	do	12	1	61	62	59	1	2
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	6		30	30	27	2	1
Sherman Institute	do	1	Brick	100	7	407	414	400	2	12
Total		5		153	11	789	800	773	7	20
Idaho:										
Fort Hall	School	1	Stone	8		121	121	121		
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	145	92	237	68	3	166
Total		2		108	145	213	358	189	3	166
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sanatorium	1	Brick	65		50	50	3		47
Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	do	70	1	711	712	708	2	2
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	do	1	do	24		239	239	237	2	
Minnesota:										
Pipestone	do	1	Stone	8	1	142	143	143		
Vermillion Lake	do	[3]	Frame	6		18	18	17	1	
White Earth	Agency	1	do	24	12	617	629	612	6	11
Total		2		38	13	777	790	772	7	11

[1] 80 casual patients.

[2] Hospital not equipped.

[3] A large room is used when needed.

TABLE 11.—*Hospital and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.	During fiscal year 1914.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1914.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Montana:										
Crow	Agency	1	Frame	6	2	93	95	92	1	2
Fort Peck	School	1	Brick	14	.....	269	269	269	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	.....	20	2	362	364	361	1	2
Nebraska: Genoa	School	1	Frame	20	.....	370	370	367	1	2
Nevada: Carson	do	1	do	14	71	421	492	490	1	1
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	do	1	do	40	.....	521	521	519	.....	2
Albuquerque Pueblos	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	10	9	9	18	8	.....	10
Jicarilla	School	1	Frame	6	.....	23	23	21	2	.....
Mescalero	Agency	(1)	Tent	10	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	.....	138	138	136	.....	2
Santa Fe	do	1	do	40	.....	135	135	134	1	.....
Total	.....	5	.....	114	13	826	839	822	3	14
North Dakota:										
Fort Totten	School	1	Brick	10	.....	120	120	120	.....	.....
Standing Rock	Agency	1	Frame	16	.....	198	198	196	2	.....
Total	.....	2	.....	26	.....	318	318	316	2	.....
Oklahoma:										
Cheyenne and Arapaho	School	(2)	Frame	35	.....	150	150	150	.....	.....
Chilocco	do	1	Stone	35	19	447	466	451	2	13
Osage	do	1	Frame	10	.....	50	50	50	.....	.....
Red Moon	Agency	(1)	do	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seger	School	1	Brick	5	.....	35	35	35	.....	.....
Total	.....	3	.....	87	19	682	701	686	2	13
Oregon: Salem	School	1	Brick	38	9	470	479	462	2	15
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	do	1	do	59	16	751	767	760	1	6

South Dakota:										
Canton Asylum [3]	Agency	1	Brick	48	52	5	57	1	6	50
Cheyenne River	do	1	Frame	18	2	210	212	208		4
Flandreau	School	1	do	20	13	144	157	157		
Lower Brule	Agency	(1)	do	4						
Pine Ridge	School	1	Brick	10		239	239	238	1	
Rapid City	do	1	do	12		207	207	207		
Total		5		112	67	805	872	811	7	54
Washington:										
Cushman	School	1	Frame	35	9	498	507	495	4	8
Tulalip	do	1	do	12		158	158	155	3	
Yakima	do	1	do	12		65	65	65		
Total		3		59	9	721	730	715	7	8
Wisconsin:										
Hayward	School	1	Brick	9		512	512	510	1	1
Keshena	Agency	1	Frame	30	13	94	107	92	7	8
Lac du Flambeau	School	(4)	do	24						
Oneida	do	1	do	8	3	75	78	76	2	
Total		3		71	16	681	697	678	10	9
Wyoming: Shoshone	Agency	(5)	Stone	15	1		1	1		
Grand total		[6] 51		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	[6] 48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
Total 1912	[7] 53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
Total 1911	50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
Total 1900	5				[8] 4,176				
Total 1888	4				[8] 2,198				

[1] Temporary.
[2] Treated in dormitories.
[3] Asylum for insane Indians.
[4] Not used.
[5] Out of repair and not equipped.
[6] Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[7] Includes rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[8] Cases treated during year, by physicians, not all in hospitals.

TABLE 12.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.	
		Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.
Arizona:															
Camp Verde	258				40	$180	40	$180			4		$2	4	$2
Colorado River	[1] 127	9	$168	9	37	1,570	55	1,738	300	$3,036		29	(2)	329	3,036
Fort Apache	550	175	1,635		95	2,180	270	3,815	554	1,782		96	183	650	1,965
Fort Mojave	380				57	231	57	231	22	558				22	558
Havasupai	114				24	45	24	45							
Kaibab	39	6	49		6	64	12	113	6	(2)		5	(2)	11	
Leupp	700								231	4,005				231	4,005
Moqui	1,961								306	2,537				306	2,537
Navajo	6,150	10	(2)		50	152	60	152	385	10,418		50	(2)	435	10,418
Pima	3,100				103	1,099	103	1,099	370	3,830				370	3,830
Salt River	535			3	41	331	44	331	61	944				61	944
San Carlos	1,275				207	15,140	207	15,140	600	2,018		170	428	770	2,446
San Xavier									62	2,249				62	2,249
Truxton Canon	150				120	114	120	114	31	955				31	955
Western Navajo	2,500								135	6,271				135	6,271
Total	17,839	200	1,852	12	780	21,106	992	22,958	3,063	38,603	4	350	613	3,417	39,216
California:															
Bishop	(2)				8	404	8	404							
Campo	59	5	84		6	97	11	181	23	177				23	177
Digger	44				4	233	4	233			4		14	4	14
Fort Bidwell	250			8	45	390	53	390	6	132				6	132
Fort Yuma	382			103		1,007	103	1,007	43	1,966				43	1,966
Greenville	225				22	126	22	126				5	24	5	24
Hoopa Valley	700	5	278		70	1,605	75	1,883							
Malki	425		99		22	226	22	325	82	1,208		(2)	100	82	1,308
Pala	641				17	275	17	275	54	708		6	8	60	716
Round Valley	(3)				42	535	42	535				48	166	48	166
Soboba	741			11	32	427	43	427	26	305				26	305
Tule River	77				1	20	1	20							
Total	3,544	10	461	122	269	5,345	401	5,806	234	4,496	4	59	312	297	4,808

Colorado:															
Navajo Springs	.....	10	.....	150	280	6,453	440	6,453	15	377	.....	.....	.....	15	377
Southern Ute	122	15	96	.....	130	5,660	145	5,756	71	1,459	.....	40	47	111	1,506
Total	122	25	96	150	410	12,113	585	12,209	86	1,836	.....	40	47	126	1,883
Idaho: Fort Hall	750	.....	.....	.....	250	10,971	250	10,971	.....	.....	30	7	41	37	41
Kansas: Potawatomi	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	112	.....	.....	.....	2	112
Minnesota:															
Fond du Lac	100	.....	.....	.....	43	573	43	573	.....	.....	7	.....	40	7	40
Grand Portage	122	.....	.....	55	.....	658	55	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	790	8	242	6	121	585	135	827	.....	.....	206	86	559	292	559
Nett Lake	252	11	231	17	66	1,381	94	1,612	47	1,033	43	69	1,589	159	2,622
Red Lake	640	.....	.....	.....	150	634	150	634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	2,000	78	179	.....	663	6,510	741	6,689	78	770	79	138	1,510	295	2,280
Total	3,904	97	652	78	1,043	10,341	1,218	10,993	125	1,803	335	293	3,698	753	5,501
Montana:															
Blackfeet	500	67	2,581	449	171	19,898	687	22,479	3	93	27	36	12,999	66	13,092
Flathead	1,119	.....	.....	.....	76	1,160	76	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	400	.....	.....	.....	150	6,532	150	6,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck [1]	510	.....	.....	.....	328	10,044	328	10,044	377	.....	.....	.....	578	377	578
Tongue River	350	.....	.....	406	877	26,599	1,283	26,599	[1] 300	9,726	.....	.....	.....	300	9,726
Total	2,879	67	2,581	855	1,602	64,233	2,524	66,814	680	9,819	27	36	13,577	743	23,396
Nebraska: Santee	640	.....	.....	.....	51	1,764	51	1,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada:															
Fallon	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	9	12	12	20
Fort McDermitt	150	.....	.....	.....	32	466	32	466	32	88	.....	.....	.....	32	88
Moapa River	50	.....	.....	.....	9	99	9	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	300	60	52	.....	70	793	130	845	30	197	.....	70	.....	100	197
Walker River	150	4	218	.....	44	540	48	758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	263	.....	.....	.....	67	1,933	67	1,933	112	1,418	.....	.....	.....	112	1,418
Reno, special agent	4,000	.....	.....	.....	39	787	39	787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,168	64	270	.....	261	4,618	325	4,888	177	1,711	.....	79	12	256	1,723
New Mexico:															
Albuquerque Pueblos	2,695	.....	.....	36	9	313	45	313	183	2,475	36	1	104	220	2,579
Jicarilla	50	13	.....	.....	166	11,981	179	11,981	100	879	.....	.....	537	100	1,416
Mescalero	85	.....	.....	153	51	16,721	204	16,721	.....	.....	140	46	4,896	186	4,896
Pueblo Bonito	([3])	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	2,065	.....	.....	.....	54	2,065
San Juan	([3])	108	579	.....	.....	.....	108	579	272	6,856	.....	.....	.....	272	6,856
Santa Fe Pueblos	1,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	111	.....	.....	548	45	659
Total	4,691	121	579	189	226	29,015	536	29,594	654	12,386	176	47	6,085	877	18,471
North Carolina: Cherokee	830	.....	.....	.....	3	5	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1913 report. [2] Not reported. [3] Unknown.

TABLE 12.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indian entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.	
		Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.
North Dakota:															
Fort Berthold	447	.....	.....	.....	135	$3,036	135	$3,036	.....	.....	352	.....	$1,230	352	$1,230
Fort Totten	485	15	$447	.....	.....	.....	15	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,771	.....	28,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain	1,102	.....	.....	.....	83	1,209	83	1,209	139	$751	.....	73	264	212	1,015
Total	3,234	15	447	.....	218	33,016	233	33,463	139	751	352	73	1,494	564	2,245
Oregon:															
Roseburg	1,200	.....	.....	.....	30	397	30	397	.....	.....	.....	7	42	7	42
Siletz	220	4	274	.....	52	229	56	503	.....	.....	.....	8	53	8	53
Warm Springs	200	.....	.....	.....	38	498	38	498	81	.....	.....	6	853	87	853
Total	1,620	4	274	.....	120	1,124	124	1,398	81	.....	.....	21	948	102	948
South Dakota:															
Cheyenne River	800	23	1,024	124	593	30,098	740	31,122	.....	.....	.....	100	590	100	590
Crow Creek	150	.....	.....	.....	152	12,079	152	12,079	28	256	.....	.....	.....	28	256
Flandreau	142	.....	.....	4	38	1,124	42	1,124	.....	.....	4	38	8	42	8
Lower Brule	100	.....	.....	24	55	3,082	79	3,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	980	50	.....	1,147	929	112,789	2,126	112,789	.....	.....	340	709	2,220	1,049	2,220
Rosebud	625	.....	.....	1,620	2,110	90,592	3,730	90,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	185	.....	.....	.....	7	464	7	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,982	73	1,024	2,919	3,884	250,228	6,876	251,252	28	256	344	847	2,818	1,219	3,074
Utah: Shivwits	67	22	220	.....	.....	.....	22	220	17	179	.....	.....	.....	17	179
Washington:															
Colville	749	97	703	.....	10	136	107	839	8	66	37	.....	415	45	481
Cushman	644	.....	.....	1	6	384	7	384	.....	.....	1	5	54	6	54
Neah Bay	350	.....	.....	2	21	387	23	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	300	.....	.....	.....	29	880	29	880	.....	.....	13	19	66	32	66
Yakima	500	.....	.....	.....	25	216	25	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,543	97	703	3	91	2,003	191	2,706	8	66	51	24	535	83	601

Wisconsin:															
Carter	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	847	16	847
Keshena	540	7	204	.....	135	5,708	142	5,912	.....	.....	.....	117	34	117	34
Lac du Flambeau	200	.....	.....	.....	25	433	25	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	70	3	112	.....	62	266	65	378	.....	.....	150	19	417	169	417
Red Cliff	107	.....	.....	.....	9	291	9	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,137	10	316	.....	231	6,698	241	7,014	.....	.....	150	152	1,298	302	1,298
Wyoming: Shoshone	150	.....	.....	43	372	9,339	415	9,339	37	172	161	52	1,140	250	1,312
Grand total	52,110	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	14,987	471,394	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618	9,045	104,808

COMPARISON.

Total 1913	51,516	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	17,166	344,024	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386	7,963	93,434
Total 1912	.....	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	16,679	400,732	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953	5,475	61,695
Total 1911 [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,987	395,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,759	195,488
Total 1900 [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,570	1,231,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1840 [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1830 [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Only items reported.

TABLE 13.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for school attend-	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.[1]	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Arizona:																		
Camp Verde	105	8	97	16	.....	81	97	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River	149	17	132	19	87	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	106	26	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Fort Apache	826	231	595	12	218	125	355	.....	37	.....	392	203	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Fort Mojave	233	10	223	207	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	207	16	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Havasupai	40	5	35	1	.....	27	28	.....	.....	.....	28	7	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab	21	2	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp	455	3	452	2	82	.....	84	25	.....	.....	109	343	63	.....	20	.....	.....	83
Moqui	1,278	130	1,148	58	137	396	591	.....	.....	.....	591	557	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo	[2] 2,500	([3])	2,500	102	539	33	674	194	30	.....	898	1,602	520	25	190	35	.....	770
Pima	1,792	204	1,588	365	251	249	865	236	38	.....	1,139	449	218	224	235	35	.....	712
Salt River	391	37	354	134	.....	142	276	.....	.....	.....	276	78	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	158
San Carlos	800	14	786	13	244	126	383	.....	62	.....	445	341	216	100	.....	53	.....	369
San Xavier	1,215	180	1,035	216	.....	184	400	143	.....	.....	543	492	.....	190	140	.....	.....	330
Truxton Canon	138	22	116	10	92	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	102	14	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Western Navajo	1,200	380	820	24	109	39	172	.....	.....	.....	172	648	88	35	.....	.....	.....	123
Scattered	48	.....	48	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,191	1,243	9,948	1,227	1,759	1,421	4,407	598	167	.....	5,172	4,776	1,810	1,447	585	163	.....	4,005
California:																		
Bishop	275	2	273	57	.....	95	152	.....	.....	74	226	47	.....	86	.....	.....	74	160
Campo	63	25	38	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	15	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger	14	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13
Fort Bidwell	194	31	163	97	.....	55	152	.....	.....	11	163	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	11	73
Fort Yuma	212	1	211	24	155	.....	179	.....	.....	10	189	22	180	.....	.....	.....	10	190
Greenville	160	39	121	83	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	83	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	342	11	331	31	178	.....	209	.....	.....	60	269	62	165	.....	.....	.....	60	225
Malki	126	23	103	34	.....	.....	34	[4] 28	.....	41	103	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	41	141
Pala	220	14	206	70	.....	66	136	.....	.....	63	199	7	.....	84	.....	.....	63	147
Round Valley	416	43	373	37	102	79	218	.....	.....	27	245	128	135	73	.....	.....	27	235
Soboba	249	65	184	30	.....	57	87	[4] 17	.....	49	153	31	.....	90	.....	.....	49	139
Tule River	142	35	107	.....	.....	64	64	[4] 3	.....	16	83	24	.....	82	.....	.....	16	98
Scattered	265	.....	265	200	.....	.....	200	[4] 65	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,678	290	2,388	663	435	439	1,537	113	.....	364	2,014	374	480	507	100	.....	364	1,451

Colorado:																		
Navajo Springs	170	18	152	2		19	21				21	131		25				25
Southern Ute	104	7	97	1	55	17	73				73	24	50	30				80
Scattered	7		7	7			7				7							
Total	281	25	256	10	55	36	101				101	155	50	55				105
Florida: Seminole	141		141									141						
Idaho:																		
Coeur d'Alene	158	22	136	3			3	82		31	116	20			80		31	111
Fort Hall	462	170	292	35	197		232	25		13	270	22	200		30		13	243
Fort Lapwai	[5] 382	51	[5] 331	29	[5] 134	25	[5] 188	54		80	[5] 322	9	50	50	100		80	280
Scattered	6		6	6			6				6							
Total	1,008	243	765	73	331	25	429	161		124	714	51	250	50	210		124	634
Iowa:																		
Sac and Fox	[6] 156	6	[6] 150	15	50	74	[6] 139			4	[6] 143	7	79	58			4	141
Scattered	10		10	10			10				10							
Total	166	6	160	25	50	74	149			4	153	7	79	58			4	141
Kansas:																		
Kickapoo	242	11	231	23	89	30	142			44	186	45	71	40			44	155
Potawatomi	257	20	237	71		57	128			109	237			100			109	209
Scattered	19		19	19			19				19							
Total	518	31	487	113	89	87	289			153	442	45	71	140			153	364
Michigan:																		
Bay Mills	70	11	59	2		38	40				40	19		32				32
Chippewa, Lake Superior	392	47	345	84			84	67		150	301	44			352		150	502
Scattered	497		497	368			368	129			497							
Total	959	58	901	454		38	492	196		150	838	63		32	352		150	534
Minnesota:																		
Fond du Lac	286	32	254	16		52	68			114	182	72		74			114	188
Grand Portage	90		90	1		26	27			63	90			20			63	83
Leech Lake	[7] 479	42	437	86	[7] 172	53	[7] 311			35	[7] 346	91	120	48			35	203
Nett Lake	338	50	288	5	[8] 135	73	213				213	75	110	35				145
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	44	2	42			24	24				24	18		36				36
Red Lake	418	100	318	53	154		207	90		3	300	18	118		70		3	191
White Earth	1,865	285	1,580	261	268	190	719	110		661	1,490	90	351	190	130		661	1,332
Scattered	84		84	84			84				84							
Total	3,604	511	3,093	506	729	418	1,653	200		876	2,729	364	699	403	200		876	2,178

[1] Actual attendance.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Unknown.
[4] Attend St. Boniface School, Malki.
[5] Includes 70 pupils off reservation.
[6] Includes 49 off reservation.
[7] Includes 53 of Cass Lake.
[8] Vermillion Lake boarding.

TABLE 13.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Montana:																		
Blackfeet	939	47	892	67	181	94	342	131	.....	252	725	167	144	106	145	.....	252	647
Crow	441	40	401	19	97	.....	116	53	116	29	314	87	147	.....	125	170	29	471
Flathead	692	64	628	107	.....	27	134	168	.....	.....	302	326	.....	30	300	.....	.....	330
Fort Belknap	291	25	266	40	79	34	153	104	.....	.....	257	9	51	40	160	.....	.....	251
Fort Peck	531	100	431	23	124	100	247	34	21	104	406	25	120	120	40	.....	104	384
Tongue River	329	28	301	4	96	89	189	39	.....	.....	228	73	69	87	60	.....	.....	216
Scattered	46	.....	46	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,269	304	2,965	306	577	344	1,227	529	137	385	2,278	687	531	383	830	170	385	2,299
Nebraska:																		
Omaha	434	29	405	96	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	169	265	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	169
Santee	480	31	449	132	.....	.....	132	99	.....	129	360	89	.....	.....	125	.....	129	254
Winnebago	288	30	258	181	.....	13	194	28	.....	30	252	6	.....	30	122	.....	30	182
Scattered	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,232	90	1,142	439	.....	13	452	127	.....	328	907	235	.....	30	247	.....	328	605
Nevada:																		
Fallon	87	17	70	26	.....	44	70	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Fort McDermitt	102	20	82	12	.....	63	75	.....	.....	.....	75	7	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80
Moapa River	25	1	24	5	.....	18	23	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	21
Nevada	153	21	132	3	79	20	102	.....	.....	3	105	27	70	25	.....	.....	3	98
Walker River	107	14	93	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....	48	45	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Western Shoshone	164	7	157	1	75	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	76	81	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Reno, special agent	1,000	150	850	194	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	154	348	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,638	230	1,408	241	154	193	588	.....	.....	158	746	662	135	250	.....	.....	4	389
New Mexico:																		
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,458	34	1,424	425	.....	507	932	.....	96	10	1,038	386	.....	400	.....	125	10	535
Jicarilla	211	56	155	3	116	25	144	.....	.....	4	148	7	108	30	.....	.....	4	142

Mescalero	191	17	174	22	114	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	136	38	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito	[1] 1,221	221	1,000	22	.....	32	54	.....	.....	.....	54	946	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20
San Juan	[1] 2,500	([2])	2,500	10	215	.....	225	59	.....	.....	284	2,216	180	.....	50	.....	.....	230
Santa Fe Pueblos	1,028	7	1,021	284	.....	395	679	183	.....	.....	862	159	.....	491	75	.....	.....	566
Zuni	453	26	427	31	112	86	229	.....	20	.....	249	178	80	35	30	.....	.....	145
Scattered	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,083	361	6,722	818	557	1,045	2,420	242	116	14	2,792	3,930	468	976	155	125	14	1,738
New York, scattered	143	.....	143	143	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	805	12	793	70	203	99	372	.....	.....	140	512	281	160	150	.....	.....	140	450
North Dakota:																		
Fort Berthold	368	77	291	101	90	71	262	.....	11	.....	273	18	75	96	13	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten	276	27	249	28	168	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	196	53	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock	866	99	767	133	334	142	609	62	.....	70	741	26	302	194	50	.....	70	616
Turtle Mountain	1,050	87	963	60	[3] 217	226	503	.....	.....	.....	503	460	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	160
Scattered	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,577	290	2,287	339	809	439	1,587	62	11	70	1,730	557	700	450	63	.....	70	1,283
Oklahoma:																		
Cantonment	233	40	193	12	108	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	73	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Cheyenne and Arapaho	329	47	282	28	140	.....	168	.....	33	50	251	31	150	.....	.....	45	50	245
Kiowa	1,302	171	1,131	143	607	.....	750	12	23	284	1,069	62	593	.....	50	40	284	967
Osage	886	40	846	23	114	.....	137	60	.....	574	771	75	115	.....	75	.....	574	764
Otoe	169	6	163	46	61	.....	107	.....	.....	29	136	27	80	.....	.....	.....	29	109
Pawnee	207	12	195	62	86	.....	148	.....	.....	38	186	9	100	.....	.....	.....	38	138
Ponca	248	37	211	53	111	.....	164	.....	.....	40	204	7	90	.....	.....	.....	40	130
Red Moon	42	1	41	4	.....	37	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Sac and Fox	228	31	197	27	97	.....	124	.....	.....	58	182	15	80	.....	.....	.....	58	138
Seger	162	13	149	5	91	.....	96	.....	.....	31	127	22	79	.....	.....	.....	31	110
Seneca	822	132	690	66	130	.....	196	.....	.....	302	498	192	100	.....	.....	.....	302	402
Shawnee	453	43	410	43	142	.....	185	18	.....	147	350	60	110	.....	200	.....	147	457
Total	5,081	573	4,508	512	1,687	37	2,236	90	56	1,553	3,935	573	1,652	.....	325	85	1,553	3,615
Five Civilized Tribes—																		
Cherokee Nation	11,544	([2])	11,544	317	.....	17	334	.....	.....	9,724	10,058	([2])	60	36	.....	.....	9,724	9,820
Chickasaw Nation	3,250	([2])	3,250	220	.....	.....	220	{[4] 114 / [5] 289}	.....	1,504	2,127	([2])	132	.....	{[4] 185 / 310}	.....	1,504	2,131
Choctaw Nation	4,552	([2])	4,552	703	.....	.....	703	144	.....	3,630	4,477	([2])	430	.....	120	.....	3,630	4,180
Creek Nation	4,872	([2])	4,872	582	.....	.....	582	.....	.....	3,000	3,582	([2])	367	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,367
Seminole Nation	339	([2])	339	176	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	140	316	([2])	100	.....	.....	.....	140	240
Total	24,557	.....	24,557	1,998	.....	17	2,015	547	.....	17,998	20,560	([2])	1,089	36	615	.....	17,998	19,738
Scattered	299	.....	299	135	.....	.....	135	[6] 137	[7] 27	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Oklahoma	29,937	573	29,364	2,645	1,687	54	4,386	774	83	19,551	24,794	573	2,741	36	940	85	19,551	23,353

[1] Estimated.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Enrolled at Fort Totten School.
[4] Private schools.
[5] Includes Choctaw pupils.
[6] Attend Shawnee Mission boarding schools.
[7] Attend St. Luke's Mission School, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation.

TABLE 13.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for school attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.							Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	Total capacity all schools.
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Oregon:																		
Klamath	345	33	312	18	127	120	265	.....	.....	35	300	12	112	150	.....	.....	35	297
Roseburg	3,000	600	2,400	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	1,500	1,521	879	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500
Siletz	129	39	90	18	.....	45	63	.....	.....	20	83	7	.....	70	.....	.....	20	90
Umatilla	386	9	377	40	98	.....	138	81	.....	.....	219	158	93	.....	150	.....	.....	243
Warm Springs	190	20	170	15	126	26	167	.....	.....	.....	167	3	100	30	.....	.....	.....	130
Scattered	64	.....	64	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,114	701	3,413	176	351	191	718	81	.....	1,555	2,354	1,059	305	250	150	.....	1,555	2,260
South Dakota:																		
Cheyenne River	673	101	572	206	131	59	396	18	.....	134	548	24	180	74	75	.....	134	463
Crow Creek	279	43	236	49	97	14	160	48	.....	17	225	11	82	25	75	.....	17	199
Flandreau	74	.....	74	39	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	5	44	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lower Brule	146	13	133	41	60	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	101	32	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Pine Ridge	1,885	256	1,629	240	250	753	1,243	237	.....	128	1,608	21	210	801	240	.....	138	1,389
Rosebud	1,387	81	1,306	183	125	493	801	350	.....	137	1,288	18	200	551	395	.....	137	1,283
Sisseton	559	84	475	80	199	.....	279	.....	.....	76	355	120	133	.....	.....	.....	76	209
Yankton	551	157	394	89	119	.....	208	.....	.....	117	325	69	115	.....	.....	.....	117	232
Scattered	62	.....	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,616	735	4,881	989	981	1,319	3,289	653	.....	614	4,556	325	1,031	1,451	785	.....	624	3,891
Utah:																		
Shivwits	29	9	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Uintah and Ouray	292	54	238	30	82	.....	112	.....	.....	35	147	91	67	.....	.....	.....	35	102
Salt Lake, special agent	159	56	103	4	.....	39	43	.....	.....	30	73	30	.....	50	.....	.....	30	80
Total	480	119	361	34	82	59	175	.....	.....	65	240	121	67	90	.....	.....	65	222

Washington:																		
Colville	672	126	546	34	.....	188	222	127	.....	149	498	48	.....	190	190	.....	149	529
Cushman	437	37	400	[1] 134	.....	123	257	110	.....	14	381	19	350	171	70	.....	14	605
Neah Bay	204	56	148	18	.....	123	141	.....	.....	.....	141	7	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120
Spokane	212	10	202	1	.....	99	100	.....	.....	.....	100	102	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	90
Tulalip	383	73	310	6	200	69	275	.....	.....	30	305	5	180	70	.....	.....	30	280
Yakima	1,031	51	980	42	140	.....	182	.....	.....	200	382	598	131	.....	.....	.....	200	331
Scattered	116	.....	116	116	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,055	353	2,702	351	340	602	1,293	237	.....	393	1,923	779	661	641	260	.....	393	1,955
Wisconsin:																		
Carter	75	19	56	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	301	24	277	42	.....	54	96	.....	.....	50	146	131	.....	74	.....	.....	50	124
Keshena	516	32	484	104	83	45	232	144	.....	.....	376	108	75	89	220	.....	.....	384
Lac du Flambeau	206	17	189	26	103	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	129	60	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
La Pointe	363	20	343	63	.....	129	192	81	.....	50	323	20	.....	490	265	.....	50	805
Oneida	767	31	736	247	154	.....	401	[2] 18	32	22	473	263	140	.....	.....	50	22	212
Red Cliff	180	31	149	37	.....	47	84	[3] 17	.....	40	141	8	.....	80	.....	.....	40	120
Tomah	[4] 198	38	[4] 160	88	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	88	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattered	237	.....	237	196	.....	.....	196	[5] 41	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,843	212	2,631	839	340	275	1,454	301	32	162	1,949	682	385	733	485	50	162	1,815
Wyoming: Shoshone	510	41	469	15	171	47	233	123	.....	74	430	39	135	55	140	.....	74	404
Alaska	325	.....	325	325	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	381	.....	381	381	.....	.....	381	.....	.....	.....	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capacity [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,753
Grand total	84,229	6,428	77,801	10,857	9,700	7,218	27,775	[7] 4,397	546	25,180	57,898	[8] 15,906	18,511	8,187	5,502	593	25,036	57,829

[1] Includes pupils only from Cushman Reservation.
[2] Attend St. Joseph's School, Keshena.
[3] Attend Holy Family School, La Pointe.
[4] Includes pupils only from Tomah superintendency.
[5] Attend St. Mary's School, La Pointe.
[6] Nonreservation schools not included above.
[7] Includes 114 pupils enrolled at private schools.
[8] Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

TABLE 13.—*Total scholastic population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools of all classes, and number not in school, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age		84,229
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc		6,428
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance		77,801
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.		
Government schools:		
Nonreservation boarding	10,857	
Reservation boarding	9,700	
Day	7,218	
		27,775
Mission schools:		
Contract boarding	1,379	
Noncontract—		
Boarding	2,904	
Day	546	
	3,450	
		4,829
Private schools: Contract boarding		114
Public schools		25,180
Total all classes		57,898
Number eligible children not in school		15,906

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona:				
Camp Verde superintendency—				
Camp Verde	30	37	23.2	Day.
Clarksdale	30	44	33.2	Do.
Total	60	81	56.4	
Colorado River	80	87	84.5	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency—				
Fort Apache	200	218	198.9	Do.
Canon	42	42	37.7	Day.
Cibecue	50	43	34.1	Do.
East Fork	40	40	39.5	Do.
Cibecue	20	16	15.1	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork	20	21	20.0	Do.
Total	372	380	345.3	
Fort Mojave	200	207	201.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai	35	27	21.9	Day.
Kaibab	22	19	14.4	Do.
Leupp superintendency—				
Leupp	63	82	75.2	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco	20	25	22.7	Mission boarding; independent.
Total	83	107	97.9	
Moqui superintendency—				
Moqui	125	137	118.4	Reservation boarding.
Bacabi	65	54	51.7	Day.
Chimopovy	55	56	53.5	Do.
Oraibi	156	100	93.3	Do.
Polacca	100	96	92.5	Do.
Second Mesa	90	90	81.5	Do.
Total	591	533	490.9	
Navajo superintendency—				
Navajo	300	290	263.5	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee	70	79	75.0	Do.
Tohatchi	150	170	135.4	Do.
Cornfields	25	33	27.0	Day.
Ganado	35	30	30.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth	40	54	53.2	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's	150	140	140.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	770	796	724.1	
Phoenix	700	749	635.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency—				
Pima	218	251	219.8	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater	36	35	21.9	Day.
Casa Blanca	40	56	42.7	Do.
Gila Crossing	40	35	16.1	Do.
Maricopa	40	35	31.6	Do.
Sacaton	28	42	20.0	Do.
Santan	40	46	32.9	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe)	35	38	22.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's	235	236	227.1	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Total	712	774	634.8	
Rice Station	216	244	200.6	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency—				
Salt River	88	62	50.5	Day.
Camp McDowell	40	39	28.3	Do.
Lehi	30	41	26.1	Do.
Total	158	142	104.9	
San Carlos superintendency—				
San Carlos	100	126	99.5	Do.
Rice	25	21	15.8	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Globe	28	41	23.0	Do.
Total	153	188	138.3	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.				
San Xavier superintendency—				
San Xavier	155	130	108.0	Day.
Tucson	35	54	28.6	Do.
Tucson Mission	140	143	98.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Total	330	327	234.6	
Truxton Canon	100	92	75.9	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency—				
Western Navajo	88	109	99.3	Do.
Moencopi	35	39	32.4	Day.
Total	123	148	131.7	
Total Arizona	4,705	4,901	4,192.6	
California:				
Bishop superintendency—				
Bishop	36	65	50.6	Do.
Big Pine	30	17	14.6	Do.
Independence	20	13	10.1	Do.
Total	86	95	75.3	
Campo	30	23	22.0	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency—				
Fort Bidwell	98	97	84.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas	24	19	8.9	Day.
Likely	20	24	12.8	Do.
Lookout	18	12	12.0	Do.
Total	160	152	117.7	
Fort Yuma	180	155	120.2	Reservation boarding.
Greenville	90	83	72.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley	165	178	135.1	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface	100	113	102.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency—				
Pala	30	28	24.1	Day.
Capitan Grande	24	14	11.5	Do.
La Jolla	30	24	14.2	Do.
Total	84	66	49.8	
Round Valley superintendency—				
Round Valley	135	102	89.8	Reservation boarding.
Manchester	18	12	7.0	Day.
Ukiah	25	35	16.1	Do.
Upper Lake	30	32	20.7	Do.
Total	208	181	133.6	
Sherman Institute	550	700	548.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency—				
Cahuilla	30	13	10.8	Do.
Mesa Grande	30	16	13.7	Do.
Volcan	30	28	23.5	Do.
Total	90	57	48.0	
Tule River superintendency—				
Tule River	30	27	16.5	Do.
Auberry	32	24	19.5	Do.
Coarsegold	20	13	13.0	Do.
Total	82	64	49.0	
Total California	1,825	1,867	1,473.6	
Colorado:				
Navajo Springs	25	19	15.2	Do.

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado—Continued.				
Southern Ute Superintendency—				
Southern Ute	50	55	52.8	Reservation boarding.
Allen	30	17	16.2	Do.
Total	80	72	69.0	
Total Colorado	105	91	84.2	
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet	80	82	53.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency—				
Fort Hall	200	197	183.1	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd	30	25	22.1	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total	230	222	205.2	
Fort Lapwai superintendency—				
Fort Lapwai	50	134	96.9	Reservation boarding (Sanatorium).
Kamiah	50	25	16.4	Day.
St. Joseph's	100	54	36.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	200	213	149.7	
Total Idaho	510	517	408.1	
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox superintendency—				
Sac and Fox	79	50	50.0	Reservation boarding (Sanatorium).
Fox	40	36	18.0	Day.
Mesquakie	18	38	69.9	Do.
Total Iowa	137	124	84.9	
Kansas:				
Haskell Institute	650	845	705.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency—				
Kickapoo	71	89	77.6	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha	40	30	14.0	Day.
Total	111	119	91.6	
Potawatomi superintendency—				
Blandin	40	23	11.4	Day.
Kewankah	30	17	10.1	Do.
Witcheway	30	17	10.9	Do.
Total	100	57	32.4	
Total Kansas	861	1,021	829.2	
Michigan:				
Bay Mills	32	38	23.9	Day.
Chippewa, Lake Superior superintendency—				
Baraga (Holy Name)	152	82	42.5	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood)	200	114	111.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	352	196	153.8	
Mount Pleasant	350	372	32.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Total Michigan	734	606	497.7	
Minnesota:				
Cass Lake	40	53	42.0	Reservation boarding
Fond du Lac superintendency—				
Fond du Lac	40	29	16.2	Day.
Normantown	34	23	15.4	Do.
Total	74	52	31.6	
Grand Portage	20	26	14.6	Do.

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Leech Lake superintendency—				
Leech Lake	80	119	84.6	Reservation boarding.
Squaw Point	24	22	10.0	Day.
Sugar Point	24	31	7.1	Do.
Total	128	172	101.7	
Nett Lake	35	73	51.6	Do.
Pipestone superintendency—				
Pipestone	212	229	199.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley	36	24	13.1	Day.
Total	248	253	212.3	
Red Lake superintendency—				
Red Lake	75	92	73.4	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake	43	62	56.1	Do.
St. Mary's	70	90	57.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	188	244	186.5	
Vermillion Lake	110	135	114.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency—				
White Earth	250	144	116.1	Do.
Pine Point	53	62	45.9	Do.
Wild Rice River	48	62	53.2	Do.
Ell ow Lake	30	17	7.9	Day.
Porterville	40	30	21.6	Do.
Round Lake	30	21	12.4	Do.
Twin Lake	30	42	28.2	Do.
White Earth	60	80	54.2	Do.
St. Benedict's	130	110	103.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	671	568	442.5	
Total Minnesota	1,514	1,576	1,197.0	
Montana:				
Blackfeet superintendency—				
Blackfeet	144	181	129.4	Reservation boarding.
Browning	60	44	28.5	Day.
Old Agency	30	33	24.4	Do.
Burd	16	17	9.6	Do.
Holy Family	145	131	94.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	395	406	285.6	
Crow superintendency—				
Crow	100	52	46.0	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	47	45	39.3	Do.
Lodge Grass	50	35	24.4	Mission day; Baptist.
Black Lodge	30	20	18.0	Day; American Missionary Association.
Reno	35	32	25.1	Do.
St. Anne's	25	13	11.1	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier	125	53	53.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola	30	16	12.3	Mission day; Baptist.
Total	442	266	229.2	
Flathead superintendency—				
Flathead	30	27	12.8	Day.
St. Ignatius	300	168	150.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	330	195	163.0	
Fort Belknap superintendency—				
Fort Belknap	51	79	53.1	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole	40	34	18.1	Day.
St. Paul's	160	104	94.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	251	217	166.0	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana—Continued.				
Fort Peck superintendency—				
Fort Peck	120	124	94.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	25	20.0	Day.
No. 2	30	31	18.0	Do.
No. 3	30	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4	30	26	15.7	Do.
Wolf Point	40	55	44.6	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Total	280	279	205.5	
Tongue River superintendency—				
Tongue River	69	96	61.9	Reservation boarding.
Birney	47	53	42.0	Day.
Lamedeer	40	36	26.4	Do.
St. Labre's	60	39	38.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	216	224	168.8	
Total Montana	1,914	1,587	1,218.1	
Nebraska:				
Genoa	345	397	338.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	99	84.4	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—				
Decora	30	13	6.7	Day.
St. Augustine	122	28	28.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	152	41	34.7	
Total Nebraska	622	537	458.0	
Nevada:				
Carson	286	304	258.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency—				
Fallon	40	27	14.8	Day.
Lovelocks	25	17	11.9	Do.
Total	65	44	26.7	
Fort McDermitt	80	63	55.9	Do.
Moapa River	20	18	16.8	Do.
Nevada superintendency—				
Nevada	70	79	77.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth	25	20	10.1	Day.
Total	95	99	87.1	
Walker River	60	48	36.3	Do.
Western Shoshone	65	75	65.4	Reservation boarding.
Total Nevada	671	651	546.3	
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	400	431	394.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Albuquerque Pueblos—				
Acomita	32	71	37.4	Day.
Encinal	30	22	16.8	Do.
Isleta	60	107	67.0	Do.
Laguna	34	43	33.8	Do.
McCarty's	38	35	29.9	Do.
Mesita	38	39	31.5	Do.
Paguate	60	70	56.7	Do.
Paraje	20	37	24.6	Do.
San Felipe	60	51	35.5	Do.
Seama	28	32	26.0	Do.
Bernalillo	125	96	94.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	525	603	453.6	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.				
Jicarilla superintendency—				
Jicarilla	108	116	104.8	Reservation boarding.
Do	30	25	22.9	Day.
Total	138	141	127.7	
Mescalero	100	114	98.2	Reservation boarding.
Pueblo Bonito	20	32	28.8	Day.
San Juan superintendency—				
San Juan	150	199	163.0	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena	30	16	16.0	Do.
Liberty (Jewett)	30	28	19.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Navajo Mission	20	31	28.0	Mission boarding; Methodist Episcopal.
Total	230	274	226.0	
Santa Fe superintendency—				
Santa Fe	350	373	332.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Cochiti	28	27	18.2	Day.
Jemez	120	61	38.6	Do.
Nambe	19	13	10.5	Do.
Picuris	24	24	17.6	Do.
San Ildefonso	40	20	15.8	Do.
San Juan	70	48	35.0	Do.
Santa Clara	40	42	25.4	Do.
Santa Domingo	50	51	38.8	Do.
Sia	30	15	13.6	Do.
Taos	70	94	60.0	Do.
St. Catherine's	75	183	176.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	916	951	782.3	
Zuni superintendency—				
Zuni	80	112	95.8	Reservation boarding.
Do	35	86	73.8	Day.
Christian Reformed	30	20	18.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
Total	145	218	187.6	
Total New Mexico	2,474	2,764	2,298.9	
North Carolina:				
Cherokee superintendency—				
Cherokee	160	203	174.4	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove	40	25	12.7	Day.
Birdtown	40	28	12.4	Do.
Little Snow Bird	30	15	8.2	Do.
Snow Bird Gap	40	31	15.3	Do.
Total	310	302	223.0	
North Dakota:				
Bismarck	60	112	87.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency—				
Fort Berthold	75	90	56.5	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	21	14.6	Day.
No. 2	36	19	14.1	Do.
No. 3	30	31	20.1	Do.
Congregational	13	11	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total	184	172	115.3	
Fort Totten	323	385	315.8	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency—				
Standing Rock	202	238	199.5	Do.
Martin Kenel	100	96	89.5	Do.
Bullhead	40	36	28.1	Day.
Cannon Ball	40	36	24.7	Do.
Grand River	30	22	15.1	Do.
Little Oak Creek	40	21	16.0	Do.
Porcupine	24	14	10.1	Do.
No. 1	20	13	10.5	Do.
St. Elizabeth's	50	62	51.9	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total	546	538	445.4	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Turtle Mountain superintendency—				
No. 1	40	53	27.2	Day.
No. 2	30	50	28.3	Do.
No. 3	30	35	15.8	Do.
No. 4	30	48	28.7	Do.
No. 5	30	40	15.1	Do.
Total	160	226	115.1	
Wahpeton	200	225	192.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Total North Dakota	1,473	1,658	1,271.0	
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	90	108	72.0	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency—				
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150	140	129.3	Do.
St. Luke's	45	60	43.6	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total	195	200	172.9	
Chilocco	500	656	556.8	
Kiowa superintendency—				
Anadarko	110	145	114.6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	160	154	150.1	Do.
Rainy Mountain	155	173	151.7	Do.
Riverside	168	135	110.5	Do.
Red Stone	40	23	17.0	Mission day.
Cache Creek	50	12	9.3	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Total	683	642	553.2	
Osage superintendency—				
Osage	115	114	62.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's	75	60	43.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	190	174	105.9	
Otoe	80	61	52.0	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee	100	86	80.2	Do.
Ponca	90	111	91.9	Do.
Red Moon	65	37	23.4	Day.
Sac and Fox	80	97	78.0	Reservation boarding.
Seger	79	91	73.6	Do.
Seneca	100	130	116.9	Do.
Shawnee superintendency—				
Shawnee	110	142	108.1	Do.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)[1]	100	55	38.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)[1]	100	100	73.0	Do.
Total	310	297	219.2	
Total[2]	2,562	2,690	2,196.0	
Five Civilized Tribes—				
Cherokee Nation—				
Cherokee Orphan School	60	84	63.4	Tribal boarding.
Hildebrand	36	17	10.6	Day.
Total	96	101	74.0	
Creek Nation—				
Euchee	100	125	100.8	Tribal boarding.
Eufaula	100	139	102.6	Do.
Nuyaka	92	123	83.4	Do.
Tullahassee	75	93	71.2	Do.
Total	367	480	358.0	
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey	100	146	94.5	Do.

[1] These schools are filled by Indian pupils from various tribes and reservations.
[2] Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.				
Choctaw Nation—				
Armstrong Male Academy	120	119	101.7	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy	100	143	143.0	Do.
Tuskahoma	110	163	107.9	Do.
Weelock Academy	100	130	92.7	Do.
Old Goodland	80	88	74.7	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission	40	56	46.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	550	699	566.9	
Chickasaw Nation—				
Bloomfield Seminary	80	88	78.0	Tribal boarding.
Collins Institute	52	75	51.6	Do.
El Meta Bond College	35	24	19.2	Private boarding.
Total	167	187	148.8	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—				
Murray School of Agriculture	150	90	61.8	Do.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	50	55	43.4	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy	160	146	85.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	70	72	57.8	Do.
St. Joseph's	30	16	12.5	Do.
Total	460	379	261.2	
Total Five Civilized Tribes	1,740	1,992	1,503.4	
Total Oklahoma	4,302	4,682	3,699.4	
Oregon:				
Klamath superintendency—				
Klamath	112	127	73.8	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point	30	22	13.4	Day.
Yainax	30	30	16.4	Do.
No. 1	30	24	15.6	Do.
No. 2	30	11	6.4	Do.
No. 3	30	33	23.5	Do.
Total	262	247	149.1	
Salem	650	727	566.3	
Siletz superintendency—				
Siletz	50	35	19.1	Day.
Upper Farm	20	10	7.5	Do.
Total	70	45	26.6	
Umatilla superintendency—				
Umatilla	93	98	81.0	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrews (Kate Drexel)	150	81	69.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	243	179	150.1	
Warm Springs superintendency—				
Warm Springs	100	126	84.9	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho	30	26	14.8	Day.
Total	130	152	99.7	
Total Oregon	1,355	1,350	991.8	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	757	993	667.9	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River superintendency—				
Cheyenne River	180	131	103.0	Reservation boarding.
No. 2	30	16	13.3	Day.
No. 7	22	20	13.2	Do.
No. 8	22	23	9.0	Do.
Oahe	75	18	18.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Total	329	208	156.5	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Crow Creek superintendency—				
Crow Creek	82	97	79.3	Reservation boarding.
Grace Day	25	14	11.1	Day.
Immaculate Conception	75	48	44.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	182	159	135.3	
Flandreau	360	375	356.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule	111	60	54.1	Reservation boarding.
Pierre	250	232	170.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency—				
Pine Ridge	210	250	215.7	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	25	33	20.2	Day.
No. 3	23	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4	30	35	26.5	Do.
No. 5	30	44	24.9	Do.
No. 6	30	39	27.0	Do.
No. 7	33	43	30.2	Do.
No. 8	33	15	11.6	Do.
No. 9	30	27	20.5	Do.
No. 10	33	29	20.5	Do.
No. 11	30	14	10.3	Do.
No. 12	30	13	9.2	Do.
No. 13	24	13	11.1	Do.
No. 15	24	24	15.9	Do.
No. 16	36	49	27.8	Do.
No. 17	30	21	16.2	Do.
No. 18	33	37	22.7	Do.
No. 19	30	28	19.9	Do.
No. 20	24	31	25.5	Do.
No. 21	30	21	11.7	Do.
No. 22	27	25	17.0	Do.
No. 23	30	31	19.9	Do.
No. 24	33	40	22.9	Do.
No. 25	30	24	18.9	Do.
No. 26	30	25	18.4	Do.
No. 27	20	21	12.7	Do.
No. 28	23	12	10.0	Do.
No. 29	30	19	8.6	Do.
No. 30	20	22	14.9	Do.
Holy Rosary	240	237	197.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	1,251	1,240	920.9	
Rapid City	300	300	266.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency—				
Rosebud	200	125	113.9	Reservation boarding.
Big White River	35	25	21.2	Day.
Blackpipe	20	29	24.1	Do.
Bull Creek	32	24	16.9	Do.
Corn Creek	40	27	19.1	Do.
Cut Meat	24	33	28.3	Do.
He Dog's Camp	27	25	23.2	Do.
Ironwood	24	23	18.9	Do.
Little Crow's	26	21	14.0	Do.
Little White River	26	15	10.1	Do.
Lower Cut Meat	27	19	12.6	Do.
Milk's Camp	29	22	13.0	Do.
Oak Creek	26	29	15.9	Do.
Pine Creek	25	30	24.1	Do.
Red Leaf	23	24	19.7	Do.
Ring Thunder	23	25	21.9	Do.
Rosebud	25	21	13.9	Do.
Spring Creek	26	23	18.2	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	21	26	21.4	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier	26	18	12.4	Do.
White Thunder	27	15	12.6	Do.
White Lake	19	19	14.5	Do.
St. Mary's	70	71	64.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis's	325	279	241.3	Do.
Total	1,146	968	796.1	
Sisseton	133	199	169.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield	60	90	62.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton	115	119	89.2	Reservation boarding.
Total South Dakota	4,237	3,950	3,177.7	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Utah:				
Deep Creek	30	21	20.0	Day.
Skull Valley	20	18	15.0	Do.
Shivwits	40	20	13.3	Do.
Uintah and Ouray	67	82	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Total Utah	157	141	113.2	
Washington:				
Colville superintendency—				
No. 1	25	25	16.0	Day.
No. 3	30	34	19.7	Do.
No. 4	30	40	25.7	Do.
No. 5	30	32	21.3	Do.
No. 6	25	28	14.9	Do.
No. 7	25	8	5.3	Do.
No. 9	25	21	16.0	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy	90	31	30.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's	100	96	67.6	Do.
Total	380	315	216.7	
Cushman superintendency—				
Cushman	350	353	280.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Queets River	40	10	9.5	Day.
Skokomish	40	34	22.2	Do.
Taholah	36	26	20.2	Do.
Jamestown	30	27	12.3	Do.
Port Gamble	25	26	13.3	Do.
St. George's	70	110	92.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	591	586	450.0	
Neah Bay superintendency—				
Neah Bay	60	72	51.5	Day.
Quileute	60	51	40.0	Do.
Total	120	123	91.5	
Spokane superintendency—				
No. 1	33	33	12.6	Do.
No. 2	32	49	28.0	Do.
No. 8	25	17	9.8	Do.
Total	90	99	50.4	
Tulalip superintendency—				
Tulalip	180	200	179.9	Reservation boarding.
Lummi	40	46	24.2	Day.
Swinomish	30	23	20.2	Do.
Total	250	269	224.3	
Yakima	131	140	113.6	Do.
Total Washington	1,562	1,532	1,146.5	
Wisconsin:				
Hayward superintendency—				
Hayward	200	200	169.2	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille	74	54	37.7	Day.
Total	274	254	206.9	
Keshena superintendency—				
Keshena	75	83	70.1	Reservation boarding.
Neopit	55	26	14.7	Day.
Stockbridge No. 2	34	19	7.3	Do.
St. Joseph's	220	179	140.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	384	307	232.2	
Lac du Flambeau	170	103	93.3	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency—				
Bayfield (Holy Family)	65	9	5.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odanah	490	129	86.2	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's)	200	113	107.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Total	755	251	198.2	

TABLE 14.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Oneida superintendency—				
Oneida	140	154	146.7	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission	25	12	9.2	Mission day; Seven-day Adventist.
Hobart Mission	25	20	5.3	Mission day; Episcopal.
Total	190	186	161.2	
Red Cliff	80	47	31.7	Day.
Tomah	275	247	204.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg	110	132	120.9	Do.
Total Wisconsin	2,238	1,527	1,248.4	
Wyoming:				
Shoshone superintendency—				
Shoshone	135	171	164.5	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho	25	30	21.7	Day.
Crowheart	30	17	9.2	Do.
St. Stephen's	120	104	91.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission	20	19	13.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Total Wyoming	330	341	300.2	
Grand total	32,793	32,718	26,127.5	

TABLE 15.—*School libraries.*

[Schools not listed have reported no library. Leaders indicate not reported.]

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Arizona:									
Camp Verde	13	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Colorado River	.....	.....	.....	887	112	1,226	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mojave	.....	.....	.....	1,612	35	4	35	4	.....
Havasupai	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab	40	.....	.....	226	21	.....	.....	.....	$29
Leupp	16	27	6	91	159	22	40	10	24
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	38	82	86	82	86	.....
Navajo	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chin Lee	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tohatchi	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix	1,277	12	6	7,289	1,012	606	.....	.....	746
Pima	1,401	42	.....	7,534	42	.....	15	.....	484
Rice Station	502	.....	.....	2,081	27	.....	.....	.....	60
San Carlos	227	.....	26	891	4	39	.....	20	.....
San Xavier	505	3	1	1,320	43	31	.....	.....	162
Tucson	174	2	2	450	10	299	.....	.....	54
Truxton Canon	3	.....	3	1,708	131	30	.....	.....	450
Western Navajo	227	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Total	4,385	86	44	25,504	1,678	2,343	172	120	2,113
California:									
Bishop	95	7	.....	420	111	7	287	118	133
Big Pine	25	2	.....	105	28	.....	72	28	34
Independence	16	1	.....	70	18	1	48	18	22
Fort Bidwell	10	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Likely	18	1	7	22	4	.....	.....	.....	22
Fort Yuma	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	60	16	30	310	180	52	.....	.....	60
Hoopa Valley	18	.....	.....	89	320	7	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not reported.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
California—Continued									
Malki	60	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	130	.....	.....
Capitan Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Round Valley	18	.....	2	233	39	10	39	10	12
3-day schools	3	.....	.....	84	20	16	20	16	1
Sherman Institute	227	85	68	439	635	154	635	254	677
Total	550	292	107	2,150	1,366	268	1,245	444	975
Colorado:									
Navajo Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	12	.....	1	107	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	.....	1	107	137	2	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:									
Fort Hall	637	8	3	2,222	167	15	.....	.....	240
Fort Lapwai	1	4	.....	886	43	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	638	12	3	3,108	210	15	.....	.....	242
Kansas:									
Haskell Institute	164	66	148	604	466	648	811	1,274	300
Kickapoo	204	14	13	244	48	23	48	25	79
Great Nemaha	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	368	80	161	968	514	671	859	1,299	379
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	100	258	108	258	108	100
Minnesota:									
Cass Lake	105	28	7	1,677	34	10	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	3	7	1	48	18	28	18	28	6
Leech Lake	83	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Pipestone	12	25	54	262	60	80	10	30	10
Red Lake	.....	.....	.....	146	46	.....	30	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake	10	.....	.....	189	89	4	75	4	.....
White Earth	356	.....	.....	1,225	37	34	.....	.....	75
Wild Rice	14	2	2	1,319	15	10	.....	.....	3
White Earth	6	35	71	6	35	71	.....	.....	25
Twin Lakes	83	2	2	257	2	2	2	2	33
Round Lake	37	.....	.....	120	.....	6	.....	11	7
Elbow Lake	21	40	1	156	85	8	.....	.....	23
Porterville	126	12	2	576	62	102	100	250	65
Total	856	151	140	6,211	483	355	235	325	289
Montana:									
Blackfeet	.....	.....	.....	78	12	19	.....	.....	.....
Browning	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Burd	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Badger Creek	.....	.....	.....	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Crow	84	2	.....	1,884	102	79	12	.....	360
Flathead	31	5	.....	70	15	2	.....	.....	.....
Pryor Creek	57	5	.....	457	38	3	30	2	11
Fort Belknap	108	.....	.....	108	142	.....	.....	.....	32
Lodgepole	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Fort Peck	137	.....	.....	675	11	2	11	2	74
No. 1	41	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
No. 2	41	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
No. 3	41	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
No. 4	41	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Tongue River	90	.....	.....	1,427	655	56	.....	.....	34
Total	672	12	.....	5,286	983	171	53	4	623
Nebraska:									
Genoa	1,995	18	165	3,697	69	341	69	341	1,056
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	737	3	14	.....	.....	6
Total	1,995	18	165	4,434	72	355	69	341	1,062

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Nevada:									
Carson	165	5	2	1,899	49	152	66	50	$1,042
Lovelocks	9	.....	.....	384	10	6	20	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	.....	3	3	16	9	21	2	15	3
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River	.....	6	2	.....	29	25	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	42	4	.....	661	75	8	.....	.....	118
Total	216	18	7	3,092	172	212	88	65	1,163
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	1,577	40	314	1,782	40	314	.....	.....	1,226
Jicarilla	110	.....	8	2,090	3	41	.....	33	95
Mescalero	460	1	2	1,535	72	21	71	19	141
Pueblo Bonito	77	.....	.....	724	5	4	.....	.....	24
San Juan	654	3	4	1,877	189	18	.....	.....	238
Santa Fe	248	6	.....	3,458	406	212	.....	.....	135
Day schools	1,060	89	.....	4,189	889	.....	800	.....	341
Zuni	188	12	.....	773	208	30	30	10	78
Day schools	24	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	10	.....	18
Total	4,398	151	328	16,602	1,812	640	911	62	2,296
North Dakota:									
Bismarck	2	7	.....	6	67	1	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold [1]	.....	.....	.....	121	30	4	.....	.....	.....
Fort Totten	1,481	274	.....	3,240	556	.....	.....	.....	855
Standing Rock	113	8	6	1,975	398	31	.....	.....	95
Martin Kenel	75	2	.....	655	102	50	100	50	.....
Turtle Mountain	716	.....	.....	4,834	35	2	27	.....	415
Total	2,387	291	6	10,831	1,188	88	127	50	1,365
Oklahoma:									
Cantonment	168	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Cheyenne and Arapaho	6	.....	.....	201	27	30	18	135	21
Chilocco	70	16	27	623	641	667	1,066	1,427	134
Kiowa—									
Anadarko	4	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Sill	4	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy Mountain	6	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverside	4	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage	.....	.....	.....	2,455	206	7	200	7	.....
Otoe	.....	.....	.....	401	68	.....	401	68	.....
Pawnee	38	.....	.....	376	12	10	.....	.....	11
Ponca	313	15	9	369	195	32	49	33	206
Sac and Fox	68	17	.....	1,203	115	2	.....	.....	30
Seger	705	36	.....	1,891	328	.....	328	.....	339
Senecs	8	2	7	168	102	107	30	75	.....
Shawnee	288	.....	14	922	216	14	.....	.....	60
Total	1,682	86	57	9,401	1,910	869	2,092	1,745	900
Five Civilized Tribes:									
Armstrong	20	.....	.....	75	40	21	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee	509	80	10	1,068	113	14	113	14	36
Collins	9	.....	4	55	.....	13	.....	.....	35
Euchee	37	.....	2	112	13	30	36	200	43
Fufaula	30	4	16	252	78	36	.....	.....	67
Jones	20	.....	.....	1,645	29	18	.....	.....	4
Mekusukey	357	56	3	462	5	185	.....	.....	108
Nuyaka	79	.....	1	1,275	66	24	.....	.....	20
Tullahassee	10	.....	.....	60	9	1	.....	.....	34
Tuskahoma	200	54	.....	1,623	131	117	55	253	159
Wheelock	713	.....	.....	784	20	56	20	56	236
Total Five Tribes	2,078	190	36	7,411	504	515	224	523	742
Total Oklahoma	3,760	276	93	16,812	2,414	1,384	2,316	2,268	1,642

[1] 1913 report.

TABLE 15.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1914.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Oregon:									
Klamath schools	.....	.....	.....	2,915	275	79	.....	.....	.....
Salem	205	224	727	605	384	771	275	329	$599
Siletz	3	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Umatilla [1]	14	26	2	90	94	32	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	1	.....	.....	152	71	28	20	25	1
Total	223	250	729	3,956	824	910	295	354	602
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	25	372	290	25	3,415	1,035	1,622	1,612	562
South Dakota:									
Cheyenne River	60	22	.....	5,055	22	924	.....	.....	57
Crow Creek	18	2	20	231	188	399	.....	.....	14
Flandreau	757	26	35	3,097	217	70	1,005	700	356
Lower Brule	.....	.....	.....	675	157	34	.....	.....	.....
Pierre	433	54	20	2,545	401	219	.....	.....	192
Pine Ridge [2]	994	422	508	8,771	1,981	1,293	306	291	.....
Rapid City	16	9	3	149	104	36	149	10	57
Rosebud, 21 day schools	400	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	445	.....	.....
Sisseton	423	12	1	1,608	118	8	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	6	.....	.....	506	80	40	.....	.....	75
Yankton	38	.....	.....	783	10	70	1,020	([3])	16
Total	3,142	547	586	23,820	3,278	3,093	2,995	1,001	767
Utah:									
Shivwits	34	5	4	249	35	16	6	5	21
Uintah	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	34	5	4	559	35	16	6	5	21
Washington:									
Colville	5	14	.....	113	49	.....	20	.....	13
No. 3	35	23	3	99	81	7	92	2	36
No. 4	36	1	3	389	49	12	48	9	23
No. 5	25	10	3	44	73	4	40	1	23
No. 6	1	1	6	95	52	19	40	10	6
No. 7	59	3	6	267	39	17	10	4	31
No. 9	13	20	6	44	42	9	38	12	24
Cushman	15	8	22	308	266	335	.....	.....	.....
Spokane—									
No. 1	14	8	5	209	48	25	25	20	32
No. 2	18	11	5	275	66	37	25	30	114
No. 8	15	10	5	195	57	23	25	18	171
Tulalip	42	.....	.....	268	243	138	.....	.....	39
Yakima	.....	.....	.....	1,907	50	7	.....	.....	.....
Total	278	109	64	4,213	1,115	633	363	106	512
Wisconsin:									
Hayward	273	43	15	2,023	111	28	68	13	152
Keshena	577	26	.....	4,896	217	16	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	.....	.....	.....	1,766	86	38	29	97	.....
Oneida	341	.....	.....	462	561	5	75	.....	126
Red Cliff	260	.....	.....	693	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg	369	109	171	554	228	192	.....	.....	320
Total	1,820	178	186	10,394	1,207	282	172	110	598
Grand total	25,759	2,848	2,914	138,172	21,161	12,581	11,786	8,274	15,311

[1] 1913 report. [2] Circulating library among 25 day schools. [3] Included in literature.

TABLE 16.—*School statistics for 38 years.*[1]

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1914.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912	[3] 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913	[3] 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914	[3] 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127

[1] For other years see 1913 report.
[2] Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.
[3] Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000	.....	1897	$2,517,265	22.45
1878	30,000	50.00	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1879	60,000	100.00	1899	2,638,390	.25
1880	75,000	25.00	1900	2,936,080	11.28
1881	75,000	.....	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1882	135,000	80.00	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1883	487,200	260.00	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1884	675,200	38.00	1904	3,522,950	[1] .23
1885	992,800	47.00	1905	3,880,740	10.15
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1906	3,777,100	[1] 2.67
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1907	3,925,830	3.93
1888	1,179,916	[1] 2.60	1908	4,105,715	4.58
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1909	4,008,825	[1] 2.36
1890	1,364,568	1.00	1910	3,757,909	[1] 6.26
1891	1,842,770	35.00	1911	3,685,290	[1] 1.93
1892	2,291,650	24.30	1912	3,757,495	1.96
1893	2,315,612	1.04	1913	4,015,720	6.87
1894	2,243,497	[1] 3.50	1914	[2] 4,403,355	9.65
1895	2,060,695	[1] 8.87	1915	[3] 4,678,627	6.25
1896	2,056,515	[1] 2.00			
			Total since 1876	89,663,847	.....

[1] Decrease.
[2] Includes $400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[3] Includes $440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 17.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Arizona:									
Kaibab	.....	.....	$1,150	6	$1,000	$50	$50	.....	.....
San Xavier	[1] 60	$12,000	1,070	8	1,915	955	290	$449	$216
Total	60	12,000	2,220	14	2,915	1,005	340	449	216
California: Campo	5	200	.....	.....	.....	140	140	.....	.....
Minnesota: Grand Portage	4	40	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet	40	400	1,271	1	900	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	5,104	10,590	12	667	2,977	2,714	163	1,100
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho	410	32,800	4,400	[3]	[3]	[3]	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	1,157	50,544	18,481	27	4,482	4,122	3,194	612	1,316

[1] Leased.
[2] Crops do not mature.
[3] Not reported.

TABLE 18.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Minnesota: Grand Portage	1	$10	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet	9	90	$276	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: San Juan	10	1,500	.....	1	$720	$80	$80	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits	36	360	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....
Total	56	1,960	276	1	720	104	104	.....	.....

[1] Not reported. [2] No crops to date.

TABLE 19.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.**

States.	Fee deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1913.	New cases, fiscal year 1914.	Total cases, 1914.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and sentenced to jail.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1914.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Arizona	4	73	259	332	175	27	8	.....	210	122	1	$100	3	3	.....	336	1	8,295	8,635
Arkansas	.....	12	40	52	26	3	4	.....	33	19	.....	.....	.....	645	55	99	6	.....	805
California	6	24	114	138	94	5	6	.....	105	33	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Colorado	2	2	27	29	18	.....	1	.....	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	3	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	48	47	95	22	23	5	.....	50	45	1	100	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Iowa	1	31	23	54	11	16	.....	2	29	25	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Kansas	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	29	29	.....	28	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	2	80	56	136	13	44	4	.....	61	75	[1] 5	[1] 850	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	6	111	167	278	110	80	10	1	201	77	4	400	13	15	.....	9	.....	.....	24
Missouri	.....	.....	46	46	16	.....	9	.....	25	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	18	19	37	6	3	.....	.....	9	28	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	9
Nevada	3	11	78	89	33	10	1	.....	44	45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York	.....	82	.....	82	4	61	.....	.....	65	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	9	38	64	102	19	2	2	5	28	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
North Carolina	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	5	7	12	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	15	371	354	725	112	49	11	8	180	545	2	200	6	5,462	421	13,968	248	1,273	21,372
Oregon	.....	32	17	49	18	4	4	.....	26	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	1	5	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	3	68	38	106	13	9	.....	1	23	83	[2] 17	1,600	[2] 64	1	.....	3	.....	16	20
Texas	.....	.....	22	22	8	5	.....	1	14	8	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Utah	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	4	95	113	208	54	36	17	1	108	100	1	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2	242	177	419	114	44	11	3	172	247	22	2,400	60	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Wyoming	.....	9	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	[3] 22	1,449	1,621	54	5,850	168	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
COMPARISON.																			
Total 1913	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	[4] 551	[4] 50,291	[4] 1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
Total 1912	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	[4] 923	[4] 67,627	[4] 3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
Total 1911	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	[5] 80	1,547	766	[4] 685	[4] 80,463	[4] 3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
Total 1900	.....	.....	[6] 463	.....	97	18	.....	3	118	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This table does not include operations of superintendents and others.

[1] Includes 1 fine at $250.

[2] Includes 1 penitentiary sentence for 1 year.

[3] Includes 8 died and 7 escaped.

[4] Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences and miscellaneous.

[5] Includes 75 suspended.

[6] Cases prosecuted.

NOTE: Fines with jail sentences in this table include only operations of Superintendents. To their totals add 839 fines amounting to $97,454, and imprisonments aggregating 3,461 months obtained through special liquor officers.

TABLE 20.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arizona:		*M board feet.*			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Colorado River[1]				22,500	22,500	$22,500							50	$450		
Fort Apache				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	$6,000	273	$1,275	1,282	9,114	48	$340
Moqui[1]													144	1,296		
Navajo[2]				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	300	1,050	1,125	9,225		
Pima[1 3]				30,000	10,000	65,000							3,210	25,900		
Salt River													256	2,430	200	2,460
San Carlos				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	362	6,440	820	9,800		
San Xavier[1]	9,440	7,000	$7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500							6,434	58,165		
Truxton Canon				32,000	25,600	76,800							327	2,900		
Total	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,277,500	4,280,600	11,844,050			3	11,000	935	8,765	13,648	119,280	248	2,800
California:																
Digger													30	300		
Fort Bidwell	4,000	10,000	30,000	1,230	5,000	15,000					155	200				
Fort Yuma				1,000	12,000	8,000							20	200		
Greenville											500	1,000	200	800		
Hoopa Valley	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000			523	3,400		
Pala[1]				200	200	1,000							54	540		
Round Valley	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000			110	1,100		
Soboba[1]				500	10,000	10,000							9	90		
Tule River				48,000	192,000	456,000					58	33	20	20	85	85
Total	23,400	1,260,000	1,905,000	134,530	1,069,200	915,000			2	5,000	713	1,233	966	6,450	85	85
Colorado:																
Navajo Springs											13	155	80	750		
Southern Ute	1,900	300	12,000													
Total	1,900	300	12,000								13	155	80	750		

Idaho:																
Coeur d'Alene	28,450	64,000	128,000				5	12,500					5,725	28,000	2,375	11,400
Fort Hall[4]				46,000	100,000	400,000							13	290		
Fort Lapwai	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1				362	1,072	106	212
Total	29,450	74,000	155,500	73,000	370,000	1,202,500	5	12,500	1				6,100	29,362	2,481	11,612
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior	14,500	23,410	46,820												94	262
Minnesota:																
Fond du Lac	12,000	20,000	183,000												8,197	63,255
Grand Portage	25,000	5,000	24,800	16,000	3,000	16,000										
Leech Lake	91,918	33,934	231,200						1	3,000			180	134	[5] 92,833	810,762
Nett Lake	52,290	17,000	119,000													
Red Lake				103,140	117,300	1,114,350			1	4,000			2,075	10,498	6,152	37,082
Vermillion Lake				320	2,000	24,000					35	420				
White Earth	8,000	10,000	60,000				14	48,000	1	3,000	600	3,150			4,840	25,098
Total	189,208	85,934	618,000	119,460	122,300	1,154,350	14	48,000	3	10,000	635	3,570	2,255	10,632	112,022	936,197
Montana:																
Blackfeet[3]				10,000	80,000	120,000	1	7,500					69	1,800	9	85
Crow	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600	1	2,000							44	45
Flathead	18,000	300,000	900,000	200,000	1,490,450	4,471,350	8	75,000	1	5,000	250	1,046	928	2,300	3,556	7,564
Fort Belknap[3]				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000			1,021	6,620		
Fort Peck				10,000	60,000	60,000			1	380						
Tongue River				70,000	490,000	735,000			2	3,000			110	1,200		
Total	20,000	302,000	902,000	332,800	2,238,050	5,599,950	10	84,500	6	12,380	250	1,046	2,128	11,920	3,609	7,694
Nebraska: Omaha	1,000	10	62	640	200	1,240	1	1,000								
Nevada:																
Nevada				32,000	30,000	30,000							171	1,965		
Special Agent	640	2,000	5,000													
Western Shoshone													176	2,700		
Total	640	2,000	5,000	32,000	30,000	30,000							347	4,665		
New Mexico:																
Albuquerque Pueblos				15,360	13,000	55,000							98	1,200		
Jicarilla	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000	510	1,450	999	1,850	22	40
Mescalero				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600	659	2,680	250	1,500		
San Juan				5,000	50,000	45,000			1	1,450	93	1,850	535	360		
Santa Fe Pueblos				10,000	19,382	19,382							205	200		
Zuni				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,700	3	66	1,283	5,900		
Total	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	587,113	1,599,882	4,671,882			5	7,750	1,165	6,046	3,370	11,010	22	40
North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000							438	4,660		

[1] Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.
[2] This estimate includes Pueblo Bonito and Western Navajo Reservations.
[3] Report for 1911 as to stand and value of timber.
[4] Report for 1912 as to stand and value of timber.
[5] 81,928,980 feet cut from Ceded Chippewa Pine Lands.

TABLE 20.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Con.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
North Dakota:		*M board feet.*			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Fort Berthold									1	$500			290	$3,660		
Standing Rock	100,000	50,000	$250,000										500	1,230		
Total	100,000	50,000	250,000						1	500			790	4,890		
Oklahoma:																
Five Civilized Tribes[1]				970,000	1,010,000	$2,525,000									[2] 173,762	[3] $482,000
Otoe	3,000	9,000	63,000										1	20	3	50
Pawnee	400	1,200	12,000										204	1,162	866	3,900
Ponca	5,260	1,200	7,200										12	52		
Total	8,660	11,400	82,200	970,000	1,010,000	2,525,000							217	1,234	174,631	485,950
Oregon:																
Klamath	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,160,000	3	$30,000	3	10,000	785	$1,480	3,412	2,476	5,324	19,796
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000													
Siletz	700	19,000	19,000	3,200	195,000	195,000	1	15,000								
Umatilla	700	4,200	4,220	2,320	14,200	14,200							635	5,560		
Warm Springs	5,000	25,000	25,000	228,000	2,280,000	2,280,000			1	3,000	85	170				
Total	204,400	2,064,200	2,388,220	1,005,520	11,753,200	25,649,200	4	45,000	4	13,000	870	1,650	4,047	8,036	5,324	19,796
South Dakota:																
Lower Brule	1,800	3,600	10,800						1	350			28	750		
Pine Ridge	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000	103	1,280	702	12,360		
Total	26,800	13,600	60,800	51,200	20,000	100,000			2	1,350	103	1,280	730	13,110		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	6,000	220	494			833	1,426

Washington:																
Colville	137,626	301,630	603,260	522,000	3,991,928	3,991,928	.....	.....	3	11,000	702	1,928	895	2,000	.....	.....
Cushman	57,400	847,042	847,042	168,530	4,213,300	4,213,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,953	34,630	503	530
Neah Bay	310	4,000	4,000	20,790	275,000	275,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	140	15	75	.....	.....
Spokane	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	.....	.....	1	2,500	3	25	179	1,180	.....	.....
Tulalip	19,120	446,000	1,330,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	6,790	14,240	.....	.....
Yakima	20,642	115,500	144,375	416,672	1,997,836	3,398,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	626	97	230
Total	271,098	1,975,892	3,321,257	1,202,992	11,023,314	12,696,553	.....	.....	5	16,500	740	2,093	18,080	52,751	601	760
Wisconsin:																
Hayward	20,318	50,000	112,000	.....	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	3,485	4,514	10,526
Keshena	.....	.....	.....	150,971	1,635,000	6,038,840	.....	.....	3	221,000	43,195	618,124	2,159	6,593	.....	.....
La Pointe	104,966	27,000	189,000	8,769	94,900	664,300	1	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	310	53,073	426,690
Lac du Flambeau	12,150	4,576	18,225	11,465	3,687	14,672	1	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,936	21,100
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	340	.....	.....
Total	145,434	101,576	359,225	171,205	1,733,587	6,717,812	3	149,000	3	221,000	43,195	618,124	3,565	10,728	62,523	458,316
Wyoming: Shoshone	.....	.....	.....	44,160	334,530	759,000	.....	.....	2	14,800	.....	.....	26	50	57	118
Grand total	1,300,257	6,391,322	11,373,084	6,056,690	35,635,363	74,093,412	37	340,000	38	319,280	48,839	644,456	56,787	289,528	362,530	1,925,056

[1] Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands.

[2] Timber on lands sold in January, 1914.

[3] Estimated at $2.78 per M feet.

TABLE 21.—*Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.							Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Acreage per employee for protection.	Miles of roads.	Miles of telephone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.
	Special.		Forest guards.								
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.							
Arizona:											
Colorado River			2	$450		$450.00	11,250				
Fort Apache	1	$1,300	10	3,855	$1,504.50	6,659.50	59,090	235	153	600	5
Navajo	1	1,400	3	750		2,150.00	107,500		47		1
Pima								220	9		
San Carlos			6	4,240		4,240.00	18,500		156	20	3
Truxton Canon			1	792		792.00	32,000		5		1
Western Navajo			1	675		675.00					
Total	2	2,700	23	10,762	1,504.50	14,966.50		455	370	620	10
California:											
Hoopa Valley			3	1,900		1,900.00	33,333	20	47		
Pala			1	375		375.00	200				
Round Valley			1	900	18.00	918.00	3,000	1	30	4	
Soboba			3	650		650.00	166	5		5	
Tule River			3	1,050		1,050.00	16,000	26	12	32	
Total			11	4,875	18.00	4,893.00		52	89	41	
Idaho:											
Coeur d'Alene			1	750		750.00	28,450		8		
Fort Lapwai	1	1,100	2	1,920		3,020.00	9,333			2	4
Total	1	1,100	3	2,670		3,770.00			8	2	4
Minnesota:											
Fond du Lac	1	1,700	4	844	35.00	2,579.00	2,400				
Grand Portage			2	600		600.00	20,500		10		1
Leech Lake			4	1,800		1,800.00	25,479	109	30		
Nett Lake			2	480	10.50	490.50	26,145	7			1
Red Lake	1	1,050	3	1,080	370.25	2,500.25	25,785		58		
White Earth	2	2,700	7	1,500		4,200.00	88		50		
Total	4	5,450	22	6,304	415.75	12,169.75		116	148		2
Montana:											
Blackfeet			2	1,050		1,050.00	5,000	35			
Crow			2	400		400.00	6,400				
Flathead	1	1,164	10	5,430	271.50	6,865.50	19,818	10	110	20	2
Tongue River			3	2,425		2,425.00	23,333	1			
Total	1	1,164	17	9,305	271.50	10,740.50		46	110	20	2
New Mexico:											
Jicarilla	1	1,300	8	4,200	69.30	5,569.30	50,063	26	52		4
Mescalero	1	1,000	1	450		1,450.00	175,000	175	85	300	1
San Juan								20			
Santa Fe Pueblos			1	600		600.00	10,000	25		18	4
Total	2	2,300	10	5,250	69.30	7,619.30		246	137	318	9
Oregon:											
Klamath	1	1,500	9	6,012	119.50	7,631.50	79,000	77	180	45	11
Roseburg	1	312				312.00	180,000				
Siletz			3	450		450.00	1,300			3	
Umatilla			1	1,000		1,000.00	3,020				1
Warm Springs			7	2,100		2,100.00	33,285	33	120	130	1
Total	2	1,812	20	9,562	119.50	11,493.50		110	300	178	13
South Dakota:											
Crow Creek					10.00	10.00					
Pine Ridge			2	1,620		1,620.00	38,100	124		1,500	2
Rosebud			1	880		880.00					
Total			3	2,500	10.00	2,510.00		124		1,500	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray			3	1,080		1,080.00	2,220	40	1		

TABLE 21.—*Cost of, care, and protection of timber, permanent improvements built to date, and acreage per employee for protection, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*—Contd.

States and reservations.	Cost of, care, and protection of timber during year.						Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees.				Cost of fire fighting.	Total.	Acreage per employee for protection.	Miles of roads.	Miles of telephone lines.	Miles of trails.	Cabins.
	Special.		Forest guards.								
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.							
Washington:											
Colville	....	.....	8	$3,625	$175.00	$3,800.00	82,453	30	183	22	6
Cushman	....	.....	3	900	.....	900.00	75,310	5	30	20	.....
Spokane	....	.....	3	1,750	21.25	1,771.25	37,000	171	47	11	3
Tulalip	....	.....	1	1,125	.....	1,125.00	19,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	1	$1,400	8	3,590	447.62	5,437.62	48,590	87	88	4	6
Total	1	1,400	23	10,990	643.87	13,033.87	.....	293	348	57	15
Wisconsin:											
Hayward	1	1,080	2	500	.....	1,580.00	6,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	....	.....	3	2,160	511.50	2,671.50	50,327	202	62	128	.....
Lac du Flambeau	1	1,200	4	1,170	.....	2,370.00	4,723	.....	5	.....	.....
La Pointe	1	1,080	4	1,680	.....	2,760.00	22,747	38	20	.....	.....
Red Cliff	....	.....	1	900	.....	900.00	8,000	3	10	5	.....
Total	3	3,360	14	6,410	511.50	10,281.50	.....	243	97	133	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	....	.....	2	1,900	.....	1,900.00	22,080	24	78	100	.....
Grand total	16	19,286	151	71,608	3,563.92	94,457.92	.....	1,749	1,686	2,969	57

TABLE 22.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under project.			Not under project.	Expenditures.				
									During fiscal year 1914.		To June 30, 1914.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Arizona:													
Camp Verde			18	18			14	4			$750.00		$750.00
Colorado River	4,990	94,726	284	100,000	4,990	8,794	115	86,101	$15,588.34	$4,749.05	210,840.91	$14,166.23	225,007.14
Fort Apache		4,650	41	4,691	4,650		41		4,966.55		9,617.25	1,671.20	11,288.45
Fort Mojave	15,085		30	15,115	15,085		30			2,163.13	35,090.38	2,807.71	37,898.09
Havasupai		300	4	304		250		54			3,339.61		3,339.61
Kaibab		40	2	42		40	2				5,073.02		5,073.02
Leupp		25		25		25					6,500.00	108.76	6,608.76
Moqui		10		10		10			56,593.83	988.42	461,875.43	35,458.52	497,333.95
Navajo		10,000	248	10,248		2,500		7,748					
Papago Reservation									76.08	2,015.65	5,443.09	2,704.12	8,147.21
Nomadic Papagoes									4,983.40		9,902.36		9,902.36
Keams Canon											5,567.30		5,567.30
Pima		51,500	194	51,694		50,000	194	1,500	80,202.82	2,609.59	661,583.44	15,416.53	676,999.97
Salt River	7,613	4,885	40	12,538	7,613	4,386	40	489		1,507.50	13,672.07	8,696.18	22,368.25
San Carlos		7,220	88	7,308		1,499	22	5,787	10,498.00		74,892.65	9,048.13	83,940.78
San Xavier	8,100	900		9,000	8,100	900							
Truxton Canon		140	15	155		140	5	10			15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
Western Navajo		13,000	565	13,565		1,000	325	12,240					
Total	35,788	187,396	1,529	224,713	40,438	69,554	788	113,933	172,909.02	14,033.34	1,519,185.71	90,371.70	1,609,557.41
California:													
Campo		488	5	493		141	5	347	2,508.15				
Digger			43	43			3	40					
Fort Bidwell	8,300		250	8,550	8,300		125	125	65.48				
Fort Yuma	8,090		170	8,260	8,090		35	135					
Hoopa Valley	1,400	1,160	29	2,589	200	160	14	2,215					
Malki		15,898	12	15,910		3,285	12	12,613	11,994.05	795.93	376,640.41	31,893.65	408,534.06
Pala	1,724	735	16	2,475	854	388	16	1,217	27,352.11	1,220.27			
Round Valley										1,188.80			
Soboba		880	15	895		445	10	440	5,242.14	225.22			
Tule River		160	1	161		60	1	100	3,058.78				
Total	19,514	19,321	541	39,376	17,444	4,479	221	17,232	50,220.71	3,430.22	376,640.41	31,893.65	408,534.06

Colorado:													
Fort Lewis											214.24	[2] 308.45	522.69
Navajo Springs		40,000		40,000				40,000					
Southern Ute allotments	12,600			12,600	1,800			10,800	21,398.02		177,047.26	5,930.27	182,977.53
Southern Ute diminished											975.55		975.55
Total	12,600	40,000		52,600	1,800			50,800	21,398.02		178,237.05	6,238.72	184,475.77
Idaho:													
Fort Hall	38,280		521	38,801	35,000		260	3,541	2,678.51	18,899.58	845,993.62	89,185.79	935,179.41
Fort Lapwai			(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)			3,134.50	596.42	3,730.92
Lemhi											2,268.25		2,268.25
Total	38,280		521	38,801	35,000		260	3,541	2,678.51	18,899.58	851,396.37	89,782.21	941,178.58
Montana:													
Blackfeet	47,000	65,000	65	112,065	47,000	65,000	24	41	129,998.29	199.48	[2] 880,975.52	[2] 18,037.26	899,012.78
Crow	153,307		395	153,702	77,527		205	75,970	42,227.24	50,801.82	1,087,220.28	190,960.76	1,278,181.04
Flathead	74,565	72,000	5,435	152,000	56,865	71,200	4,935	19,000	235,436.53	19,849.42	[2] 1,284,660.14	[2] 42,073.34	1,326,733.48
Fort Belknap		34,000		34,000		34,000			5,298.59	9,492.86	205,799.31	31,384.60	237,183.91
Fort Peck	7,500			7,500				7,500	108,464.54	3,984.28	[2] 377,931.76	6,289.16	384,220.92
Fort Shaw											1,771.81	997.50	2,769.31
Tongue River		9,918	130	10,048		3,000	130	6,918		1,999.30	127,093.01	11,584.86	138,677.87
Total	282,372	180,918	6,025	469,315	181,392	173,200	5,294	109,429	521,425.19	86,327.16	3,965,451.83	301,327.48	4,266,779.31
Nevada:													
Carson School											1,011.95		1,011.95
Carson Sink allotments									10,208.00	3,480.00	61,248.00	15,544.00	76,792.00
Fallon	3,770	840	30	4,640	750		30	3,860					
Fort McDermitt	1,158	500	75	1,733	1,158		39	536	2,878.86	300.00	4,119.30	707.87	4,827.17
Lovelocks		18	2	20			19	1			116.92		116.92
Moapa River	600			600	600				5,178.78		8,505.86	36.58	8,542.44
Nevada (Pyramid Lake)		21,000	30	21,030		21,000		30			21,974.52	18,940.12	40,914.64
Walker River	4,500			4,500	3,500			1,000	2,473.70	3,984.49	95,946.81	10,121.84	106,068.65
Western Shoshone		28,800	143	28,943		19,500	100	9,343	3,408.43	208.19	32,839.54	4,088.04	36,927.58
Total	10,028	51,158	280	61,466	6,008	40,500	188	14,770	24,147.77	7,972.68	225,762.90	49,438.45	275,201.35
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos		20,500	30	20,530		14,650	20	5,860	11,661.47	103.30	90,263.75	115.30	90,379.05
Jicarilla	1,850		360	2,210	750		360	1,100			9,722.17	1,800.68	11,522.85
Mescalero		260	40	300		160		140			7,919.30	1,074.65	8,993.95
Pueblo Bonito	10,000			10,000				10,000					
San Juan		6,000	220	6,220		6,000	220		21,986.25	2,082.84	29,098.48	2,082.84	31,181.32
Santa Fe Pueblos		6,400		6,400		6,400			[3]	[3]	3,422.74		3,422.74
Zuni		7,000	120	7,120		7,000	120		25,339.62	2,452.55	504,048.30	27,677.28	531,725.58
Total	11,850	40,160	770	52,780	750	34,210	720	17,100	58,987.34	4,638.69	644,474.74	32,750.75	677,225.49
North Dakota: Standing Rock	88,640		1,006	89,646				89,646					

[1] Not reported.

[2] Includes adjustment to basis of accruals.

[3] See Albuquerque Pueblos.

TABLE 22.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Acreage susceptible of irrigation.				Acreage now under project.			Not under project.	Expenditures.				
									During fiscal year 1914.		To June 30, 1914.		
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Oregon:													
Klamath	10,000	147,420	575	[1] 157,995	10,000	147,420	575	.....	$100,300.37	$40.49	$162,887.19	$40.49	$162,927.68
Umatilla	5,000	.....	50	5,050	.....	.....	50	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	2,000	.....	13	2,013	.....	.....	.....	2,013	619.30	.....	1,601.14	.....	1,601.14
Total	17,000	147,420	638	165,058	10,000	147,420	625	7,013	100,919.67	40.49	164,488.33	40.49	164,528.82
South Dakota:													
Pierre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,997.90	.....	20,997.90
Pine Ridge	32,500	.....	2,000	34,500	400	.....	160	33,940	639.06	.....	35,414.85	3,577.56	38,992.41
Rosebud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277.01	.....	277.01
Total	32,500	.....	2,000	34,500	400	.....	160	33,940	639.06	.....	56,689.76	3,577.56	60,267.32
Utah:													
Salt Lake, special agent	640	.....	70	710	640	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits	.....	70	7	77	.....	70	7	.....	.....	312.80	.....	776.78	776.78
Uintah and Ouray	82,934	12,100	3,700	98,734	82,934	65	700	15,035	16,745.66	15,025.71	791,604.33	70,656.45	862,260.78
Total	83,574	12,170	3,777	99,521	83,574	135	777	15,035	16,745.66	15,338.51	791,604.33	71,433.23	863,037.56
Washington:													
Colville	17,200	4,600	127	[1] 21,927	9,760	600	127	11,440	12,270.95	.....	15,850.31	.....	15,850.31
Cushman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470.44	.....	1,820.65	.....	1,820.65
Yakima	175,500	.....	100	175,600	158,000	.....	80	17,520	6,095.60	48,824.66	524,667.35	100,334.01	625,001.36
Total	192,700	4,600	227	197,527	167,760	600	207	28,960	19,836.99	48,824.66	542,338.31	100,334.01	642,672.32
Wyoming: Shoshone	133,012	.....	1,901	134,913	65,674	.....	1,948	67,291	35,329.15	15,448.15	646,034.29	51,958.99	697,993.28
Administration, special investigations, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,338.20	.....	415,553.12	.....	415,553.12
Grand total	957,858	683,143	19,215	1,660,216	610,240	470,098	11,188	568,690	1,087,575.29	214,953.48	10,377,857.15	829,147.24	11,207,004.39

[1] Underestimated last year.

TABLE 23.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1914.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage irrigated lands cultivated.						Under ditch June 30, 1914.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.		
Arizona:	*Miles.*	*Miles.*										*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Camp Verde		1	(1)	123				14	14	20	595	14	4
Colorado River	14	20	499	(1)	48	900			900	[2] 100	36,075	5,105	94,895
Fort Apache	52	8	(1)	(1)			1,650	41	1,691	450	19,370	1,691	3,000
Fort Mojave	(1)	(1)	9	9		40			40	9	[3]	70	15,045
Havasupai	3	4	(1)	(1)	(1)		250		250	100	3,200	304	
Kaibab		1	(1)	23	(1)	20			20	23	1,130	(1)	42
Leupp	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	[4]	25	
Moqui					(1)		10		[5] 10	[2] 30		[5] 10	
Navajo	[6] 50			3,000			4,000			800	900	4,248	6,000
Pima	58	34	(1)	50		20,075	(7)	178	20,253	890	77,900	5,375	46,319
Salt River	22	41	761	1,234		5,270	1,711		12,410	299	58,232	7,221	5,317
San Carlos	48	50		[2] 735		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	283	31,926	2,189	5,119
San Xavier	12		249	2,200		1,400			1,400	175	58,900	2,350	6,650
Truxton Canon	1	1		45			100		100	45	1,350		155
Western Navajo	20	25		3,000			1,000		1,000	400	16,486	1,325	12,240
Total	282	188	1,518	10,419	48	27,705	8,721	233	38,088	3,629	306,064	29,927	194,786
California:													
Campo	12	15		146			141		141	32	5,595	141	352
Digger	1			20				3	3	20	129	3	40
Fort Bidwell	5	4		60		300			300	30	4,687	425	8,125
Fort Yuma	8	25	55	220	190	327			327	94	13,575	796	7,464
Hoopa Valley						200	160		360	85	5,600	374	2,215
Malki	11	11		613			1,012		1,012	154	40,740	610	15,300
Pala	18	9	183	337		[8] 495	[8] 100		883	221	20,421	784	1,691
Soboba	5	1		85			445		445	48	3,395	452	443
Tule River	8			150			60		60	17	(1)	60	101
Total	68	65	238	1,631	190	1,322	1,918	3	3,531	701	94,142	3,645	35,731
Colorado:													
Navajo Springs	4										425		40,000
Southern Ute	38	15	95	250	700	1,800			1,800	68	9,958	8,000	4,600
Total	42	15	95	250	700	1,800			1,800	68	10,383	8,000	44,600

[1] Not reported. [2] Estimated. [3] Destroyed by flood. [4] Lands mostly alkali. [5] Patches under springs. [6] Dry ditches. [7] Included in allotted lands. [8] Partial report only.

TABLE 23.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1914.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage irrigated lands cultivated.						Under ditch June 30, 1914.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.		
Idaho:	*Miles.*	*Miles.*										*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Fort Hall	45	101	1,859	1,859	1,285	7,240	.....	.....	7,240	289	181,922	28,000	10,801
Fort Lapwai	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	450	(1)	(1)
Total	46	101	1,859	1,859	1,285	7,240	.....	.....	7,240	289	182,372	28,000	10,801
Montana:													
Blackfeet	85	167	1,725	20	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000	20	5,213	34,000	78,065
Crow	99	164	1,772	1,666	4,504	8,539	.....	.....	8,539	223	43,151	73,732	79,970
Flathead	83	248	530	1,500	28,130	5,220	(2)	(2)	5,220	126	810,346	48,400	103,600
Fort Belknap	19	66	[3] 700	[3] 700	.....	(1)	7,320	(1)	7,320	[3] 220	43,990	20,000	14,000
Tongue River	7	8	.....	75	.....	.....	1,110	.....	1,100	75	36,930	1,540	8,508
Total	293	653	4,727	3,991	32,634	18,759	8,430	.....	27,179	664	939,630	177,672	284,143
Nevada:													
Fallon	4	19	351	200	.....	750	.....	.....	750	60	2,325	4,640	.....
Fort McDermitt	7	.....	110	100	.....	608	.....	.....	608	83	10,182	683	1,050
Lovelocks	.....	2	.....	89	.....	.....	18	.....	18	27	520	20	.....
Moapa River	6	3	115	115	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	35	5,500	600	.....
Nevada	9	32	.....	200	.....	.....	620	.....	620	200	13,960	650	20,380
Walker River	20	18	165	250	60	1,080	(1)	(1)	1,080	102	9,706	1,200	3,300
Western Shoshone	9	15	.....	570	.....	.....	4,780	.....	4,780	93	6,006	3,780	25,163
Total	55	89	741	1,524	60	2,438	5,548	.....	7,856	600	48,199	11,573	49,893
New Mexico:													
Albuquerque Pueblos	97	98	286	286	.....	.....	14,650	.....	14,650	975	85,633	14,650	5,880
Jicarilla	11	2	50	150	.....	500	(1)	(1)	500	50	6,110	1,110	1,100
Mescalero	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	210	.....	210	20	2,292	300	.....
San Juan	(2)	(2)	.....	1,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	1,000	103,326	5,220	1,000
Santa Fe Pueblos	[3] 100	(4)	.....	3,525	.....	.....	6,400	.....	6,400	[3] 1,000	(1)	6,400	.....
Zuni	10	30	.....	1,602	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	400	64,545	4,120	3,000
Total	222	130	336	6,583	.....	500	30,260	.....	30,760	3,445	264,906	31,800	10,980

Oregon:													
Klamath	21	10	32	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,780	154,215
Umatilla	6	2	200	40	200	8,100	.....	.....	8,100	.....	(1)	200	4,850
Total	27	12	232	40	200	11,100	.....	.....	11,100	.....	.....	3,980	159,065
South Dakota: Pine Ridge	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	560	33,940
Utah:													
Salt Lake, special agent	6	24	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	230	.....	4,684	710	.....
Shivwits	3	1	.....	100	.....	.....	70	.....	70	30	3,007	77	(1)
Uintah and Ouray	143	247	1,042	500	9,502	5,997	.....	.....	5,997	205	154,052	82,112	16,622
Total	152	272	1,042	600	9,502	6,227	70	.....	6,297	235	161,743	82,899	16,622
Washington:													
Colville	20	20	55	100	.....	2,200	600	.....	2,800	100	35,150	80	21,847
Yakima	29	256	664	520	22,584	6,420	.....	.....	6,420	144	1,093,000	31,100	144,500
Total	49	276	719	620	22,584	8,620	600	.....	9,220	244	1,128,150	31,180	166,347
Wyoming: Shoshone	191	128	1,127	1,285	4,000	8,000	.....	.....	8,000	.....	52,722	109,286	25,627
Grand total	1,436	1,929	12,640	28,802	71,203	93,711	55,547	236	151,071	9,875	3,185,911	518,522	[5] 1,032,535

[1] Not reported.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Included in main, if any.
[5] Does not include 103,159 acres not under project, under Fort Peck, Pueblo Bonito, Standing Rock, and Warm Springs.

TABLE 24.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and made in the field. Many of the latter were not approved during the year.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	499	4,989	.....	.....
Gila River	.....	.....	1,661	16,632
Salt River	804	24,404	.....	.....
Total	1,303	29,393	1,661	16,632
California:				
Pala	162	1,276	.....	.....
Yuma	797	8,000	.....	.....
Total	959	9,276	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall	.....	.....	1,863	338,910
Minnesota:				
Boi e Fort	24	1,944	.....	.....
Leech Lake	3	233	.....	.....
Total	27	2,177	.....	.....
Montana:				
Blackfeet	2	638	2,621	880,650
Flathead	3	480	.....	.....
Fort Peck	2	710	7	2,562
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	547	79,049	.....	.....
Total	554	80,877	2,628	883,212
Nevada: Paiute (Fallon)	4	40	.....	.....
New Mexico: Laguna Pueblo Band	.....	.....	521	23,469
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock	83	13,240	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	24	3,418	.....	.....
Total	107	16,658	.....	.....
Oregon:				
Umatilla	1	160	.....	.....
Warm Springs	2	325	.....	.....
Total	3	485	.....	.....
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	2	329	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	1,304	313,476	.....	.....
Rosebud	.....	.....	180	28,800
Total	1,306	313,805	180	28,800
Washington:				
Colville	.....	.....	294	38,743
Yakima	.....	.....	1,119	120,966
Total	.....	.....	1,413	159,709
Wyoming: Wind River	.....	.....	255	24,312
Public domain: Tobacco enters in Montana	2	199	.....	.....
Grand total	4,265	452,910	8,521	1,475,044

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.[1]			Inherited land sales.[2]		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
California:						
Bishop				1	40.00	$800.00
Fort Bidwell	1	10.00	$20.00			
Total	1	10.00	20.00	1	40.00	800.00
Colorado: Southern Ute	2	240.00	925.50	2	161.00	705.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai	12	458.45	28,004.40	9	295.60	13,291.00
Kansas:						
Kickapoo	2	95.21	1,700.00	1	80.00	3,011.00
Potawatomi	17	920.00	30,048.00	10	870.00	32,702.00
Total	19	1,015.21	31,748.00	11	950.00	35,713.00
Michigan: Mackinac	4	240.00	2,518.50	6	396.14	3,545.00
Minnesota:						
Fond du Lac				1	80.00	2,044.00
Leech Lake	2	75.00	758.00	4	240.00	1,761.00
Nett Lake				1	80.00	7,771.50
White Earth	4	440.00	8,640.00			
Total	6	515.00	9,398.00	6	400.00	11,576.50
Montana:						
Crow	7	956.91	7,860.60	25	3,699.93	24,817.00
Flathead	11	940.00	31,098.53	11	846.31	38,713.00
Total	18	1,896.91	38,959.13	36	4,546.24	63,530.00
Nebraska:						
Omaha	4	160.00	14,464.00	13	975.97	78,640.90
Santee	15	1,109.48	35,667.30	6	520.00	17,152.00
Winnebago	5	158.85	10,645.37	17	748.64	57,785.20
Total	24	1,428.33	60,776.67	36	2,244.61	153,578.10
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold	4	382.71	4,220.00			
Fort Totten	20	1,706.88	23,450.05	17	1,660.05	25,310.89
Standing Rock	5	966.00	11,821.00	3	640.00	6,665.00
Turtle Mountain	7	755.90	11,126.00	2	371.99	6,200.00
Total	36	3,811.49	50,617.05	22	2,672.04	38,175.89
Oklahoma:						
Cantonment	25	3,146.94	29,032.50	7	1,105.66	9,149.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	14	1,279.48	21,392.60	6	796.45	14,785.25
Kiowa				1	1.00	150.00
Osage	1	120.00	1,216.00	1	160.00	1,325.00
Otoe	32	2,525.18	25,150.45	6	480.00	6,328.00
Pawnee	9	619.00	10,695.40	1	40.00	650.00
Ponca	41	2,116.73	53,039.60	17	1,759.43	33,828.00
Red Moon	16	245.88	6,779.00	4	17.04	985.00
Sac and Fox	2	80.00	2,740.00	3	167.54	1,811.00
Seger	8	390.21	6,933.00	1	160.00	2,010.00
Seneca	1	48.00	900.00	20	990.49	24,290.00
Shawnee	2	81.00	1,305.00	6	353.07	16,157.68
Total	151	10,652.42	159,183.55	73	6,030.68	111,468.93
Oregon:						
Klamath	3	459.58	2,500.00	22	4,205.71	20,549.00
Roseburg	48	6,848.65	69,793.50	23	3,236.06	18,694.15
Siletz	2	21.00	600.00	6	301.50	4,955.55
Umatilla				2	191.53	17,250.00
Total	53	7,329.23	72,893.50	53	7,934.80	61,448.70

[1] Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015–1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678–679).

[2] Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245–275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678–679).

TABLE 25.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
South Dakota:						
Crow Creek	4	785.50	$5,687.50	8	1,169.14	$13,158.50
Lower Brule				1	160.00	1,612.00
Pine Ridge	1	160.00	701.00			
Rosebud	33	6,413.60	74,584.75	47	11,100.61	104,722.35
Sisseton	59	4,172.24	102,943.63	10	1,118.18	26,209.00
Yankton	23	1,520.99	60,216.50	17	914.56	41,043.10
Total	120	13,052.33	244,133.38	83	14,462.49	186,744.95
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	20	1,200.52	22,848.99	15	756.52	12,009.90
Washington:						
Coeur d'Alene	6	720.00	12,664.00	3	419.92	6,566.30
Colville	1	160.00	1,500.00	1	77.90	945.00
Cushman	1	28.50	1,575.00	2	115.40	10,104.00
Yakima	6	166.38	8,409.00	5	382.35	17,685.00
Total	14	1,074.88	24,148.00	11	995.57	35,300.30
Wisconsin:						
La Pointe	4	294.97	4,397.00			
Oneida	15	360.45	6,767.14	24	754.95	15,909.00
Red Cliff	1	79.07	1,000.00			
Wittenberg				1	65.10	567.00
Total	20	734.49	12,164.14	25	820.05	16,476.00
Wyoming: Shoshone	29	1,867.05	21,187.33	29	2,536.25	28,945.89
Grand total	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16

SUMMARY OF SALES BY FISCAL YEARS SINCE 1903.

1903				(1)	44,493.99	$757,173.25
1904				1,236	122,222.52	2,057,404.50
1905				978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1906				63	64,447.67	981,430.87
1907				821	16,359.25	1,248,793.34
1908	92	7,990.88	$159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,382,508.94
1909 [2]	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1910 [3]	520	82,655.80	1,215,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1911 [3]	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1912	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1913	208	21,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1914	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
Total	2,402	281,601.21	4,582,032.34	7,628	930,466.44	14,469,729.34

[1] Unknown.
[2] Includes sales of lands of Five Civilized Tribes.
[3] Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Arizona: San Xavier	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California:								
Bishop	2	240.00						
Greenville	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley	15	838.00			1		1	40.00
Round Valley	2	15.00	1	10.00				
Total	20	1,173.00	1	10.00	1		1	40.00
Idaho:								
Cœur d'Alene	37	5,767.82	4	627.65	10		10	1,373.98
Fort Lapwai	29	1,619.89	42	1,995.94	16	5	11	1,019.81
Total	66	7,387.71	46	2,623.59	26	5	21	2,393.79
Kansas:								
Kickapoo	37	2,391.71	30	2,652.84	2	1	1	40.00
Potawatomi	50	4,007.03	20	1,610.00	41	9	32	2,767.03
Total	87	6,398.74	50	4,262.84	43	10	33	2,807.03
Michigan: Chippewa, Lake Superior	12	937.28						
Minnesota:								
Fond du Lac	17	1,317.50	3	160.00	5	1	4	197.50
Grand Portage	7	640.00			4	2	2	240.00
Leech Lake	21	1,582.24			8	1	7	480.64
Nett Lake	5	425.48	2	160.00	3	1	2	164.88
White Earth	3,573	285,840.00	1,520	121,600.00				
Total	3,623	289,805.22	1,525	121,920.00	20	5	15	1,083.02
Montana:								
Crow	35	7,017.34	207	25,129.48	4		4	724.34
Flathead	271	24,785.23	28	2,327.14	122	23	99	8,622.98
Fort Peck	6	1,380.00	1	200.00	7	3	4	1,300.00
Total	312	33,182.57	236	27,656.62	133	26	107	10,647.32
Nebraska:								
Omaha	561	36,318.44	171	23,531.00	54	36	18	1,639.44
Santee	234	17,208.54	252	17,110.00	24	9	15	1,398.54
Winnebago	155	8,835.89	30	2,158.92	21	10	11	686.37
Total	950	62,362.87	453	42,799.92	99	55	44	3,724.35
Nevada: Carson	3	360.00						
North Dakota:								
Fort Berthold	11	1,222.94	2	164.00	7		7	751.19
Fort Totten	32	2,854.69	26	2,231.30	7	1	6	570.30
Standing Rock	164	52,598.98	37	7,202.21	11	2	9	2,266.69
Turtle Mountain	372	53,451.08	36	5,327.55	304	18	286	42,043.01
Total	579	110,127.69	101	14,925.06	329	21	308	45,631.19
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment	45	6,385.47	7	1,120.00	25	14	11	1,746.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	130	16,951.48	11	2,184.59	39	13	26	2,654.52
Kiowa	154	19,600.07	19	3,040.00	6		6	680.00
Osage	20	10,000.00						
Otoe	63	7,760.23	5	740.00	22	5	17	2,105.20
Pawnee	44	4,525.17	9	797.93	20		20	1,805.20
Ponca	58	3,825.01	24	2,863.36	18	2	16	2,102.20
Sac and Fox	92	9,687.81	19	2,567.07	4		4	312.67
Seger	30	3,277.27	1	40.00	9	1	8	1,037.27
Seneca	537	32,827.64	174	11,453.00	11		11	1,322.64
Shawnee	483	39,629.30	19	2,130.00	26	8	18	1,160.74
Total	1,656	154,469.45	288	26,935.95	180	43	137	14,926.44

TABLE 26.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)*—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1914.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Oregon:								
Klamath	961	62,980.90	5	800.00	10	1	9	1,444.93
Roseburg	13	1,987.09	9	1,351.29	6	.....	6	791.68
Siletz	18	1,360.06	2	162.72	20	2	18	1,402.78
Umatilla	216	12,716.99	39	2,926.89	22	6	16	1,117.37
Warm Springs	3	360.00	5	760.00	1	.....	1	120.00
Total	1,211	79,405.04	60	6,000.90	59	9	50	4,876.76
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River	68	16,532.38	11	1,760.00	33	3	30	6,574.12
Crow Creek	44	6,962.06	8	1,280.00	17	5	12	1,920.86
Lower Brule	58	16,371.89	3	570.00	8	2	6	1,510.04
Pine Ridge	306	62,347.34	21	4,067.85	131	13	118	23,992.95
Rosebud	349	78,435.25	51	8,511.30	116	8	108	19,975.47
Sisseton	120	11,397.79	3	409.44	58	.....	58	5,238.24
Yankton	230	29,117.40	9	890.00	36	15	21	1,803.12
Total	1,175	221,134.11	106	17,488.59	399	46	353	61,014.80
Utah: Uintah	3	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington:								
Colville	45	3,629.95	1	80.00	11	.....	11	844.40
Cushman	4	371.00	3	153.90	7	6	1	80.00
Spokane	14	1,356.95	.....	.....	7	.....	7	576.95
Tulalip	9	1,417.66	1	163.85	9	1	8	927.45
Yakima	112	7,827.43	253	20,248.26	10	5	5	400.00
Total	184	14,602.99	258	20,646.01	44	12	32	2,828.80
Wisconsin:								
Hayward	2	133.04	.....	.....	2	1	1	80.00
Lac du Flambeau	5	428.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	7	560.16	2	159.97	2	.....	2	159.97
Oneida	999	39,663.49	164	8,106.00	37	.....	37	1,301.97
Red Cliff	1	80.00	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,014	40,864.84	167	8,345.97	41	1	40	1,541.94
Wyoming: Shoshone	19	2,290.00	36	2,241.65	8	1	7	890.00
Grand total	10,915	1,024,741.51	3,328	295,869.50	1,382	234	1,148	152,405.44

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applications approved.	Acreage approved.
1907	889	92,132.50
1908	1,987	153,991.78
1909	1,166	133,331.79
1910	955	99,339.10
1911	1,011	115,575.37
1912	344	45,529.49
1913	520	67,477.49
1914	1,148	152,405.44
Total	8,020	859,782.96

TABLE 27.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca) Okla.[1]		Five Civilized Tribes.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1909	.....	.....	1,865	52,761.09
1910	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1911	68	4,101.91	953	84,679.34
1912	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1913	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1914	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
Total	445	23,312.79	7,002	412,153.64

[1] Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).
[2] Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads, of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 28.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Mackinac, Mich	1	80.00
Mount Pleasant, Mich	1	40.00
Seneca, Okla	8	1,030.62
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg	10	800.00
Tulalip, Wash	8	1,600.00
La Pointe, Wis	5	400.00
Total	33	3,950.62

SUMMARY.

1911	42	3,809.58
1912	25	1,917.05
1913	23	1,600.00
1914	33	3,950.62
Total	123	11,277.25

TABLE 29.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw.[1]		Osage.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
1906	1	400	.....	.....
1907	6	2,400	.....	.....
1908	6	2,400	.....	.....
1909	20	8,000	19	9,310
1910	.....	.....	293	143,570
1911	.....	.....	84	41,160
1912	1	480	22	10,890
1913	1	400	23	10,890
1914	12	1,904	4	1,960
Total	47	15,984	445	217,780

[1] Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat L., 636).
[2] Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 30.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1913 (both inclusive).					Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.				
				Revenue.					Revenue.		
		Total production.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.	Total production.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
California, Greenville	Miscellaneous		80	[1] $12				80	$12		
Oklahoma:											
Cantonment	do		480		[1] $34						
Kiowa	Oil and gas							8,638	5,440		
Osage	Oil (barrels)	[2] 6,552,818	704,541	3,681	3,328,183	$38,816	1,441,074	714,673	1,581	$1,399,725	$498,183
	Gas				25,254					8,313	
Pawnee	Oil and gas		9,283	7,601				818	6,405		1,454
Ponca	Oil (barrels)	481,652	1,040	4,326	[3] 50,323		172,439	1,040	1,040	23,498	
	Gas		560		300			560		700	
Shawnee	Oil							1,868	280		77
Sac and Fox	Oil (barrels)		35,188	[4] 3,614		11,990		24,474	19,155		2,120
Five Civilized Tribes	do	144,122,432	([5])	([5])	7,505,106	([5])	12,570,844	744,240	422,351	1,449,252	172,352
	Gas		([5])	([5])	182,401		([5])	([5])		40,062	
	Coal (tons)						211,910	7,737	2,639	16,791	
	Miscellaneous			([5])	1,928		8,156	80,078	27,163	408	
	Coal [6] (tons)	33,402,799			2,821,656		2,775,417	101,081	56,000	191,992	
	Asphalt [6] (tons)	49,646			25,713		1,476	4,960	2,500	12	
Total			751,172	19,234	13,940,898	50,806		1,690,247	544,566	3,130,753	674,186
Wyoming, Shoshone	Oil (barrels)		2,406	[7] 3,782			251	1,048	95		
	Coal (tons)	717									
	Miscellaneous		7,212	3,219				2,002	1,502		
	Oil [6] (barrels)	835	47,394	2,742	30,346		39		8,125		
	Coal [6] (tons)	354,514					391	16,320			
Total			57,012	9,743	30,346			19,370	9,722		
Grand total			808,184	28,977	13,971,244	50,806		1,709,617	554,288	3,130,753	674,186

[1] For 1913.
[2] ⅛ of actual production; from 1901 to 1913.
[3] From 1911 to 1913.
[4] From 1912 to 1913.
[5] Not reported.
[6] Unallotted; all other allotted.
[7] From 1907 to 1913.

TABLE 31.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Colorado River	2 frame cottages	$1,920.00
Moqui	Stone hospital	13,600.00
Do	Stone domestic science building	2,200.00
Moqui, Polacca School	Stone schoolhouse	1,800.00
Navajo	Frame mess hall	9,200.00
Phoenix	Brick office building	6,377.00
Do	Steel tank and tower	4,650.00
Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium	Steel tower	2,150.00
California:		
Campo	Frame warehouse	479.00
Fort Bidwell	Water, sewer, and lighting systems	12,300.00
Likely day school	Frame schoolhouse	4,875.00
Fort Yuma	Frame farmhouse and barn	791.25
Greenville	Concrete septic tank	1,995.00
Do	Frame workshop	1,850.00
Round Valley	Frame employees' quarters	7,143.00
Tule River, Auberry day school	Frame schoolhouse	1,200.00
Colorado: Southern Ute	Tank and towers	3,030.00
Idaho:		
Coeur d'Alene	New agency plant	31,251.10
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Remodeling dormitory	8,510.00
Do	Plumbing and heating installation in present buildings.	3,205.97
Iowa:		
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	2 frame cottages	5,350.00
Do	Screened porches	5,000.00
Do	Remodeling dairy barn	2,868.00
Do	Septic tank	980.00
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake	Frame barn and 2 cottages	3,363.00
Nett Lake	Frame schoolhouse	3,145.00
Red Lake School	1 frame cottage	1,500.00
Red Lake Agency	2 frame cottages	3,000.00
White Earth	Brick dormitory and dining hall and extension of gas lighting system.	42,600.00
Do	Frame cottage	1,558.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet	Brick schoolhouse	16,254.65
Crow	Steel highway bridge over Little Big Horn River, Crow Reservation.	5,000.00
Crow, San Xavier	Frame quarters	2,600.00
Fort Peck	Brick hospital	9,864.00
Tongue River	Frame employees' quarters	4,000.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Brick dormitories	48,000.00
Do	Frame employees' mess building	1,200.00
Nevada: Fallon	Frame cottage	1,838.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque School	Brick bake oven	637.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Paguate day school.	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters	12,300.00
Pueblo Bonito	Brick schoolhouse	10,150.00
San Juan	1 frame cottage	1,200.00
Santa Fe, Santo Domingo day school.	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters	12,000.00
Zuni	Stone hospital	5,903.00
North Carolina: Cherokee	Frame quarters	6,000.00
North Dakota:		
Fort Totten	Frame hospital	3,500.00
Standing Rock	Concrete reservoir	2,600.00
Wahpeton	Brick hospital	17,960.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment	Water system	2,000.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Brick dining hall	8,842.66
Chilocco	Frame and concrete dairy barn	6,500.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Tuyaka boarding school	Frame school building	3,954.00
Old Goodland School	Addition to main building	2,050.00
Do	Frame schoolhouse	3,664.00
Tuskahoma Female Academy	do	3,769.00
Kiowa—		
Riverside School	Brick dormitory	17,304.22
Do	Electric lighting installation	2,147.00
Pawnee	Stone schoolhouse	8,980.00
Do	Remodeling office building	885.00
Seger	Steam heating girls' and boys' dormitories	3,000.00
Oregon:		
Salem	Brick industrial building	4,645.00
Do	Concrete silo	1,244.00
Do	Steam line	557.00
Warm Springs	Steel bridge over Deschutes River, Warm Springs Reservation.	12,450.00

TABLE 31.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum	Tank and tower	$2,713.00
Crow Creek	Central heating and lighting plants and 2 frame cottages.	21,000.00
Flandreau	Brick gymnasium building	8,000.00
Lower Brule	Central heating plant	6,370.00
Pierre	Screened porches	3,961.00
Do	Remodeling main building	2,294.00
Pine Ridge	Brick hospital and additions to laundry, mess hall, and 2 dormitories.	25,200.00
Do	Office, quarters, and commissary at new substation.	3,000.00
Yankton	Frame dormitory	8,997.00
Do	Concrete laundry	1,937.00
Washington:		
Cushman	Superintendent's quarters	4,300.00
Do	1 frame 4-flat building	4,500.00
Colville	New agency plant	43,019.00
Tulalip	Addition to frame schoolhouse	9,273.00
Do	Extension to water system	7,200.00
Wisconsin: Hayward	Addition to boys' dormitory	17,865.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone	Frame quarters	6,000.00
Do	Stone office (agency)	8,000.00
Do	Saw and grist mill	14,000.00
Do	Frame barn	3,950.00
Total		632,468.85

TABLE 32.—*Buildings, etc., under construction during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Arizona:		
Fort Apache	Frame dormitory	$18,000.00
Navajo—		
Chin Lee School	Additions to stone dormitory	[1] 18,186.00
Luki Chuki day school	Stone schoolhouse and quarters	[1] 9,712.00
Tohatchi School	Frame hospital	[1] 2,431.28
Navajo Agency	Frame sanatorium	[1] 2,150.00
San Carlos	2 steel highway bridges over Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation.	53,600.00
Western Navajo	Additions to stone dormitory	21,500.00
Do	Frame barn	4,999.36
Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day	Frame day school buildings	5,937.25
California: Bishop, Pine Creek day	Combination frame schoolhouse and quarters	4,707.28
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel, and Kootenai day schools.	Combination frame school houses, and quarters, wells, and outhouses.	7,600.00
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	Central vacuum heating system	7,232.72
Montana: Flathead	New agency plant	[1] 17,415.95
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Superintendent's cottage (brick)	5,469.65
Do	Cement septic tank	655.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque pueblos (Laguna Sanatorium).	Frame sanatorium	12,990.00
Pueblo Bonito	3 brick cottage-dormitories	29,740.00
San Juan	Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation.	[1] 14,725.00
Santa Fe	Addition to brick dormitory	16,228.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	Frame employees' quarters	3,995.00
Oklahoma: Kiowa, Fort Sill	Brick hospital	37,280.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Wiring buildings	1,500.60
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum	Brick hospital	31,149.00
Pierre	Brick employees' quarters	12,742.00
Pine Ridge	Frame employees' quarters	3,650.00
Rosebud	Brick schoolhouse	22,595.00
Wisconsin:		
Keshena	Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory buildings.	44,846.00
Tomah	Central steam heating plant	10,600.00
Total		421,037.09

[1] Cost to June 30, 1914.

TABLE 33.—*Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.							Value.		Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep, goats, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Value, miscellaneous.	Total value.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
				Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.											
Arizona:																	
Campe Verde	50	30	5					$25	$1,300							$110	
Colorado River	306	300	21	350	200	10	40	1,540	34,390		31			$1,000	$5,000	3,403	$1,423
Fort Apache	3,530	2,500	1,000	3,836	1,036	303	1,000	16,110	418,860	14			56		10,125	54,668	10,500
Fort Mojave	84	84	11	105	25		27	460	14,630			37	1		1,525	560	
Havasupai	365	300	10	85	30	5	37	60	11,715		1				200	400	600
Kaibab	50			350	(1)	(1)			11,500		1					1,626	450
Leupp	2,750	2,500	(2)	2,000	600	30	150,150		501,500				10	819	1,469	2,000	28,500
Moqui	4,150	2,000	155	2,000	3,900	100	128,675	1,000	437,125	3				788	1,238	17,700	101,075
Navajo	22,000	(3)	(3)	15,000	(1)	600	800,000		2,110,000	2	4			2,188	3,558	(3)	(3)
Pima	3,500	2,500	1,005	5,700	2,900			600	347,212	21	1				2,661	19,100	5,850
Salt River	872	800	55	350	217	18	6	4,589	52,756		1				275	5,350	775
San Carlos	3,267	600	1	1,642	665	18	140	328	52,640	18	40	200	80		56,155	5,832	2,886
San Xavier	2,820	2,900	75	6,500	3,000	160	1,700	1,505	341,115				14		1,050	48,675	10,350
Truxton Canon	65	(4)		20	(1)	(1)			2,550	2		510	20		23,760		
Western Navajo	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	151,500	175	406,175					1,245	1,245	10,188	38,013
Total	49,009	19,514	2,838	39,438	13,573	1,344	1,233,275	26,392	4,743,468	60	79	747	181	6,040	108,261	169,612	200,422
California:																	
Bishop	225	125		200	50	6	1,340	1,386	34,586	2					350	(3)	(3)
Campo	41	50	7	68	20	5	22	1,165	8,210								
Digger	2	1		1				6	216	2						42	
Fort Bidwell	300	130	9	40	40	3	65	810	19,650			1	1	300	440	6,480	515
Fort Yuma	90	165	85	45		2		198	8,833	28		6	1	46	4,621	545	
Hoopa Valley	170	45		300	500	3		4,800	55,375		1	24		109	4,290	7,000	1,420
Malki	199	288	2	272	45	2	2	3,017	49,952	6	1				1,650	11,350	
Pala	375	379		580	40	10	42	4,396	66,066							7,730	400
Round Valley	167	169	1	1,304	63	5		8,110	73,540	6			1		1,005	6,933	2,357
Soboba	238	329	2	661	242	10	17	7,832	72,175	1		21		15	1,015	5,300	2,018
Tule River	310	250	9	450	40	6	200	860	54,660	1					125	14,335	745
Total	2,167	1,931	115	3,921	1,040	52	1,688	32,580	443,263	46	2	52	3	461	13,496	59,715	7,455

[1] Included with cows and heifers. [2] Stallions included with horses. [3] Unknown. [4] Mares included with horses.

TABLE 33.—*Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.							Value.		Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep, goats, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Value, miscellaneous.	Total value.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
				Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.											
Colorado:																	
Navajo Springs	800	4	22	600	50	40	1,865	$20	$49,005	14	20	7	26	.....	$9,905	$3,765	$350
*Southern Ute	200	180	9	60	.....	4	1,600	250	43,890	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	(1)	(1)
Total	1,000	184	31	660	50	44	3,465	270	92,895	23	20	7	26	.....	11,555	3,765	350
Idaho:																	
Coeur d'Alene	985	(2)	9	902	111	16	158	10,540	85,881	42	.....	4	.....	$480	5,845	10,520	5,635
Fort Hall	1,677	1,863	62	3,918	1,004	148	34	3,231	341,573	.....	1	.....	.....	20	370	48,166	10,735
Fort Lapwai	4,000	.....	125	860	200	.....	.....	4,760	219,360	42	.....	20	7	200	10,000	.....	.....
Total	6,662	1,863	196	5,680	1,315	164	192	18,531	646,814	84	1	24	7	700	16,215	58,686	16,370
Iowa: Sac and Fox	90	.....	120	.....	1	1	10	270	8,070	6	.....	10	1	260	3,050	195	275
Kansas:																	
Kickapoo	456	173	6	315	220	4	.....	19,394	115,659	17	.....	.....	.....	120	2,780	1,726	890
Potawatomi	265	150	4	300	450	8	.....	9,675	70,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,725	3,375
Total	721	323	10	615	670	12	.....	29,069	186,249	17	.....	.....	.....	120	2,780	18,451	4,265
Michigan:																	
Bay Mills	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa, Lake Superior	45	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,005	17,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	47	1	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	2,030	18,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota:																	
Fond du Lac	38	42	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	400	18,900	62	.....	.....	.....	50	12,400	.....	.....
Grand Portage	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	31	181	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Leech Lake	201	60	28	130	10	6	10	692	25,628	12	.....	5	.....	360	2,960	11	.....
Nett Lake	10	25	1	10	3	.....	.....	718	6,578	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	.....	.....
Red Lake	220	175	4	110	66	28	.....	2,450	52,755	20	2	54	1	629	10,036	215	215
White Earth	806	800	16	1,000	200	100	.....	7,230	134,780	1	.....	1	.....	1,575	1,800	.....	.....
Total	1,275	1,102	49	1,300	279	134	10	11,521	238,822	100	2	60	1	2,614	28,346	226	215

ana:																	
Blackfeet	3,600	5,400	144	6,900	4,600	300	4,183	11,200	1,387,720	.....	44	[3] 673	102	30	83,336	229,381	30,000
Crow	3,059	2,230	227	10,585	885	24	4	1,068	671,681	87	20	[3] 9,038	251	.....	429,307	.....	.....
Flathead	6,500	(1)	(1)	[3] 27,000	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	995,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350	(1)	(1)
Fort Belknap	2,000	1,150	15	(4)	1,050	.....	.....	2,120	149,870	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	6,030	270
Fort Peck	1,302	2,200	35	2,100	350	33	1,000	3,250	327,350	2	.....	150	5	.....	7,800	40,319	1,105
Tongue River	3,000	3,000	100	2,050	2,000	50	.....	[5] 12,000	420,750	75	4	1,046	36	.....	58,797	43,824	.....
Total	19,461	13,950	521	48,635	8,885	407	5,187	29,638	3,952,371	191	68	10,907	394	30	583,340	319,554	31,375
Nebraska:																	
Omaha	990	600	3	200	.....	20	42	21,475	183,095	65	.....	5	.....	500	10,810	.....	.....
Santee	316	150	5	65	45	7	.....	1,753	42,663	74	.....	29	2	5,254	14,584	.....	.....
Winnebago	972	(1)	1	136	10	2	3	.....	[6] 124,936	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Total	2,278	750	9	401	55	29	45	23,228	350,694	143	.....	34	2	5,754	25,994	.....	.....
Nevada:																	
Fallon	74	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	4,465	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1,380	255	.....
Fort McDermitt	275	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Moapa River	41	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	150	2,840	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	190
Nevada	150	161	3	100	.....	4	1	449	12,469	.....	12	.....	.....	[5] 805	2,280	388	480
Walker River	231	150	2	275	125	4	1	1,026	22,451	1	.....	.....	.....	75	1,650	626	.....
Western Shoshone	1,436	.....	28	[5] 3,693	290	.....	2	43,160	199,635	2	4	.....	12	.....	3,650	1,718	3,080
Reno, special agent	2,000	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	4,300	24,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	600
Total	4,207	391	33	4,091	415	8	4	49,450	274,380	16	17	.....	12	880	7,815	6,287	4,350
New Mexico:																	
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,893	1,281	178	4,738	1,228	171	65,046	4,904	342,780	5	.....	3	17	.....	2,680	27,371	17,921
Jicarilla	500	1,200	130	150	60	12	6,600	18	54,293	.....	1	1	1	535	930	5,558	2,613
Mescalero	364	837	22	200	15	4	14,250	.....	71,625	81	14	.....	.....	.....	13,880	2,500	450
Pueblo Bonito	5,200	5,000	151	3,000	7,500	50	147,076	.....	608,510	.....	3	.....	.....	938	1,688	.....	.....
San Juan	60,800	62,000	5,040	3,500	2,000	300	439,000	25	2,085,525	3	7	19	5	1,045	6,928	27,450	115,250
Santa Fe Pueblos	1,530	1,000	75	1,500	800	100	2,600	2,800	141,250	5	.....	.....	1	25	785	.....	.....
Zuni	225	225	38	600	75	20	58,400	1,040	144,540	3	.....	.....	.....	907	1,382	38,240	28,700
Total	70,512	71,543	5,634	13,688	11,678	657	732,972	8,787	3,448,523	97	25	23	24	3,450	28,273	101,119	164,934
North Carolina: Cherokee	90	25	.....	500	300	10	260	12,225	40,045	4	.....	1	3	463	1,296	5,395	3,000
North Dakota:																	
Fort Berthold	3,152	(7)	10	2,473	574	65	2	180	443,410	6	3	.....	.....	100	2,150	30,093	2,848
Fort Totten	1,000	800	10	200	.....	.....	.....	7,500	200,500	57	.....	15	2	232	8,620	14,000	14,287
Standing Rock	8,426	8,860	.....	6,608	(8)	250	7	7,597	951,252	98	2	128	.....	.....	18,941	22,495	.....
Turtle Mountain	700	300	10	500	350	24	375	4,725	133,345	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	(1)	(1)
Total	13,278	9,960	30	9,781	924	339	384	20,002	1,728,507	162	5	143	2	332	29,911	66,588	17,135

[1] Unknown.
[2] Mares included with horses.
[3] Includes steers.
[4] Included with steers.
[5] Includes calves.
[6] 1913 report.
[7] Mares included with horses and mules.
[8] Steers included with cows and heifers.

TABLE 33.—*Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Stock on reservation.							Value.		Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep, goats, and burros.	Other stock (swine, poultry, etc.).	All stock.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Value, miscellaneous.	Total value.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
				Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.											
Oklahoma:																	
Cantonment	510	155	10	55	6	.....	12	$755	$45,695	28	.....	.....	.....	$43	$3,749	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	897	231	3	212	.....	10	2	2,426	85,371	72	.....	20	.....	36	11,196	.....	.....
Kiowa	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	300,000	112	.....	60	.....	340	21,950	.....	.....
Osage	2,500	3,000	25	8,000	12,500	300	.....	55,350	1,381,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$23,000	.....
Otoe	220	150	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	785	39,565	15	.....	5	1	.....	3,320	150	$800
Pawnee	301	128	2	134	32	7	.....	3,875	45,030	15	.....	3	.....	335	2,140	5,200	1,760
Ponca	389	15	.....	37	.....	.....	6	1,976	37,670	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,850	760	239
Red Moon	244	4	.....	16	.....	1	2	[2]11,850	20,550	10	1	13	.....	16	2,851	80	.....
Sac and Fox	317	35	1	94	.....	1	1	3,036	51,278	15	.....	11	.....	648	3,038	800	1,387
Seger	494	128	28	241	.....	12	.....	2,367	72,849	26	.....	5	.....	55	4,015	(1)	(1)
Seneca	910	.....	4	1,075	395	23	.....	29,993	161,595	.....	.....	3	1	.....	224	49,245	.....
Shawnee	546	213	1	654	80	8	4	12,324	85,428	17	.....	.....	.....	192	3,982	(1)	(1)
Total	7,328	4,059	74	10,548	13,013	362	27	124,737	2,326,881	391	1	120	2	1,665	68,315	79,235	4,186
Oregon:																	
Klamath	1,230	1,500	37	4,125	900	140	.....	3,860	368,710	4	10	.....	.....	.....	5,220	111,100	22,540
Roseburg	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	( )	(1)	[3]25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Siletz	110	.....	.....	158	.....	3	752	1,900	17,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[3]32,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	(1)	(1)
Warm Springs	1,504	(1)	150	1,400	(4)	.....	.....	553	74,353	.....	1	.....	1	.....	250	13,621	[3]5,200
Total	2,844	1,500	187	5,683	900	143	752	6,313	517,503	7	11	.....	1	.....	5,835	124,721	27,740
South Dakota:																	
Cheyenne River	9,018	(5)	210	5,353	1,200	155	1,500	4,669	687,654	46	.....	[6]774	80	230	51,773	30,000	35,000
Crow Creek	1,073	1,327	45	1,120	520	8	.....	4,090	287,210	100	8	.....	70	1,330	19,821	45,231	2,325
Flandreau	32	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	550	6,350	2	.....	.....	.....	20	320	.....	.....
Lower Brule	350	650	6	695	200	.....	.....	7,495	135,020	35	.....	2	.....	.....	3,150	12,940	2,065
Pine Ridge	5,424	6,044	172	12,365	4,674	448	.....	4,038	1,457,102	[3]180	25	[4]1,636	.....	.....	[3]105,050	369,801	25,486
Rosebud	6,700	3,800	100	7,300	1,400	25	.....	16,381	[3]810,500	1,216	19	2,264	90	.....	332,075	.....	.....

Sisseton	993	595	7	492	91	21	.....	9,411	222,401	98	.....	43	1	1,214	18,879	134	.....
Yankton	570	580	27	290	110	17	.....	8,585	130,850	78	2	24	.....	985	13,985	.....	.....
Total	24,160	13,016	567	27,627	8,195	674	1,500	55,219	3,737,687	1,761	54	4,743	241	3,779	545,053	458,106	64,876
Utah:																	
Shivwits	61	.....	7	20	6	3	.....	35	2,320	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	152	.....
Uintah and Ouray	1,948	388	71	1,863	512	38	2,982	232	163,232	38	.....	56	11	3,690	13,567	5,929	2,611
Salt Lake, special agent	200	.....	.....	15	4	2	.....	150	2,870	4	1	2	.....	20	760	.....	.....
Total	2,209	388	78	1,898	522	43	2,982	417	168,422	43	1	58	11	4,710	14,477	6,081	2,611
Washington:																	
Colville	3,934	1,975	69	4,177	1,820	119	110	18,936	599,273	38	12	18	.....	191	10,920	100,060	15,520
Cushman	179	197	2	314	17	11	43	3,275	34,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580	.....
Neah Bay	110	36	8	153	3	2	.....	361	10,461	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100	480	160
Spokane	600	80	50	250	40	10	.....	1,445	22,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,610	1,390
Tulalip	181	139	.....	356	38	14	1,556	2,979	69,395	8	.....	4	1	.....	1,605	10,406	3,011
Yakima	1,400	.....	26	1,100	200	30	5,000	200	48,600	74	1	23	1	118	13,098	.....	.....
Total	6,404	2,427	155	6,350	2,118	186	6,709	27,196	784,789	120	13	45	3	309	25,723	114,136	20,081
Wisconsin:																	
Carter	70	60	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	7,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	50	60	3	110	4	10	.....	500	10,590	16	.....	7	.....	.....	2,555	914	340
Keshena[3]	113	113	16	154	43	11	16	2,835	35,442	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,645	6,340	1,768
Lac du Flambeau	60	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	175	12,575	2	.....	5	.....	.....	900	.....	.....
La Pointe	108	132	1	252	10	6	.....	2,078	86,753	38	.....	50	3	120	13,335	493	.....
Oneida	800	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	5,700	135,700	4	.....	12	.....	20	1,075	.....	.....
Red Cliff	10	12	1	14	.....	1	.....	350	6,227	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	14	176
Total	1,211	437	27	1,538	57	28	16	11,788	294,297	95	.....	74	3	140	26,035	7,761	2,284
Wyoming: Shoshone	659	1,629	185	7 4,550	592	80	2,000	619	344,100	85	.....	51	101	567	22,749	(1)	(1)
Grand total	215,612	144,993	8 10,859	186,985	64,582	4,717	9 1,991,478	490,282	10 24,345,950	11 3,451	299	17,099	1,018	32,274	1,568,509	1,599,633	571,924

COMPARISON.

Total, 1913	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991	(1)	22,777,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783,950	535,774
Total, 1912	531,123	(12)	(12)	265,114	(13)	(13)	1,789,287	(1)	22,238,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571,795	490,808
Total, 1911	530,000	(12)	(12)	269,321	(13)	(13)	1,219,157	(1)	17,971,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1900	353,387	(12)	(12)	257,610	(13)	(13)	575,710	(1)	8,187,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1890	443,244	(12)	(12)	170,419	(13)	(13)	964,759	(1)	6,384,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Unknown.
[2] Includes ponies.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Steers included with cows and heifers.
[5] Mares included with horses and mules.
[6] Calves included with cows and heifers.
[7] Including tribal cattle.
[8] Includes 6,776 pony stallions and 100 jacks.
[9] Includes 10,550 burros.
[10] Includes tribal stock valued at $756,273.
[11] Includes 675 mules.
[12] Included with horses and mules.
[13] Included with cows and heifers.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Arizona:								
Camp Verde		$5					$3,870	$3,875
Colorado River	$5,420	300	$231	$36,657	$5,617	$3	84,896	133,124
Fort Apache	30,303	4,500			13,581	16,800	93,212	158,396
Fort Mojave	1,806	6,715			2,570		95,007	106,098
Havasupai		765		12	2,033		[1]7,637	10,447
Kaibab	330	102			2,085		3,720	6,237
Leupp	14,457	6,565		2,005	3,718		52,688	79,433
Moqui	14,810	21,540			2,738		98,608	140,696
Navajo	53,535	20,550			8,900	3,204	259,324	345,513
Phoenix		[1]30,725					430,304	461,029
Pima	6,909	6,835		835	33,069		111,156	158,804
Rice Station		4,650					83,100	87,750
Salt River	5,715	225			7,743		24,063	37,746
San Carlos	156,205	8,210			13,337	13,275	25,606	216,633
San Xavier	2,435	850		35	4,005		10,060	17,385
Truxton Canon		6,600		500	7,000	23,060	108,100	145,260
Western Navajo	4,570	6,950			36,195		105,236	152,951
Total	296,495	129,087	231	40,044	142,591	56,342	1,596,587	2,261,377
California:								
Bishop							27,503	27,503
Campo	2,385	170			90		7,149	9,794
Digger	4,968							4,968
Fort Bidwell		4,325	150				109,255	113,730
Fort Yuma							75,049	75,049
Greenville		3,955			755		37,804	42,514
Hoopa Valley	7,949	1,940			9,400	4,100	35,850	59,239
Malki	9,875			8,725	7,260		1,478	27,338
Pala	4,895	1,025			6,593		17,060	29,573
Round Valley	3,155	800		65		3,910	74,436	82,366
Sherman Institute		[1]24,115			[1]54,008		285,424	363,547
Soboba	6,462	1,295		9,000	1,223		33,305	51,285
Tule River						453	13,328	13,781
Total	39,689	37,625	150	17,790	79,329	8,463	717,641	900,687
Colorado:								
Navajo Springs	5,325	1,150			1,950		325	8,750
Southern Ute	23,619	350		1,900			47,870	73,739
Total	28,944	1,500		1,900	1,950		48,195	82,489
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene	45,030	1,385				455	250	47,120
Fort Hall	27,563	12,470		14,957	16,571		151,059	222,620
Fort Lapwai		634				1,040	28,329	30,003
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium		36,190			59,985		29,560	125,735
Total	72,593	50,679		14,957	76,556	1,495	209,198	425,478
Iowa: Sac and Fox							6,383	6,798
Kansas:								
Haskell Institute		[1]22,638					418,560	441,198
Kickapoo		275			51,227		18,881	70,383
Potawatomi	9,020						5,719	14,739
Total	9,020	22,913			51,227		443,160	526,320
Michigan:								
Bay Mills							2,400	2,400
Chippewa, Lake Superior	275						1,800	2,075
Mount Pleasant		[1]11,600			[1]31,546		158,856	202,002
Total	275	11,600			31,546		163,056	206,477
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake							18,011	18,011
Fond du Lac	7,495	500					4,160	12,155
Grand Portage	7,920	250						8,170
Leech Lake	30,958	1,636			6,363	1,410	52,798	93,165
Nett Lake	14,750						15,369	30,119
Pipestone		5,925					136,350	142,275
Red Lake	19,318	740			8,712	4,205	84,836	117,811
Vermilion Lake		350					55,310	55,660
White Earth	41,056	26,755			9,164		141,782	218,757
Total	121,497	36,156			25,239	5,615	508,616	696,123

[1] 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Montana:								
Blackfeet	$33,867	$3,236	.....	.....	$4,095	.....	$98,529	$139,727
Crow	108,626	11,630	.....	$39,588	33,025	$990	92,411	316,270
Flathead	23,719	1,075	.....	141,946	700	11,850	11,170	190,460
Fort Belknap	30,360	1,050	.....	4,580	40,092	.....	54,047	130,129
Fort Peck	61,510	6,341	$1,432	.....	13,953	.....	68,426	151,662
Tongue River	35,385	2,295	.....	1,400	9,200	3,290	78,295	129,865
Total	293,467	25,627	1,432	217,514	101,065	16,130	402,878	1,058,113
Nebraska:								
Genoa	.....	5,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,241	311,811
Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,815	22,815
Santee	31,320	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	31,985
Winnebago	64,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,365	77,190
Total	96,145	6,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,651	443,801
Nevada:								
Carson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,946	106,946
Fallon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,200	14,200
Fort McDermitt	2,190	770	.....	190	3,021	.....	8,180	14,351
Moapa River	.....	75	.....	188	.....	.....	3,865	4,128
Nevada	9,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,598	77,448
Walker River	.....	334	.....	845	.....	.....	8,260	9,439
Western Shoshone	7,910	3,785	.....	700	16,370	.....	47,077	75,842
Reno, special agent	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Total	20,850	4,964	.....	1,923	19,391	.....	256,126	303,254
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	10,100	8,725	.....	.....	31,203	.....	184,830	234,858
Albuquerque Pueblos	1,078	8,007	.....	.....	9,020	.....	37,666	55,771
Jicarilla	18,030	5,647	.....	190	7,173	5,005	86,435	122,480
Mescalero	16,140	2,835	.....	.....	14,315	7,700	86,335	127,325
Pueblo Bonito	17,525	1,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,354	69,310
San Juan	22,376	11,351	.....	.....	30,452	1,800	158,648	224,627
Santa Fe	6,975	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,456	240,681
Zuni	.....	7,703	.....	16,745	30,890	350	91,856	147,544
Total	92,224	47,949	.....	16,935	123,053	14,855	927,580	1,222,596
New York Agency	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,433	100,783
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,775	89,000
Fort Berthold	19,146	1,455	342	.....	22,749	.....	8,640	52,332
Fort Totten	1,810	5,910	.....	.....	[1] 6,169	.....	184,620	198,509
Standing Rock	84,431	7,605	1,410	.....	35,024	.....	184,674	313,144
Turtle Mountain	27,210	4,005	.....	.....	1,895	.....	27,159	60,269
Wahpeton	6,180	18,330	.....	.....	30,198	.....	149,750	204,458
Total	138,777	37,530	1,752	.....	96,035	.....	643,618	917,712
Oklahoma:								
Cantonment	1,325	400	100	.....	62,325	.....	[1] 23,070	87,220
Cheyenne and Arapaho	23,324	3,272	.....	.....	90,401	.....	249,636	366,633
Chilocco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657,707	657,707
Kiowa	38,091	[1] 4,085	.....	.....	42,668	.....	354,381	439,225
Osage	33,745	[1] 1,275	.....	.....	7,457	.....	141,030	183,507
Otoe	6,880	550	.....	.....	6,415	.....	56,043	69,888
Pawnee	22,082	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,893	128,300
Ponca	18,320	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,289	94,909
Red Moon	960	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,545	69,569
Sac and Fox	13,462	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,013	55,428
Seger	970	2,235	.....	.....	7,400	.....	85,060	95,665
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,562	28,562
Shawnee	6,935	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,485	101,570
Total [2]	166,094	13,609	100	.....	216,666	.....	1,981,714	2,378,183

[1] Overestimated last year.

[2] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—								
Union Agency.	$12,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$12,916
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School	.....	$373	.....	.....	.....	.....	$28,217	28,590
Chickasaw Nation—								
Bloomfield Seminary	1,000	1,875	.....	.....	$6,688	.....	.....	[1] 9,563
Collins Institute	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,700	15,850
Choctaw Nation—								
Armstrong Male Academy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,211	51,211
Jones Male Academy	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,853	29,903
Tuskahoma Academy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,220	27,220
Wheelock Academy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,611	27,611
Creek Nation—								
Euchee Boarding School	.....	280	.....	.....	10,135	.....	37,777	48,192
Eufaula Boarding School	.....	110	.....	.....	3,535	.....	27,177	30,822
Nuyaka Boarding School	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,115	25,215
Tullahassee Boarding School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,589	10,589
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey Academy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,052	55,052
Total, Five Civilized Tribes	13,916	2,938	.....	.....	20,358	.....	335,522	372,734
Total, Oklahoma	180,010	16,547	$100	.....	237,024	.....	2,317,236	2,750,917
Oregon:								
Klamath	4,470	2,825	.....	$14,327	19,677	$19,235	78,704	139,238
Roseburg	1,900	.....	30	.....	.....	50	.....	1,980
Salem	3,200	23,850	.....	.....	91,575	.....	231,665	350,290
Siletz	11,811	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,775	45,821
Umatilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	114,486	115,271
Warm Springs	2,550	2,455	.....	.....	2,950	5,640	63,857	77,452
Total	23,931	29,365	30	14,327	114,202	25,710	522,487	730,052
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	.....	25,920	.....	.....	101,400	.....	416,588	543,908
South Dakota:								
Canton Asylum	.....	106,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,634
Cheyenne River	165,067	4,915	5,525	1,200	43,042	11,385	110,547	341,681
Crow Creek	31,987	2,530	225	.....	8,556	.....	76,085	119,383
Flandreau	767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,970	248,737
Lower Brule	44,712	5,615	.....	500	.....	.....	29,950	80,777
Pierre	4,450	215	.....	25,800	44,765	.....	134,370	209,600
Pine Ridge	[2] 414,835	12,975	2,005	.....	[3] 1,875	50	242,270	674,010
Rapid City	4,500	5,500	.....	.....	57,572	.....	186,278	253,850
Rosebud [4]	420,644	7,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,790	610,544
Sisseton	19,425	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,514	81,549
Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,464	33,464
Yankton	40,825	2,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,027	96,092
Total	1,147,212	149,344	7,755	27,500	155,810	11,435	[5] 357,265	2,856,321

[1] Decrease due to fire.
[2] Includes timber reserve; 1913 report.
[3] Overestimated last year
[4] 1913 report.

TABLE 34.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1914*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.	Total value.
Utah:								
Shivwits	$305	$310	.....	.....	.....	.....	$7,800	$8,415
Uintah and Ouray	136,945	2,730	.....	$29,451	$8,550	$4,500	42,470	224,646
Salt Lake, special agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,531	5,531
Total	137,250	3,040	.....	29,451	8,550	4,500	55,801	238,592
Washington:								
Colville	69,107	5,425	$4,630	.....	23,532	34,388	689,775	826,857
Cushman	14,783	11,575	.....	.....	.....	343	463,059	489,760
Neah Bay	3,240	210	.....	.....	1,335	.....	5,475	10,260
Spokane	3,951	1,035	.....	.....	.....	5,400	15,615	26,001
Tulalip	29,258	6,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,838	212,046
Yakima	30,300	4,325	2,185	19,038	6,824	5,237	63,833	131,742
Total	150,639	29,520	6,815	19,038	31,691	45,368	1,413,595	1,696,666
Wisconsin:								
Carter	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850
Hayward	1,861	5,150	.....	.....	19,205	28	91,993	118,237
Keshena	39,200	7,185	.....	.....	.....	744,199	46,061	836,645
Lac du Flambeau	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,303	82,603
La Pointe	7,182	100	.....	.....	373	60	100	7,817
Oneida	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,684	67,134
Red Cliff	590	190	.....	.....	960	1,060	562	3,362
Tomah	.....	4,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,076	152,753
Wittenberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,190	59,190
Total	50,683	20,052	.....	.....	20,540	745,347	492,969	1,329,591
Wyoming: Shoshone	134,606	7,285	.....	27,516	4,725	27,280	168,681	370,093
State totals	3,034,457	693,358	18,265	428,895	1,421,339	962,540	13,109,744	19,668,598
Miscellaneous:								
Warehouses	2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,884
Liquor suppression	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
Allotting service	.....	.....	8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,984
Irrigation service	.....	.....	.....	11,207,004	.....	.....	.....	11,207,004
Indian Office	39,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,000
Grand total	3,076,991	693,358	27,249	11,635,899	1,421,339	962,540	13,109,744	30,927,120

TABLE 35.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Individual.							Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Balance of funds in Treasury.	Total.	
Arizona:												
Camp Verde				$500	$310	$1,300	$2,110					$2,110
Colorado River	$414,750			6,000	3,700	35,190	459,640	$1,744,200	$22,500	$57,771	$1,824,471	2,284,111
Fort Apache				5,000	7,000	419,360	431,360	5,516,820	3,575,000	38,207	9,130,027	9,561,387
Fort Mojave	377,125		$3,342	3,600	1,900	14,630	400,597					400,597
Havasupai				6,500	400	11,715	18,615	29,650			29,650	48,265
Kaibab				1,500	400	11,800	13,700	177,328			177,328	191,028
Leupp				3,000	12,500	506,500	522,000	160,898			160,898	682,898
Moqui				40,500	8,000	437,125	485,625	1,841,000			1,841,000	2,326,625
Navajo				20,000	25,000	2,125,000	2,170,000	[1] 5,000,000	7,500,000		12,500,000	14,670,000
Pima				29,000	72,500	368,212	469,712	3,690,880	65,000		3,755,880	4,225,592
Salt River	[2] 722,900			19,000	20,612	55,856	818,368	345,450			345,450	1,163,818
San Carlos				21,600	8,000	52,640	82,240	[2] 2,088,361	603,250	88,689	2,780,300	2,862,540
San Xavier	1,213,100	$7,000		110,000	102,500	343,600	1,776,200	110,099	1,500		111,599	1,887,799
Truxton Canon				2,500	2,800	2,550	7,850	825,780	76,800	41,712	942,292	950,142
Western Navajo				6,000	10,200	416,175	432,375	1,759,674			1,759,674	2,192,049
Total	2,727,875	7,000	3,342	274,700	275,822	4,801,653	8,090,392	23,288,140	11,844,050	226,379	35,358,569	43,448,961
California:												
Bishop	410,200			10,000	8,500	34,586	463,286					463,286
Campo				1,925	1,220	8,210	11,355	51,350			51,350	62,705
Digger				300	65	216	581					581
Fort Bidwell	515,000	30,000		[2] 1,500	6,000	20,650	573,150		15,000		15,000	588,150
Fort Yuma	623,100			6,000	4,497	8,833	642,430	72,000	8,000	4,466	84,466	726,896
Hoopa Valley	118,000	1,800,000	13,090	20,000	6,000	55,375	2,012,465	159,000	425,000		584,000	2,596,465
Malki				24,600	23,900	51,564	100,064	1,841,350			1,841,350	1,941,414
Pala	134,291			21,300	13,500	66,066	235,157	160,090	1,000		161,090	396,247
Round Valley	395,048	75,000	5,967	44,934	63,000	73,540	657,489	320		103	423	657,912
Soboba				[2] 19,250	7,380	72,875	99,505	357,200	10,000		367,200	466,705
Tule River				5,000	3,000	54,660	62,660	173,000	456,000	1,698	630,698	693,358
Total	2,195,639	1,905,000	19,057	154,809	137,062	446,575	4,858,142	2,814,310	915,000	6,267	3,735,577	8,593,719
Colorado:												
Navajo Springs			5,271	450	550	49,005	55,276	1,971,500		1,065,907	3,037,407	3,092,683
Southern Ute	264,440	12,000	27,027	10,500	4,000	43,890	361,857			896,403	896,403	1,258,260
Total	264,440	12,000	32,298	10,950	4,550	92,895	417,133	1,971,500		1,962,310	3,933,810	4,350,943
Florida: Seminole								111,746			111,746	111,746

Idaho:												
Coeur d'Alene	1,847,584	128,000	47,112	145,000	23,500	87,381	2,278,577	.....	.....	464,260	464,260	2,742,837
Fort Hall	2,956,200	.....	.....	85,000	30,000	341,573	3,412,773	751,571	460,000	39,252	1,250,823	4,663,596
Fort Lapwai	5,438,880	27,500	119,874	105,000	103,000	229,360	6,023,614	118,100	742,500	18,236	878,836	6,902,450
Total	10,242,664	155,500	166,986	335,000	156,500	658,314	11,714,964	869,671	1,202,500	521,748	2,593,919	14,308,883
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	.....	17,954	10,500	2,500	8,070	39,024	303,955	.....	382,049	686,004	725,028
Kansas:												
Kickapoo	1,481,660	.....	124,783	149,750	56,125	115,659	1,927,977	.....	.....	130,087	130,087	2,058,064
Potawatomi	1,547,140	.....	124,126	95,000	18,000	70,590	1,854,856	.....	.....	114,574	114,574	1,969,430
Total	3,028,800	.....	248,909	244,750	74,125	186,249	3,782,833	.....	.....	244,661	244,661	4,027,494
Michigan:												
Bay Mills	1,200	.....	.....	5,500	700	215	7,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,615
Chippewa, Lake Superior	155,504	46,820	49,304	20,000	14,000	17,955	303,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	303,583
Total	156,704	46,820	49,304	25,500	14,700	18,170	311,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,198
Minnesota:												
Fond du Lac	249,000	183,000	202,789	20,000	20,000	18,900	693,689	.....	.....	460,670	460,670	1,154,359
Grand Portage	50,000	21,800	6,246	500	100	181	81,827	32,000	16,000	115,168	163,168	244,995
Leech Lake	271,810	231,200	109,711	80,000	12,700	25,628	731,049	.....	.....	921,341	921,341	1,652,390
Nett Lake	436,815	119,000	9,921	9,250	8,078	6,578	589,642	.....	24,000	287,919	311,919	901,561
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	[3] 54,000	.....	.....	[3] 5,300	[3] 500	.....	59,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,800
Red Lake	.....	.....	22,640	100,000	23,000	52,755	198,395	922,144	1,114,350	830,599	2,867,093	3,065,488
White Earth	4,222,637	[2] 60,000	208,088	.....	.....	134,780	4,625,505	9,972	.....	3,704,987	3,714,959	8,340,464
Total	5,284,262	618,000	559,395	215,050	64,378	238,822	6,979,907	964,116	1,154,350	6,320,684	8,439,150	15,419,057
Montana:												
Blackfeet	[3] 4,606,202	.....	75	115,000	19,000	1,397,520	6,137,797	2,468,213	120,000	217,977	2,806,190	8,943,987
Crow	4,355,167	.....	83,435	116,878	67,290	671,681	5,294,451	5,531,107	21,600	917,004	6,469,711	11,764,162
Flathead	3,235,545	2,000	83,600	110,000	55,000	995,000	4,481,145	4,966,792	4,471,350	49,757	9,487,899	13,969,044
Fort Belknap	.....	900,000	7,164	30,000	19,000	149,870	1,106,034	3,899,600	192,000	14,801	4,106,401	5,212,435
Fort Peck	3,840,130	.....	5,622	[2] 58,000	124,750	327,350	4,355,852	6,931,398	60,000	38,888	7,030,286	11,386,138
Tongue River	.....	.....	9,960	36,000	65,000	421,250	532,210	2,280,000	735,000	5,542	3,020,542	3,552,752
Total	16,037,044	902,000	189,856	465,878	350,040	3,962,671	21,907,489	26,077,110	5,599,950	1,243,969	32,921,029	54,828,518
Nebraska:												
Omaha	3,055,500	62	175,202	254,430	100,000	183,095	3,768,289	90,000	1,240	40,869	132,109	3,900,398
Santee	1,282,295	.....	70,183	12,000	5,500	42,663	1,412,641	.....	.....	76,298	76,298	1,488,939
Winnebago	5,358,439	.....	.....	150,000	35,000	124,936	5,668,375	26,611	.....	567,110	593,721	6,262,096
Total	9,696,234	62	245,385	416,430	140,500	350,694	10,849,305	116,611	1,240	684,277	802,128	11,651,433

[1] Timber included in 1913 report.

[2] Overestimated last year.

[3] 1913 report.

TABLE 35.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.							Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Balance of funds in Treasury.	Total.	
Nevada:												
Fallon	$120,580			$6,500	$1,550	$4,465	$133,095	$19,800			$19,800	$152,895
Fort McDermitt	35,530			4,700	3,500	10,120	53,850	7,940			7,940	61,790
Moapa River	135,000			1,700	1,300	2,940	140,940					140,940
Nevada				6,280	1,500	12,669	20,449	639,500	$30,000	$4,474	673,974	694,423
Walker River	289,000		$496	8,000	4,000	22,451	323,947	37,390			37,390	361,337
Western Shoshone				11,150	12,100	202,335	225,585	593,840		11,244	605,084	830,669
Reno, special agent	293,000	$5,000		50,000	125,000	24,900	497,900					497,900
Total	873,110	5,000	496	88,330	148,950	279,880	1,395,766	1,298,470	30,000	15,718	1,344,188	2,739,954
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque Pueblos				315,000	47,000	343,780	705,780	1,274,302	55,000		1,329,302	2,035,082
Jicarilla	316,833	1,260,000	1,753	15,000	9,500	54,293	1,657,379	141,231	30,000	28,584	199,815	1,857,194
Mescalero			146,142	8,500	16,500	72,625	243,767	619,800	4,500,000		5,119,800	5,363,567
Pueblo Bonito	561,500					608,510	1,170,010	1,875,500			1,875,500	3,045,510
San Juan			1,119	8,000	19,000	2,135,525	2,163,644	3,930,000	45,000		3,975,000	6,138,644
Santa Fe Pueblos				40,000	30,000	141,250	211,250	221,723	19,382		241,105	452,355
Zuñi				120,000	30,000	149,540	299,540	902,331	22,500		924,831	1,224,371
Total	878,333	1,260,000	149,014	506,500	152,000	3,505,523	6,451,370	8,964,887	4,671,882	28,584	13,665,353	20,116,723
New York: New York Agency			2,114				2,114	1,045,000		82,162	1,127,162	1,129,276
North Carolina: Cherokee			24,239	45,000	12,500	40,045	121,784	588,000	192,000	12,936	792,936	914,720
North Dakota:												
Fort Berthold	1,183,658		34,188	234,000	101,000	467,410	2,020,256	1,157,784		444,315	1,602,099	3,622,355
Fort Totten	1,084,341		34,376	60,000	60,000	200,500	1,439,217			5,526	5,526	1,444,743
Standing Rock	13,311,634	250,000	197,902	187,000	88,000	966,252	15,000,788	1,189,163		912,101	2,101,264	17,102,052
Turtle Mountain	4,672,000		19,765	125,000	24,000	148,345	4,989,110					4,989,110
Total	20,251,633	250,000	286,231	606,000	273,000	1,782,507	23,440,371	2,346,947		1,361,942	3,708,889	27,158,260
Oklahoma:												
Cantonment	777,000			79,000	55,800	45,695	957,495					957,495
Cheyenne and Arapaho	2,964,385		214,383	104,452	22,847	100,891	3,406,958			655,350	655,350	4,062,308
Chilocco												
Kiowa	13,919,010		621,385	760,000	82,000	300,000	15,682,395			4,185,026	4,185,026	19,867,421
Osage	11,573,500		286,620	1,250,000	350,000	1,386,850	14,846,970	12,000		6,367,272	6,379,272	21,226,242
Otoe	1,164,160	63,000	89,083	70,000	20,000	42,065	1,448,308	6,480		349,376	355,856	1,804,164

Pawnee	1,623,370	12,000	117,938	96,955	17,209	45,030	1,912,502			205,171	205,171	2,117,673
Ponca	2,930,876	7,200	171,106	109,740	4,240	37,670	3,260,832	4,800		118,561	123,361	3,384,193
Red Moon	513,475		11,459	17,500	8,000	20,550	570,984					570,984
Sac and Fox	1,180,505		136,430	105,820	23,685	51,278	1,497,718					1,497,718
Seger	1,805,237		82,637	106,992	27,135	72,849	2,094,850	6,705			6,705	2,101,555
Seneca	2,493,881		28,333	262,300	36,400	253,795	3,074,709	2,933		468,141	471,074	3,545,783
Shawnee	1,983,206		47,958	152,100	56,000	85,428	2,324,692					2,324,692
Total [1]	42,928,605	82,200	1,807,332	3,114,859	703,316	2,442,101	51,078,413	32,918		12,348,897	12,381,815	63,460,228
Five Civilized Tribes—												
Union Agency	[2]173,850,523	([3])	2,191,815				176,042,338	[4]22,863,058	2,525,000		25,388,058	201,430,396
Cherokee Nation	([3])	([3])	([5])				([5])	([5])	([5])	422,277	422,277	422,277
Chickasaw Nation	([5])	([3])	([5])				([5])	([5])	([5])	932,112	932,112	932,112
Choctaw Nation	([5])	([3])	([5])				([5])	([5])	([5])	3,260,449	3,260,449	3,260,449
Creek Nation	([5])	([3])	([5])				([5])	([5])	([5])	2,731,232	2,731,232	2,731,232
Seminole Nation	([5])	([3])	([5])				([5])	([5])	([5])	1,646,797	1,646,797	1,646,797
Total Five Civilized Tribes	173,850,523		2,191,815				176,042,338	22,863,058	2,525,000	8,992,867	34,380,925	210,423,263
Total, Oklahoma	216,779,128	82,200	3,999,147	3,114,859	703,316	2,442,101	227,120,751	22,895,976	2,525,000	21,341,764	46,762,740	273,883,491
Oregon:												
Klamath	507,880	540,000	41,372	92,500	45,000	371,710	1,598,462	3,257,000	23,160,000	199,659	26,616,659	28,215,121
Roseburg	492,000	1,800,000	103,144	90,000	60,000	35,000	2,580,144					2,580,144
Siletz	413,850	19,000				17,440	450,290	8,000	195,000	27,948	230,948	681,238
Umatilla	3,380,000	4,220	113,322	65,000	14,000	36,000	3,612,542	214,800	14,200	134,986	413,986	4,026,528
Warm Springs	606,124	25,000	4,654	14,000	9,500	77,353	736,631	591,000	2,280,000	766	2,871,766	3,608,397
Total	5,399,854	2,388,220	262,492	261,500	128,500	537,503	8,978,069	4,070,800	25,649,200	413,359	30,133,359	39,111,428
Pennsylvania: Carlisle [2]			24,368				24,368				24,368	24,368
South Dakota:												
Canton Asylum			1,215				1,215					1,215
Cheyenne River	6,562,962		139,490	353,200	83,500	700,654	7,839,806	1,519,258		1,056,911	2,576,169	10,415,975
Crow Creek	2,144,736		105,238	87,000	42,500	292,210	2,671,684	47,619		151,557	199,176	2,870,860
Flandreau	72,000		1,260	20,000	7,000	6,850	107,110	72,000			72,000	179,110
Lower Brule	1,497,200	10,800	60,529	50,000	13,000	137,620	1,769,149	112,000		103,554	215,554	1,984,703
Pierre			15				15					15
Pine Ridge	11,258,841	50,000	172,092	201,300	322,000	1,464,602	13,468,835	1,694,451	100,000	858,975	2,653,426	16,122,261
Rosebud [3]	17,205,380		857,389	669,241	195,000	810,500	19,737,510	1,619,300		3,110,001	4,729,301	24,466,811
Sisseton	8,991,209		179,134	194,093	55,705	222,401	9,642,542			606,978	606,978	10,249,520
Yankton	4,319,767		576,879	298,750	60,000	130,850	5,386,246			260,990	260,990	5,647,236
Total	52,052,095	60,800	2,093,241	1,873,584	778,705	3,765,687	60,624,112	5,064,628	100,000	6,148,966	11,313,594	71,937,706

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
[2] 1913 report.
[3] Included in value of land.
[4] 1913 report; includes $15,000,000 lowest estimated value coal.
[5] See Union Agency.

TABLE 35.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1914*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.							Tribal.				Total individual and tribal property.
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, tools, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Balance of funds in Treasury.	Total.	
Utah:												
Shivwits				$2,500	$600	$2,370	$5,470	$15,000			$15,000	$20,470
Uintah and Ouray	$1,620,890		$113,918	57,980	29,431	165,232	1,987,451	577,275	$34,875	$2,765,843	3,377,993	5,365,444
Salt Lake, special agent				1,500	500	2,870	4,870					4,870
Total	1,620,890		113,918	61,980	30,531	170,472	1,997,791	592,275	34,875	2,765,843	3,392,993	5,390,784
Washington:												
Colville	5,832,000	$603,260	605,266	240,900	133,665	609,273	8,024,364	2,577,523	3,991,928	485,814	7,055,265	15,079,629
Cushman	819,380	847,042	32,152	27,100	9,490	34,365	1,769,529	842,654	4,213,300	148,389	5,204,343	6,973,872
Neah Bay	18,650	4,000		41,500	27,105	18,986	110,241	22,652	275,000	579	298,231	408,472
Spokane	923,380	392,580	11,127	50,000	10,000	27,795	1,414,882	421,845	817,875	28,219	1,267,939	2,682,821
Tulalip	2,691,019	1,330,000	92,802	83,025	21,764	70,895	4,289,505	82			82	4,289,587
Yakima	11,048,096	144,375	242,788			48,600	11,483,859	1,205,358	3,398,450	3,312	4,607,120	16,090,979
Total	21,332,525	3,321,257	984,135	442,525	202,024	809,914	27,092,380	5,070,114	12,696,553	666,313	18,432,980	45,525,360
Wisconsin:												
Carter			44,702	4,750	1,500	7,010	57,962					57,962
Hayward	594,500	112,000	36,171	23,400	2,700	11,390	780,161	1,000			1,000	781,161
Keshena			4,861	56,000	13,000	37,492	111,353	1,947,512	6,038,840	2,086,781	10,073,133	10,184,486
Lac du Flambeau	216,049	18,225	202,975	7,000	14,500	12,575	471,324	80,622	14,672		95,294	566,618
La Pointe	800,767	189,000	2,316,178	217,000	46,500	98,253	3,667,698	83,215	664,300		747,515	4,415,213
Oneida	467,065		15,063	395,000	25,000	155,700	1,057,828					1,057,828
Red Cliff	153,680	40,000	87,122	50,000	3,000	7,227	341,029					341,029
Tomah			24,598				24,598			545,717	545,717	570,315
Total	2,232,061	359,225	2,731,670	753,150	106,200	329,647	6,511,953	2,112,349	6,717,812	2,632,498	11,462,659	17,974,612
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,723,380		48,006	17,500	14,000	349,100	2,151,986	830,211	759,000	29,780	1,618,991	3,770,977
Grand total	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	[1] 24,776,492	434,872,202	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209	232,582,437	667,454,639

[1] Stock value is $24,345,950.

TABLE 36.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914.*

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field investigating and supervising force.						
Inspection	1	$3,500	15	$32,300	16	$35,800
Liquor	1	2,000	19	23,620	20	25,620
Construction	1	3,000	3	5,400	4	8,400
Health	1	3,000	23	27,060	24	30,060
Schools	1	3,000	.....	.....	1	3,000
Industries:						
Farming	1	3,000	2	2,700	3	5,700
Employment	1	2,000	1	1,200	2	3,200
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers	1	2,250	5	11,250	6	13,500
Menominee	1	2,000	19	22,060	20	24,060
Special agents	10	20,000	12	9,175	22	29,175
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians	1	2,000	.....	.....	1	2,000
Attorney for Pueblo Indians	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Total	21	47,250	99	134,765	120	182,015
Field irrigation service.						
Chief inspector	1	4,000	1	2,500	2	6,500
Superintendents of irrigation	6	13,650	.....	.....	6	13,650
Total	7	17,650	1	2,500	8	20,150
Arizona and New Mexico: Albuquerque	1	2,000	22	33,920	23	35,920
Arizona:						
Pima	1	1,200	2	2,220	3	3,420
Salt River	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	1,200
San Xavier	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Total	3	3,120	2	2,220	5	5,340
California: Miscellaneous work	1	2,000	[1] 74	64,371	75	66,371
Colorado: Southern Ute	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall	1	1,500	9	5,495	10	6,995
Montana:						
Crow	1	1,600	8	7,695	9	9,295
Fort Belknap	1	1,500	4	3,140	5	4,640
Tongue River	1	1,200	1	900	2	2,100
Total	3	4,300	13	11,735	16	16,035
Nevada:						
Moapa River	.....	.....	[2] 4	1,560	4	1,560
Walker River	1	1,200	1	1,500	2	2,700
Western Shoshone	1	1,500	2	1,740	3	3,240
Total	2	2,700	7	4,800	9	7,500
Oregon: Klamath	1	2,000	[3] 17	17,929	18	19,929
Utah: Uintah	1	2,000	[4] 20	17,860	21	19,860
Washington: Yakima	1	2,100	[5] 32	29,945	33	32,045
Wyoming: Shoshone	1	2,100	[6] 20	15,190	21	17,290
Grand total	23	42,190	217	205,965	240	248,155
Field allotment service.						
Special allotting agents	1	2,500	[2] 9	8,883	10	11,383
Appraising commissioners	.....	.....	[2] 3	2,700	3	2,700
Arizona: Pima	.....	.....	[2] 4	2,040	4	2,040
North Dakota:						
Fort Berthold	.....	.....	[2] 4	2,635	4	2,635
Standing Rock	.....	.....	[2] 10	2,700	10	2,700
Turtle Mountain	.....	.....	1	900	1	900
Total	.....	.....	15	6,235	15	6,235

[1] 39 were temporary positions.
[2] Temporary.
[3] 5 were temporary positions.
[4] 16 were temporary positions.
[5] 9 were temporary positions.
[6] 6 were temporary positions.

TABLE 36.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1914*—Continued.

Designation.	Chief officer.		Others.		Total.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field allotment service—Continued.						
Oregon:						
Klamath	[1] 1	$990			1	$990
Roseburg			7	$1,480	7	1,480
Total	1	990	7	1,480	8	2,470
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River	[1] 1	432	[1] 3	480	4	912
Crow Creek	[1] 1	288	3	384	4	672
Pine Ridge	1	2,160	4	3,740	5	5,900
Rosebud	[1] 1	360	3	500	4	860
Total	4	3,240	13	5,104	17	8,344
Washington:						
Colville			[2] 15	14,530	15	14,530
Yakima	[1] 1	1,740	[3] 8	4,260	9	6,000
Total	1	1,740	23	18,790	24	20,530
Wyoming: Shoshone			5	5,100	5	5,100
Grand total	7	8,470	79	50,332	86	58,802
Inheritance examiners	[4] 12	22,200	12	10,800	24	33,000
Probate attorneys	[4] 8	20,000			8	20,000
WAREHOUSES.						
Chicago	1	2,200	[5] 31	19,720	32	21,920
New York		([6])	[7] 10	8,300	10	8,300
Omaha	1	2,000	[7] 5	3,440	6	5,440
St. Louis	1	2,000	11	4,835	12	6,835
San Francisco	1	2,000	[8] 4	4,520	5	6,520
Total	4	8,200	61	40,815	65	49,015

[1] Temporary.
[2] 8 were temporary positions.
[3] 4 were temporary positions.
[4] Positions established during fiscal year.
[5] 20 were temporary positions.
[6] Clerk in charge.
[7] 2 were temporary positions.
[8] 6 were temporary positions.

TABLE 37.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salary.
School [1]	[2] 2,796	$1,864,254
Agency [1]	[2] 2,250	1,454,279
Field investigating and supervising force	120	182,015
Irrigation service	240	248,155
Allotment service	86	58,802
Inheritance examiners	24	33,000
Probate attorneys	8	20,000
Warehouses	65	49,015
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner	245	233,710
Total	5,834	4,143,230

[1] 1913 report.
[2] School and agency includes 2,319 Indians earning $810,950, as reported by superintendents.

TABLE 38.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances.*

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions.				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians		$2,000.00	$186.40	$1,813.60
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees		50,000.00	35,670.89	14,329.11
Expenses of Indian commissioners		4,000.00	3,955.35	44.65
General expenses, Indian Service		105,000.00	94,509.22	10,490.78
Indian schools, support		1,420,000.00	1,349,304.64	70,695.36
Indian school and agency buildings		400,000.00	334,016.34	65,983.66
Indian school transportation		82,000.00	74,119.54	7,880.46
Industrial work and care of timber		400,000.00	360,114.01	39,885.99
Industry among Indians, reimbursable	$14,503.95	100,000.00	33,210.19	81,293.76
Irrigation, Indian reservations	125,068.68	345,700.00	327,264.60	143,504.08
Judgments, Indian depredation claims	97,450.44	22,145.00	24,027.00	95,568.44
Pay of Indian police		200,000.00	194,432.37	5,567.63
Pay of judges, Indian courts		8,000.00	7,470.77	529.23
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies		300,000.00	167,202.46	132,797.54
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians		200,000.00	168,308.78	31,691.22
Statement of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians		100,000.00	94,222.86	5,777.14
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, reimbursable	82,966.48	200,000.00	206,645.76	76,320.72
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service		9,000.00	7,769.12	1,230.88
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma	10,520.00	10,520.00		21,040.00
Crows, Montana	10,536.07	6,000.00	5,510.00	11,026.07
Navajoes, Schools, Arizona		100,000.00	36,517.95	63,482.05
Pawnees, Oklahoma	7,714.41	30,000.00	31,014.45	6,699.96
Senecas of New York	2,676.02	6,000.00	6,161.34	2,514.68
Six Nations of New York	905.05	4,500.00		770.27
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho		5,000.00	4,368.34	631.66
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma		35,000.00	33,270.08	1,729.92
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,772.66	227.34
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota		4,000.00	3,957.78	42.22
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota		11,000.00	10,752.83	247.17
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Confederated Bands of Utes, employees, etc		23,740.00	23,174.34	565.66
Confederated Bands of Utes, subsistence		30,000.00	20,521.09	9,478.91
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington		7,000.00	6,445.42	554.58
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico		330,000.00	300,808.32	29,191.68
California		57,000.00	53,890.24	3,109.76
Nevada		18,500.00	17,774.52	725.48
Utah		10,000.00	8,863.53	1,136.47
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont		15,000.00	7,761.47	7,238.53
Colville and Puyallup agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington		13,000.00	12,971.13	28.87
Flathead Agency, Mont		12,000.00	8,591.37	3,408.63
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont		20,000.00	19,857.15	142.85
Fort Berthold Agency		15,000.00	14,685.74	314.26
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho		30,000.00	27,339.70	2,660.30
Fort Peck Agency, Mont		35,000.00	28,430.05	6,569.95
Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg		4,000.00	3,992.66	7.34
Klamath Agency, Oreg		6,000.00	5,601.83	398.17
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg		4,000.00	3,898.63	101.37
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma		1,500.00	1,122.19	377.81
Kickapoos, Oklahoma		2,000.00	1,646.60	353.40
Makahs, Washington		2,000.00	1,354.01	645.99
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana		85,000.00	76,239.24	8,760.76
Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma		6,600.00	6,463.86	136.14
Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma		500.00		500.00
Pawnees, schools, Oklahoma		10,000.00	9,389.76	610.24

TABLE 38.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions—Continued.				
Support of—Continued.				
Poncas, Oklahoma		$8,000.00	$7,550.08	$449.92
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,190.22	809.78
Quapaws, education, Oklahoma		1,000.00	838.17	161.83
Quapaws, employees, etc., Oklahoma		500.00	499.94	.06
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington		1,000.00	639.26	360.74
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas		200.00		200.00
Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming		6,000.00	5,770.00	230.00
Shoshones in Wyoming		15,000.00	13,475.41	1,524.59
Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak		5,000.00	4,992.85	7.15
Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., South Dakota		107,000.00	97,514.81	9,485.19
Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota		200,000.00	193,881.71	6,118.29
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota		14,000.00	13,880.84	119.16
Spokanes, Washington		1,000.00		1,000.00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon		3,000.00	2,940.00	60.00
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma		5,000.00	4,362.29	637.71
Yakimas, and other Indians, Washington		3,000.00	2,804.64	195.36
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex		73,600.00	69,430.90	4,169.10
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings	$50.41	15,000.00	5,529.14	9,521.27
Bismarck, N. Dak		23,200.00	17,416.97	5,783.03
Carlisle, Pa		162,000.00	150,525.12	11,474.88
Carson City, Nev		56,100.00	53,894.88	2,205.12
Cherokee, N. C		36,000.00	31,851.01	4,148.99
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		30,000.00	27,314.40	2,685.60
Chilocco, Okla		90,500.00	86,131.80	4,368.20
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		300,000.00	299,442.29	557.71
Flandreau, S. Dak		66,500.00	63,691.74	2,808.26
Fort Bidwell, Cal		20,000.00	18,285.85	1,714.15
Fort Mojave, Ariz		38,900.00	37,231.87	1,668.13
Fort Totten, N. Dak		74,500.00	74,248.61	251.39
Fort Totten, N. Dak., buildings	3,050.22	15,000.00	16,594.08	1,456.14
Genoa, Nebr		72,300.00	62,049.02	10,250.98
Greenville, Cal		20,000.00	17,189.63	2,810.37
Greenville, Cal., buildings		10,000.00		10,000.00
Hayward, Wis		40,670.00	38,030.92	2,639.08
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans		17,860.00	16,268.54	1,591.46
Lawrence, Kans		138,750.00	129,344.89	9,405.11
Mount Pleasant, Mich		71,275.00	65,064.53	6,210.47
Phoenix, Ariz		131,400.00	128,026.95	3,373.05
Phoenix, Ariz., buildings		15,000.00		15,000.00
Pierre, S. Dak		42,000.00	41,694.71	305.29
Pierre, S. Dak., buildings	6,480.64	15,000.00	248.51	21,232.13
Pipestone, Minn		45,875.00	45,000.62	874.38
Rapid City, S. Dak		53,500.00	52,760.16	739.84
Riverside, Cal		104,350.00	101,267.75	3,082.25
Salem, Oreg		114,000.00	111,212.14	2,787.86
Santa Fe, N. Mex		59,500.00	58,265.00	1,235.00
Santa Fe, N. Mex., buildings		18,000.00	112.07	17,887.93
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo		37,025.00	36,794.43	230.57
Tacoma, Wash		50,000.00	45,927.23	4,072.77
Truxton Canon, Ariz		21,200.00	20,301.55	898.45
Tomah, Wis		63,450.00	60,850.76	2,599.24
Wahpeton, N. Dak		43,700.00		
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		250,000.00	248,583.02	1,416.98
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak		30,000.00	27,469.03	2,530.97
Award to attorney for certain minor allottees, Cascade Band, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)		1,900.00	1,900.00	
Bridge across the Colorado River, Yuma Reservation, California and Arizona	1,000.00	25,000.00	89.69	25,910.31
Bridge across Gila River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		45,500.00	19.10	45,480.90

TABLE 38.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Bridge across San Carlos River, San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		$19,800.00	$14.84	$19,785.16
Bridge across the San Juan River at Shiprock, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable)	$925.00	16,500.00	33.34	17,391.66
Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz		1,000.00	50.00	950.00
Costs, etc., in suits against John H. Scriven, allotting agent, South Dakota		780.70	780.70	
Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota	93,456.09	200,000.00	260,669.14	32,786.95
Enrollment of Chippewa allottees, White Earth Reservation, Minn		5,000.00	1,563.97	3,436.03
Examination of land, Sully's Hill Park, N. Dak		500.00		500.00
Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz	22,780.16	25,100.00	32,417.91	15,462.25
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses		14,050.00	14,050.00	
Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, California and Arizona (reimbursable)		40,000.00		40,000.00
Irrigation—				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)	1,735.64	25,000.00	24,891.90	1,843.74
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz	208.47	10,000.00	9,801.32	407.15
Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)	820.45	15,000.00	14,487.51	1,332.94
Irrigation systems—				
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	71,834.93	150,000.00	149,846.66	71,988.27
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	152,291.03	325,000.00	214,521.90	262,769.13
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	79,772.43	150,000.00	117,116.17	112,656.26
Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)	129,191.41	105,000.00	200,151.85	34,039.56
Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		15,000.00	14,791.45	208.55
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)	35,509.86	50,000.00	25,696.80	59,813.06
Land for tribal burial ground, Skagit Indians, Washington		250.00		250.00
Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont		1,500.00	1,440.00	60.00
Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho		20,000.00	19,975.28	24.72
Maintenance of irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona		5,000.00	4,211.84	788.16
Pay of employees:				
Fort Lapwai Agency, Idaho		2,200.00	2,200.00	
Mackinac Agency, Mich		2,000.00	2,000.00	
New York Agency		2,250.00	1,767.08	482.92
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa		1,080.00	645.00	435.00
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla		2,060.00	2,060.00	
Seneca Agency, Okla		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Shawnee Agency, Okla		900.00	890.00	10.00
Winnebago Agency, Nebr		4,040.00	4,025.00	15.00
Pay of physician, Shivwits School, Utah		500.00	500.00	
Payment of drainage assessments on Creek allotted lands, Oklahoma (reimbursable)		20,000.00	11,573.81	8,426.19
Payments to—				
E. L. Chalcraft, Oregon		736.88	736.88	
Confederated Bands of Utes (reimbursable)		100,000.00	89,016.55	10,983.45
Ernest Stecker, Oklahoma		161.25	161.25	
D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kans		4,010.75	4,010.75	

TABLE 38.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1914.	Disbursements for 1914.	Balance in United States Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions—Continued.				
Purchase of allotments for Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable)		$150,000.00	$13,839.56	$136,160.44
Reimbursement to—				
Eugene H. Baldwin, South Dakota		39.69	39.69	
Frank Philbrick, South Dakota		318.25	318.25	
Clara D. True		50.15		50.15
Colville Indians for certain lands, Washington		500.00		500.00
Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.	$173,251.75	100,000.00	121,644.61	151,607.14
Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr		1,200.00	1,197.10	2.90
Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo		1,427.00	1,427.00	
Roads and bridges, Red Cliff Reservation, Wis		8,600.00	8,595.39	4.61
Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable)	474.64	40,000.00	39,987.68	486.96
Surveying and allotting Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak. and N. Dak. (reimbursable)		10,000.00	4,963.50	5,036.50
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal		5,000.00	4,675.87	324.13
Water supply:				
Navajo Indians, Arizona		15,000.00	13,783.31	1,216.69
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona		5,000.00	4,983.40	16.60
Total	1,125,174.23	9,508,014.67	8,401,801.84	2,231,387.06

TABLE 39.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for rights of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by section 3622, Revised Statutes.]

On hand July 1, 1913		$22,139.99
Receipts:		
July, 1913	$8,537.48	
August, 1913	973.09	
September, 1913	7,203.08	
October, 1913	31.05	
November, 1913	5,187.57	
December, 1913	20,779.38	
January, 1914	50,902.22	
February, 1914	79.42	
March, 1914	832.00	
April, 1914	314.13	
May, 1914	22,026.69	
June, 1914	27,865.52	
		144,731.63
Total on hand and received		166,871.62
Disbursed and deposited during year:		
July, 1913	553.12	
August, 1913	39.57	
September, 1913	20.70	
October, 1913	7,200.90	
November, 1913	471.55	
December, 1913	68.16	
January, 1914	39,105.21	
February, 1914	856.70	
March, 1914	56.33	
April, 1914		
May, 1914	924.00	
June, 1914	33,263.59	
		82,559.83
Balance June 30, 1914		84,311.79

TABLE 40.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys.)*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1913.	Received during fiscal year 1914.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1914.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.
General provisions	$555,607.52	$2,055,845.00	$2,611,452.52	$1,981,258.56	$630,193.96
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	500,163.76	630,560.00	1,130,723.76	748,695.46	382,028.30
Supports (gratuities)	149,644.58	814,497.91	964,142.49	839,022.55	125,119.94
Schools and school buildings	886,299.72	4,088,155.00	4,974,454.72	4,448,823.10	525,631.62
Trust funds and interest	40,078,146.36	4,638,941.15	44,717,087.51	5,350,720.25	39,366,367.26
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	3,684,372.02	4,667,820.33	8,352,192.35	[1] 3,233,104.03	5,119,088.32
Miscellaneous	5,635,933.14	3,600,968.50	9,236,901.64	3,607,425.63	[2] 5,629,476.01
Total	51,490,167.10	20,496,787.89	71,986,954.99	[3] 20,209,049.58	51,777,905.41

[1] The $3,233,104.03 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes $698,800 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070).

[2] Includes judgments of Court of Claims, $11,309.17; proceeds of sale of lands, $3,369,429.51; irrigation funds, $800,625.43; surveying and allotting, $60,482.93; payments to Indians for lands, $595,359.79; and other miscellaneous funds, $792,269.18; total, $5,629,476.01.

[3] The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1914 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1914 and former years.

TABLE 41.—*Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.*

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at large. Vol.	Page.	Principal.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1914.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906	35 34 34	49 213 550	$2,951,403.18	$57,332.66	$57,236.27	$2,951,499.57
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma, 3 per cent fund	June 17, 1910	36	533	103,472.71	35,085.33	12,803.86	125,754.18
Chippewa in Minnesota fund [1]	Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902	25 29 32	642 17 400	4,995,438.82	934,301.19	188,798.38	5,740,941.63
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 June 23, 1910	35 36	460 602	677,419.29	120,480.42	4,386.90	793,512.81
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	386,916.57	39,248.48	391.36	425,773.69
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	36	458	217,537.68	213,905.35	23,484.23	407,958.80
Kansas Consolidated fund	July 1, 1902	32	638	126,957.61	29.62	12,097.60	114,889.63
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund	June 30, 1913	38	92	.....	21,903.88	.....	21,903.88
Omaha fund	June 10, 1872 Aug. 7, 1882	17 22	391 341	15,804.75	.....	1,519.34	14,285.41
Osage fund	June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	16 17 21 26	362 90 292 344	6,697,722.86	543.76	697,781.35	6,000,485.27
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	36	443	97,365.28	5,321.87	1,674.16	101,012.99
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	125,299.17	394.88	11,448.81	114,245.24
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 30, 1910	36	451	204,165.38	110,755.24	924.18	313,996.44
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	26 26	658 1,006	699.69	479.57	1,076.79	102.47
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882 Sept. 1, 1888	22 25	149 455	6,521.83	220.00	.....	6,741.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 Feb. 14, 1913	35	460	378,648.90	95,572.32	71,287.81	402,933.41
Umatilla general fund	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	193,700.59	5,748.00	39,745.22	159,703.37
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,516,731.65	62,351.85	2,804.76	3,576,278.74
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band	Apr. 21, 1904	33	194	1,810.00	.....	471.50	1,338.50
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	81,461.39	.....	46,336.55	35,124.84
Payment for lands in Standing Rock Reservation granted to North Dakota and South Dakota	Feb. 14, 1913	.....	.....	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00	.....
Proceeds of—							
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands	May 29, 1908	35	447	.....	12,803.86	5.27	12,798.59
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	do	35	463	137,728.72	.....	137,383.68	345.04
Colville Reservation, Wash	July 1, 1892 July 1, 1898	27 30	63 593	187,306.50	6,444.28	54,510.31	139,240.47
Crow ceded lands, Montana	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	673,816.91	336,172.58	285,648.50	724,340.99

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	do	33	319	25,146.01	5,974.60	25,594.87	5,525.74
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	4,972.26	800.00	20.30	5,751.96
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	55,561.08	100,190.53	116,912.70	38,838.91
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	May 30, 1908	35	564	400.00	37,124.35	725.00	36,799.35
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	3,017.80	4,277.29	2,828.93	4,466.16
Klamath River Reservation, Cal.	June 17, 1892	27	52	25,572.85		114.65	25,458.20
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	63,684.85	5,234.82	16,129.50	52,790.17
Omaha Reservation, Nebr	May 15, 1888	25	150		5,497.93		5,497.93
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	1,078,375.07	220,417.55	238,210.99	1,060,581.63
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1,230				
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	515,700.49	62,118.69	91,660.70	486,158.48
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	308,169.41		226.87	307,942.54
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	142,153.28	2,185.90	240.00	144,099.18
Spokane Reservation, Wash.	May 29, 1908	35	458	19,987.28	2,619.48	210.38	22,396.38
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	14,308.41	854.98	1,565.74	13,597.65
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752		16,979.00	15,086.00	1,893.00
Surplus Puyallup school lands	June 21, 1906	34	377	8,289.01	6,317.70	1,988.13	12,618.58
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,032	3,650.99	485.50	.50	4,135.99
Townsites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	53,634.92	1,317.00		54,951.92
Uinta and White River Ute lands	May 27, 1902	32	263	82,438.47	42,932.03	1,558.40	123,812.10
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,069				
Wichita ceded lands.	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	30,657.79	6,499.48	27,625.00	9,532.27
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,016	7,009.87	3,319.16	7,114.97	3,214.06
Indian money, proceeds of labor—							
Cherokee unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	21,858.75	68,200.97	53,976.54	36,083.18
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Cherokee town lots	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	7,529.06	198.00	4,653.56	3,073.50
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw town lots	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	5,418.55	7,018.02	3,238.54	9,198.03
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	309,161.15	381,412.65	135,260.25	555,313.55
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Choctaw unallotted lands	do	34	143	1,596,455.34	1,183,336.33	447,530.69	2,332,260.98
		36	1,070				
Choctaw town lots	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	22,898.62	14,494.35	9,715.70	27,677.27
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek town lots	do	22	590	1,371.53	33,897.67	143.70	35,125.50
		24	463				
Creek unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	47,478.66	31,650.71	54,406.00	24,723.37
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Seminole unallotted lands	do	34	143	2,402.56	8,362.60		10,765.16
		36	1,070				
Total				26,415,233.54	4,312,812.43	3,088,555.44	27,639,490.53

[1] Proceeds of Indian land and timber.

TABLE 42.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1914.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600; art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, pp. 213, 235.	$9,600
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, pp. 212, 236, 614	920
Coeur d'Alene	Employees	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	26, p. 1029	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi	For schools during the pleasure of the President	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867	16, p. 720	4,000
Crow	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art 10	15, p. 652	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated	19, p. 256; 15, p. 658	85,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	11, p. 729	30,000
Do	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers	....do	....do	10,000
Do	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, $500	....do	500
		Estimated	....do	5,400
Do	Pay of physician	....do	11, p. 730	1,200
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education; $500 for smith, etc	7, p. 425	1,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri	For support of school	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861	12, p. 1172	200
Seneca of New York	Permanent annuities	Feb. 19, 1831	4, p. 442	6,000
Shoshone and Bannock:				
Shoshone	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	15, p. 676	5,000
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	....do	....do	1,000
Bannock	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	....do	....do	5,000
Six Nations of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794	7, p. 46	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868	15, p. 638	1,600
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated, art 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868	....do	10,400
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial school among the Sioux Indians.	Estimated, acts Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	19, p. 256; 25, p. 894	400,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892	27, p. 139	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yamps, Grand River, and Uinta Bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 621.....	220
Do.....	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers	Estimated, art 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	15, p. 622.....	8,520
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	....do.....	30,0[illegible]
Total.....				630,560

TABLE 43.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	13	$1,134.30	$14,745.98
Kansas:				
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	14	244.10	3,417.41
Kickapoo	Kickapoo	10	629.24	6,292.45
Total		24		9,709.86
Nebraska: Santee	Ponca	35	77.79	2,722.84
New York: New York	Tonawanda (Seneca)	10	179.83	1,798.36
North Dakota: Standing Rock	Sioux	196	167.27	32,785.95
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	Cheyenne and Arapaho	93	358.22	33,255.85
Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	91		32,615.06
Red Moon	do	34		12,218.42
Seger	do	30		10,749.67
Kiowa	Apache and Comanche	[1] 82		27,519.30
Ponca	Ponca	263		20,756.09
Osage	Osage	297		697,387.22
Pawnee	Pawnee	44		26,579.09
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	48		53,077.93
Total		982		914,158.63
Oregon:				
Klamath	Klamath	36	264.65	9,527.71
Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc	157	284.99	44,744.63
Total		193		54,272.34
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Sioux	822	137.47	113,005.28
Crow Creek	do	121	183.66	22,223.55
Lower Brule	do	4	186.65	746.62
Pine Ridge	do	1,001	132.40	132,538.00
Yankton	do	72	250.31	18,022.48
Rosebud	do	19	134.15	2,548.96
Total		2,039		289,084.89
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	Ute	26	242.13	6,295.38
Wisconsin: Keshena	Menominee	167	96.36	16,093.44
Grand total		3,685		1,341,667.67

[1] Five per cent.

TABLE 44.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks.*[1]

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1914.			Interest.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Paid into the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Choctaw	$2,618,478.02	$205,392.16	$2,823,870.18	$26,767.22	$232,159.38
Chickasaw	1,054,089.82	75,044.82	1,129,134.64	11,187.98	86,232.80
Cherokee	306,628.70	23,890.37	330,519.07	5,646.61	29,536.98
Creek	1,082,150.00	80,156.45	1,162,306.45	9,828.40	89,984.85
Seminole	26,771.30	2,097.38	28,868.68	587.81	2,685.19
Total	5,088,117.84	386,581.18	5,474,699.02	54,018.02	440,599.20

[1] The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058–1070), in 245 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 45.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
Chicago	147,519	40,019,417	$694,953.18	1	163	$19.50
New York	9,624	1,027,545	284,921.07	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	63,570	7,025,240	275,877.19	4	209	112.38
St. Louis	35,945	8,616,181	218,510.58	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	31,695	3,300,248	84,659.69	.....	.....	.....
Total	288,353	59,988,631	1,558,921.71	5	372	131.88

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		Pounds.				
Chicago	2,864	10,899	$6,550.83	44	2,053	2,097
New York	1,866	8,727	6,179.06	345	155	500
Omaha	666	2,077	1,371.50	215	380	595
St. Louis	684	2,273	1,551.03	527	631	1,158
San Francisco	257	2,359	793.42	45	184	229
Total	6,337	26,335	16,445.84	1,176	3,403	4,579

Total number of shipments 294,695
Total weight (pounds) 60,015,338
Total value $1,575,499.43

TABLE 46.—*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Amount paid regular employees.	Amount paid irregular employees.	Inspection and miscellaneous.	Total.
Chicago	$4,500.00	$120.32	$12,972.78	$5,682.50	$3,302.88	$26,578.48
New York	3,499.98	226.42	7,097.52	765.00	834.40	12,423.32
Omaha	1,600.00	14.73	5,140.00	401.00	1,600.35	8,756.08
St Louis	1,500.00	111.37	6,535.58	.....	528.29	8,675.24
San Francisco	1,135.00	.....	5,824.98	470.30	255.15	7,685.43
Total	12,234.98	472.84	37,570.86	7,318.80	6,521.07	64,118.55

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1915

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1915

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 1, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the eighty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

The progressive tendency of the present day is reflected in the vigorous activity of the Indian Service, dealing with the intricate complexities involved in the lives of more than 300,000 members of this race, both as to the individual and to every phase of social and industrial functions. Being thoroughly convinced that their material and industrial prosperity is more closely attached to their landed interests, the development of agriculture and stock raising has been given an impetus never before undertaken. Not only their own moneys but reimbursable funds made available from appropriations by Congress have been invested in thousands of cattle and other live stock. The Indians are being taught how to make the best use of this wonderful asset, and rapidly are realizing that from the farm and the range their material salvation must be obtained. A happy correlation of the instruction given in the schools is being made with the future environment of the boy and girl. The mere acquisition of knowledge is subordinated to the practical teaching of facts and laws which bear directly on everyday life on the farm and in the home.

Poverty or dependence on others saps the energies of any man. The Indian is no exception, and I have placed the greatest work of this office on his material advancement. As his herds increase and his lands produce the Indian becomes better prepared to assimilate the knowledge which comes from the study of books. Love of home and domestic happiness follow as a natural sequence.

How all the functions of this office are coordinated for the ultimate end of the Indians' material and social prosperity the following brief résumé will indicate.

EDUCATION.

During the last year it has been found necessary to reorganize the Carlisle School so as to improve its standards and develop the highest type of school work. With the beginning of the next school term

an entirely new course of study will be introduced in harmony with a comprehensive plan of industrial and vocational training for Indian youth. Its features will be systematic three-year courses in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics. Special instruction given in connection with the industrial work will be organized and correlated with the literary courses.

Arrangements have been made whereby 19 boys, under the outing system, are receiving training as apprentices in the shops of the Ford Motor Co. at Detroit, Mich., and others are working as apprentices in the shops of the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass. Twelve boys and girls are attending the summer school at the State normal school at Millersville, Pa.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The development of the plan of improved vocational training along lines of practical endeavor will be extended to all Indian schools as rapidly as possible. Before an Indian boy or girl goes to his or her home a thorough grounding of how to work to the best advantage should be made in our schools. This should be a practical education which, in the great majority of returned students, in a few years will be translated into comfortable homes and productive farms.

The majority of pupils in the schools will eventually return to their homes, and if there is an adequate acreage of land adaptable to agriculture awaiting them the educational training received during their student days should be developed, and a desire and knowledge of how best to reap the advantages due to the owner of a farm should be carefully instilled. Home and farm economics must be emphasized and correct habits of right living made a part of everyday life.

The aim at our Indian schools is not the perfect farmer or the perfect housewife, but the development of character and sufficient industrial efficiency to enable the returned boy or girl to derive happiness and comfort from a home created by individual efforts. This is attempted by thorough instruction in the agricultural, mechanical, and domestic arts, and an adequate balance of practical field and shop work. This will involve a somewhat radical change in the course of study, on vocational lines, which is now being formulated and will be established at many of the schools during the next school year.

INDIAN CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, was a provision allowing the expenditure of not to exceed $20,000 for tuition of Indian children enrolled in public schools. This was to enable the Government to encourage attendance of these children in

public schools in certain localities where school districts were not financially prosperous, even though in some cases they were legally entitled to attend, as their parents were citizens of the State, though not necessarily taxpayers.

Contracts for tuition have formerly been based upon quarterly enrollment and attendance, but it has been found more advantageous to provide that such payments to the school districts shall be made at a given rate per pupil per day of actual attendance.

The larger number of children are being educated in the public schools of the several States where no payment is required. This public-school training for the Indian children is a very valuable aid in their civilization.

SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR PAPAGO INDIANS, ARIZONA.

The Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914, provided the sum of $50,000 to be used to supply school facilities for the children of the Papago Tribe of Indians in Arizona. There are nearly 6,000 of these Indians, of whom about 290 have received allotments on the San Xavier Reservation, but the larger number have been for more than 200 years scattered over the public domain in southern Arizona. Some of them have filed claims thereon under the general laws relating to homesteads. They have been self-supporting in this very arid country and have indicated an unusual interest in and capacity for whatever educational opportunities the Government may offer.

This appropriation has provided several day schools, each with a capacity of 30 pupils, which are located at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chiu Chuischu, and Cockleburr, under the jurisdiction of the Pima and San Xavier Indian schools. These schools will be opened in the fall of 1915.

NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.

To carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of June 8, 1868, between the United States and the Navajo Nation there was provided in the Indian appropriation act for the current year $100,000 for establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools for these people. A part of this appropriation has been used to increase the capacity of schools on these reservations: Navajo, 100 pupils; Western Navajo, 20 pupils; San Juan, 26 pupils; Pueblo Bonito, 60 pupils; total, 206 pupils. These figures represent largely boarding-school capacity, as day schools are available only to a limited extent by reason of the nomadic habits of this tribe.

INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR GIRLS.

All that may be done to better the industrial condition of the Indians will be largely wasted if the living conditions of the families are not right. The prosperous Indian farmer or stockman must have

a sanitary dwelling and proper food, and this comes within the province of the Indian woman, who must be trained in household duties as carefully as the Indian boy is for his especial work. Institutional work, while necessary to the school and giving general training in orderliness and system, can not usually fit the Indian girl for the duties of home making. To meet this need a small three or four room cottage, similar to the home of an average family, has been constructed at several of the larger schools, where the domestic-science teacher or housekeeper instructs a few girls at a time in practical household economy suitable to the average home. Several girls live at the cottage for two or three weeks under ordinary home conditions. They make their own beds, cook their own meals, do their mending and sewing, the cleaning, and their laundry work. At other schools it has been found that larger results may be had by having the students visit the cottages in classes. The girls are taught to make their own clothing and ornament it with handwork, to can fruit and vegetables, keep poultry and raise a kitchen garden, and, in fact, to do all the little household acts which make a well-ordered home attractive.

Employees having charge of industrial work in the smaller boarding schools and the day schools are required to give the girls assigned to them 30 minutes' instruction each day before undertaking productive work. In this way the instructors come into closer touch with the pupils and approximate the work done in the domestic cottages. The noonday luncheon of the day school affords an opportunity for teaching proper food preparation to the girls.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Congress appropriated for the fiscal year 1915 $275,000 to aid the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Osage Nations, and in the Quapaw Reservations in Oklahoma. As the territory in which these Indians are situated has large areas of nontaxable lands, this appropriation is used for supplementing that of the State. Out of this fund 2,219 school districts, having 13,745 pupils, were aided during the current fiscal year.

RETURNED STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The returned student is becoming a factor in the life of his people. Eight of the larger schools have alumni associations, which foster this activity by maintaining a creditable interest in school ideals. At several meetings this year Indians from nearly every walk of life and ordinary avocation and trade were present. Some of those who did not attend reported that it was because they were at work and could not get away from their regular duties.

One Indian school sent representatives to the Association of Alumni Secretaries of the United States at New York City, November 2, 1914, and a delegate will represent the alumni association of one of the largest Indian schools at the San Francisco meeting of that association.

A member of the alumni association of one school went to San Francisco as a delegate to the international council of nurses, before which organization she read a paper which was commented upon in the newspapers of California as the best paper read before the convention. Another association has raised a fund whereby a few ambitious students have been assisted pecuniarily in pursuing their studies after completing the course at Indian schools.

Return students' organizations are maintained at 32 schools and agencies. Every reservation in the United States has organizations composed of ex-students and nonstudents; local churches have organized Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and C. E. organizations, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Daughters of the King, and the Holy Name Society, while the Indians conduct agricultural fairs, stock exhibits, farmers' improvement associations, athletic associations, and musical organizations for personal pleasure.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

Over 300 boys from schools in the Southwest have been placed on ranches, and with sugar-beet and melon growers, in Colorado and Kansas for agricultural work during a portion of the summer. Many of the pupils of the nonreservation schools are placed in families in the vicinity for farm and household experience. This brings the training of the school into actual contact with the practical work of life and enables the pupils gradually to comprehend the purpose of vocational training.

Remunerative employment has been found for many boys and girls who have been graduated from Indian schools.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are still made by Indians, but the most comprehensive and remunerative industry is the native manufacture of Navajo blankets. As the Indians work in a very desultory way in fashioning articles of their own handicraft, the instability of the supply prevents a systematic marketing of their products. In a sense this may not be a complete disadvantage, as the work of the Indian partakes largely of the sentimental, which is lost when the craftsman commercializes his output along conventional lines. Many good baskets and excellent blankets are still made.

The Navajo blankets obtained through a contest at the San Juan Indian Fair last year are on exhibition at the San Francisco Panama-Pacific Exposition, and as the public is manifesting considerable interest in these specimens of native handiwork their real worth will become better known.

LACE MAKING.

Superintendents have been directed to cooperate with associations engaged in the teaching of lace making, and to take advantage of every means and opportunity to advance this important and refining industry among those Indian women and children whose physical condition warrants their engagement therein. The mission reservations in California have been divided into districts, and two lace teachers have been employed to teach lace making, one of whom is located at the Pala School and the other at Soboba. The Sybil Carter Association maintains teachers of lace making at a number of the Indian reservations, paying their salaries, furnishing the supplies, and marketing the finished product. Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal., is also giving the Indian Bureau generous and intelligent cooperation.

THE MENACING USE OF LIQUOR.

The destructive force of intoxicants to the mental, moral, and physical fiber of a great race has for many years been the greatest obstacle in the way of the advancement of the Indians. Natural impulses and the greed of surrounding whites were rapidly bringing destruction to this proud race. Through the influence of the better elements of the tribes and an awakening sense of the moral responsibility of the country, I have been able to break the power of the liquor interests in its unholy traffic.

With substantial appropriations by Congress, a sincere cooperation on the part of the field force, and intelligent enforcement by the officers specially engaged in this work, marked progress is apparent throughout the Indian country. These results have been accomplished through persistent efforts physically and in the courts. In the discharge of their duties several officers were killed and others wounded by malefactors they were attempting to arrest. Unfortunately, in some cases local sentiment failed to respond and the perpetrators of the crimes against the Indians and the dignity of the law's enforcement were unpunished by the courts and juries.

The sale by licensed traders of lemon and vanilla extracts and proprietary medicines with alcoholic content, on which Indians were becoming intoxicated, has been discontinued and traders warned that repetition of such sales will cause a revocation of their license and prosecution.

Permanent results in the individual are best secured when his own will power is enlisted as an aid to temperance. A pledge-signing campaign has been inaugurated among the Indians with gratifying results. The Vermillion Lake Indians celebrated with great joy the first anniversary of a general signing of the temperance pledge, and even the women demanded the right to affix their names. At La Pointe Agency, Wis., about 60 per cent of the Indians signed the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicants. These instances are cited as evidence of a remarkable change in sentiment, as it has occurred in a territory where intemperance among the Indians by reason of local conditions was probably as flagrant as anywhere in the country.

As an educational side to the evils of the use of alcohol a spirited essay contest was promoted in the schools, the children of the third, fourth, and fifth grades writing on the topic "What do I know about alcohol?" and the sixth, seventh, eighth, and higher grades on "Alcohol and my future." This method of acquainting the youth with the danger of indulgence was very successful, as shown in the thoughtfulness with which the essays were prepared. In many instances the home life of the writer was drawn upon for vivid illustrations.

On June 22, 1915, I addressed the following letter to 739 pupils in the Indian schools making prize awards:

MY FRIEND: I take pleasure in presenting to you the prize which has been awarded under the terms of the essay contest on alcoholism.

It is gratifying to me that you have so good an understanding of the evil effects of alcohol and the importance of preventing its introduction, sale, or use among Indians.

It has now come about that there is a world-wide campaign against the liquor traffic not only from a moral point of view, but in recent years it has become essentially an economic question, and its banishment is advocated from the business office as strenuously as from the pulpit. More recently the use of intoxicants has been officially denounced by many of the great European Governments as destructive to military discipline and efficiency.

Generally throughout the Indian country there has been splendid cooperation in our efforts to free the Indian from the malign influence and destructive effects of whisky.

I am greatly pleased with the helpful spirit manifested among adult Indians and for the intelligent and sympathetic response from the Indian schools, as exemplified in this contest.

Annuity payments in the past have been frequently described as orgies of drunkenness. I have taken radical steps never before undertaken to eliminate this condition. Invoking the aid of the law (sec. 2078, R. S.), I directed for the Osage payment that no money be paid the Indians while they were under the influence of intoxicants, nor while it was evident to the officer making the payment that intoxicants were within convenient reach of the Indians, or until the chiefs and head men of the tribe should have pledged themselves

to use all their influence and make all proper exertions to prevent liquors being used at the time.

Failing to receive satisfactory assurances, I postponed the payment, whereupon the Indian council, the county and municipal authorities, and business men, confronted with our unyielding determination to enforce the law, hastened to express their intention to cooperate. The payment was made, and it was the "driest" one on which a distribution of money had ever been made in that nation.

This law was invoked with good results at the payments to the Kiowa, Sac and Fox, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Pawnee, and other Indians, and will be applied hereafter at all such payments.

The awakening sentiment among Indians has been shown during the year in a number of striking instances where no liquor was to be had at large gatherings of these people. At Flathead the chiefs were deeply interested and prior to and during a celebration talked to the Indians on temperance.

On May 6, 1914, under written orders from the superintendent of the Fort Lapwai (Idaho) Agency to ascertain whether liquor was being brought on the reservation, while attempting to search a party of Indians returning home, Samuel Tilden, an Indian policeman, shot and killed William Jackson, an Indian. Tilden was indicted in the State courts. At the trial Tilden was convicted, but on appeal the State supreme court remanded the case for a new trial because of certain record errors. The case is still pending.

Two persons were indicted for introducing liquor into the Indian country, and on their plea of guilty were sentenced by the United States district court of Oklahoma to two years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500. On reaching the penitentiary an application was made to the United States district court of Kansas for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that the act of January 30, 1897, provided only a minimum punishment of 60 days and fine of $100, and that the court was without authority to impose anything except that minimum. The writ was granted, but on appeal by the Government the district court was reversed by the circuit court of appeals.

Tulapai, or tiswin, is an intoxicating drink made by fermenting sprouting corn, and is used by the Apache and some other southwestern Indians. Its simplicity of manufacture is only equaled by the resultant debauch. Superintendents of reservations where it is usually made and consumed are cooperating with the Indian Office in stamping it out. As it is not imported into the reservation, but brewed where consumed, the task of breaking up the practice is difficult.

Peyote buttons, as they are commonly called, are the dried crowns of a cactus which grows on the rocky, arid lands of northern Mexico and are classed with intoxicants. Their use appears to be on the increase. Under an order of the Department of Agriculture its importation into the United States has been prohibited. It is too early to ascertain the effectiveness of this exclusion order. Appropriate legislation is being agitated to give the Indian Office enlarged powers for the suppression of peyote.

Legislation by several States where Indians reside has been of material assistance to this office in its campaign against the liquor traffic.

The Cherokee Indians of North Carolina have been greatly benefited by the enactment of a State law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or disposition of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the county of Swain, in which these Indians are located. The law further provides that the place of delivery shall be construed to mean the place of sale, etc.

The Legislature of Nevada enacted two laws of importance to the Indians. One makes it an offense for an Indian to solicit any person to purchase intoxicating liquors, and the other makes it an offense for any person to furnish an Indian with yenshee, which is the residue scraped from opium pipes.

In California, under the law of the State as it stood, it was doubtful whether the sale of liquor to Indians of less than the full blood was an offense. To remove this doubt the legislature specifically covered the question in a recent law effective August 15, 1915, by including Indians of the whole or mixed blood, or any person who is commonly known to live and associate with Indians.

The prohibition amendment to the constitution of Arizona, which became effective on January 1 of this calendar year, has been very far reaching in its effect upon the liquor traffic among the Indians of that State and has materially lessened our difficulties.

In the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Iowa, and Colorado constitutional prohibition amendments have been adopted, or the legislatures have enacted laws, effective January 1, 1916, which should have a very beneficial effect for the Indians in these States.

In Minnesota a county local-option law enacted by the State legislature resulted in driving the saloon out of many localities known as Indian country, and has been very helpful in the enforcement of treaties and Federal statutes.

The Supreme Court of the United States in Johnson *v.* Gearlds (234 U. S., 422), in denying the application for rehearing, left in full force a decision of that court rendered on June 8, 1914, enabling the enforcement of various treaties prohibiting the introduction or

sale of liquor in northern Minnesota, since which time activities have been resumed and the law enforced.

On December 8, 1914, application made in the State court for a restraining order against the officers of this service to prevent them from interfering with the business of the Bemidji Brewing Co. was dismissed, and on March 2, 1915, 745 barrels of beer were destroyed.

This enlargement of territory and other sections demanding attention makes necessary a substantial increase in the appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians.

The liquor situation as a whole is constantly improving and the sentiment among the people is strongly in sympathy with our work, regardless of the attitude of the individual on the question of prohibition as it is understood in white communities.

HEALTH.

The maintenance of good health is a prime requisite in the process of civilizing the Indian and placing him upon a self-supporting basis. Large sums of money and much scientific thought have been given to the improvement of sanitary conditions among these people. Results indicate that there has been wonderful improvement.

Epidemics of whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and pneumonia have been met and dealt with as promptly and as consistently as available funds would permit. Cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever appeared at Warm Springs, Oreg., and Fort Apache, Ariz., but epidemics of these diseases were successfully averted.

Tuberculosis among the Indians exceeds that among the white race and its prevention is a most important problem. Trachoma, with its resultant damaged vision, is a serious drawback to the Indian in his progress toward civilization.

The medical force working in the field consists of 1 medical supervisor, 1 assistant medical supervisor, 1 special supervisor, 7 special physicians, 7 field dentists, 6 field nurses, 121 regular and 61 contract physicians, 81 nurses, and 78 field matrons. Supervisors are required to keep in touch with the rapidly increasing knowledge of appropriate prophylactic measures to check the spread of disease, and after studying the local conditions at each school and on each reservation to suggest ways and means for improving the health and sanitary conditions of the Indians.

The vital truth of right living, preservation of health, and prevention of disease are being taught in the schools. An essay contest on the subject of tuberculosis has demonstrated that the Indian pupils have gained a considerable knowledge of its ætiology. The traveling medical officials carry stereopticon slides illustrating the

habitations of careless Indians and the pleasant, healthy homes of Indians who have taken advantage of the opportunities the Government has given, and give appropriate lectures at the agencies they visit. Resident physicians at the agencies give talks to the pupils and reservation Indians on subjects connected with sanitation, care of the sick, prevention of infant mortality, and first aid to the injured. Clean-up days have been instituted and found of inestimable value in arousing enthusiasm.

The homes of adult Indians are visited by about 78 field matrons, who teach the Indian women domestic arts and proper care of home, person, and children.

With prophylactic measures must be taught the elimination of the foci of diseases which may be in existence. The work done has been fraught with difficulties, which are gradually being overcome. The old Indians' dependence upon the medicine man is still strong in many places, and the constant changes in the personnel of the agency physicians, due to the small salaries paid many of them, is not conducive to the development of confidence in the white man's methods, for he, like the white man, gives his confidence only after it is earned. It is believed that the influence of the Indian medicine man, however, is gradually giving way. The number of cases treated by the physicians is gradually increasing and hospital treatment is more often sought.

The demand for hospitals, which are being constructed as fast as funds become available, indicates the growing popularity of this branch of the work. At the close of this fiscal year there were 52 hospitals and 4 sanatoria, with a combined capacity of 1,567. Under construction are 4 hospitals and 6 sanatoria, with a combined capacity of 265.

In many of the Indian boarding schools trachoma is no longer a problem, as experience has shown that where control can be had over the children and where careful and persistent work is done the disease can be prevented or cured. This is being done. Among the camp Indians, however, conditions with respect to the disease are not good. No chance is, of course, lost to constantly exploit the value of operation and treatment of trachoma, and many Indians are taking advantage of the opportunities offered. The long duration and the painful nature of the treatment necessary before a cure is effected are, perhaps, the most important causes for the slow progress made.

The problems to be solved in connection with tuberculosis are similar to those among the poorer classes of whites. It means a campaign of education to prevent the spread of the disease and the endeavor to arrest it in those cases with active lesions. The sanatoria already in use at Phoenix, Fort Lapwai, Sac and Fox, and

Laguna show that this method of treating active cases is of increasing value. The capacity of the Laguna Sanitorium has been increased to 34 and Sac and Fox to 88. The East Farm Sanitorium at Phoenix and the one at Fort Lapwai care for 100 each. During the fiscal year 1915 arrangements were effected for the erection of sanatoria at the Carson, Blackfeet, Turtle Mountain, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Pima, and Mescalero Reservations.

In line with the above, a part of available funds were used in the purchase of material for the correction of defects in sanitation in the Indian homes. Especial attention is being given to better disposal of sewage and protection of water supplies from contamination.

Arrangements have been made with the United States Public Health Service for the examination of pathologic specimens by the laboratories of that bureau which may be received from medical officers in the Indian Service. This courtesy will facilitate diagnosis.

The relation between diseased teeth and the development of systemic disease was recognized by the field dentists and led to a campaign for better methods of caring for the teeth and the elimination of oral sepsis. Pyorrhœa (Rigg's disease) was found to be prevalent and measures were at once instituted directed toward the correction of this condition.

The insane asylum for Indians is located in Canton, S. Dak., and has 51 patients, the limit of its capacity. Under present conditions no more can be accommodated and the most deserving for whom applications are made are placed in State asylums.

IMPROVED HOME CONDITIONS.

The mere increase in the number of Indians farming and in the total acreage cultivated by them, with the consequent production of a greater quantity and value of crops, is not of itself the final end to be achieved, but only a means to the ultimate goal of independent self-supporting citizenship for the Indians on the same basis as the whites, with all that this involves in the way of civilization, improved living conditions, etc. The work of bringing about better housing and sanitary conditions among the Indians has made progress during the year, and it is intended to especially emphasize this feature of the work during the ensuing fiscal year, to the end that a systematic campaign may be formulated and carried out on every reservation, having in view the greatest possible improvement in this respect. This problem, likewise, resolves itself into two factors—(1) implanting in the Indian the desire and ambition for better homes, and (2) devising physical ways and means to bring about this result.

(1) Advantage is taken of every possible opportunity to stimulate in the Indians an interest in home development along modern and

sanitary lines, by precept and example, such as the discussion of these topics at community-social meetings, illustrated stereopticon lectures, the work of the physicians, field matrons, etc.

(2) Where an Indian has individual funds to his credit he is encouraged to use them in improving his home, or erecting a new one, if necessary, and the regulations have recently been made much more liberal in this respect, vesting greater authority in the superintendent with respect to expenditures for such purposes. Where an Indian lacks sufficient funds to purchase the necessary material, aid is extended from the reimbursable fund, or such material is issued in return for labor.

At Tongue River the sawmills, which for a long time past and until last fall had been standing idle, were put into active operation and a plan devised by which the Indians cut and haul the logs to the mill, where they are cut into lumber for a small toll; the hardware, millwork (doors, windows, etc.), and paint are furnished from the reimbursable fund or in return for labor. It is planned to extend this policy to other reservations where similar conditions prevail as far as may be practicable.

EMPLOYEES.

The efficiency of the more than 5,000 employees of the Indian Service has been maintained with gratifying results. The example these people set before the Indians they are to lead and teach is a strong factor for their advancement. Earnest men and women with high character and right living teach as much by example as by precept. In the main this large corps is of that type and are earnestly striving to be exemplars of our best civilization.

To determine as far as possible the qualifications of persons seeking employment among the Indians, I have given special attention to probational appointments from the registers of the Civil Service Commission. Before making such appointments inquiries are made of persons who have first-hand knowledge of the equipment of the eligibles certified, not only with reference to their qualifications for the line of work for which they were examined, but also concerning their moral standing and general reputation in the community in which they reside.

At the time I assumed office there was a constant shifting of employees from place to place. Many of the changes were made to meet the personal wishes of employees, without benefit to the service. Frequently employees did not remain at one point sufficiently long to become acquainted with the pupils or adult Indians, and I am endeavoring to eliminate this practice as far as can be done consistently with good administration. It is particularly essential that employees

be personally acquainted with the Indians with whom they are associated, and that they have a thorough knowledge of their home life and needs. The best results can be obtained only through long-continued service at one place. While it is not practicable to eliminate transfers entirely, the number has been reduced to a mere fraction of what it has been in the past.

A careful study of each employee is made with a view to determining the line of work for which he is best qualified. Sometimes an employee enters the service through competitive examination, but is not qualified for the work covered by the examination. Having sufficient technical training to pass the examination, frequently he is not fitted by temperament or other cause for the duties of the position obtained, but his training and experience does enable him to render valuable service in some other line of work. The special effort that has been made to assign employees to positions for which they are best fitted, and the elimination of those who have made a failure after a full and fair trial, have, during the last two years, resulted in a material increase in the efficiency of the personnel.

Particular attention has been given to a readjustment of positions and salaries and at the same time reduce the total amount allowed for salaries to the lowest possible minimum without a sacrifice of efficiency. While positions have been dropped here and there, aggregating approximately $85,000 during the last fiscal year, the most notable reduction has been in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, where, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, abolishing the offices of the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent for the Union Agency, and creating the office of superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, a thorough reorganization has been effected. Notwithstanding a material reduction in the force, all of the field offices have been maintained and the work handled with efficiency and at a saving of approximately $75,000 a year, altogether about $160,000.

An important circular was issued to the Indian Service employees early in the year directing their attention to the fact that their example is a potent factor in the uplift of this race. It was insisted that their intercourse with those among whom they are placed as educators and administrators should be of an elevating and helpful character. They were admonished to teach the Indian self-respect and imbue him with the feeling that his race is no bar to his advancement socially or otherwise if he measures up to the standard we placed before him. All epithets, relics of the days when there was less of charity and consideration in the white man's dealings with the Indians, must not be applied to them, and those words which are offensive, as "buck," "squaw," "redskin," etc., should no more

be used in conversation than would similar terms be with ladies and gentlemen of other races. I have not found it expedient or necessary to lay down specific rules on this subject, as the high sense of integrity and dignity in the splendid corps of field workers does not require it.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The reimbursable appropriations, amounting to $1,495,000, made by Congress for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians has placed in the hands of the office an instrument by means of which thousands of Indians have been given an opportunity to become self-supporting. While in the past the Indians have manifested some reluctance in requesting this money, and some still do, the majority, who understand the purpose of the Government in affording them reimbursable aid, are now studying their own needs and asking to be supplied with appropriate equipment. There are some Indians, as among whites, who do not measure their credit by their needs and their ability to pay, but this plan will teach them financial integrity and inculcate square business morals, with the result that they will be cautious in their requests for assistance and take better care of what they obtain through the use of reimbursable money than they heretofore have of property issued to them gratuitously, knowing that the amount loaned must be returned. Many Indians have been given reimbursable assistance and have used the loans chiefly in the purchase of live stock, agricultural implements, seeds, wagons, harness, sewing machines, lumber, doors and windows for the improvement of houses, wire for fencing, and wells. In a few instances rations have been purchased and sold to Indians for consumption during the period when they were preparing their lands for cultivating and planting their crops.

As a rule the Indians are very conscientious in regard to their accounts and make payments promptly. In a number of cases certain Indians have settled their accounts before they were due, and still others have made partial payments prior to the dates agreed upon. There have been cases where, by reason of crop failures, sickness, or some other unavoidable cause, some Indians found it difficult to make payments on the dates agreed upon. In all meritorious cases I have been lenient with the debtors and have extended the time for payment, so that they might not become discouraged. Where the failure to return the money is not meritorious, and these have been very few, the property was taken and resold to other Indians. In such cases the Indians from whom the property was taken have been required to make good the deficiency which resulted during the time it remained in their possession, and the Indians to whom the property was resold were charged with the appraised value at the time of its

delivery to them. There have been several deaths of Indians who received property from the reimbursable fund, and in such cases, where the remainder of the family desired to keep and pay for the property, they were permitted to do so. If the heirs did not want the property it was resold.

The benefits which the Indians have derived from the expenditure of this money in the purchase of live stock and equipment for their use have been far-reaching. Many allotments which in previous years have not been cultivated are now producing. Indians who previously had a team, but no means with which to purchase harness and a wagon, have been provided with suitable equipment to enable them to engage in freighting, which at many reservations distant from railroads is a profitable employment. Others have been provided with cattle, so that they might get started in the cattle industry. The women in the home have been furnished with sewing machines, and they are now more and more making wearing apparel at a saving in cost. The crude and oftentimes insanitary method of cooking over campfires is also finding a remedy through the use of reimbursable money. Floorless and often windowless houses are being improved through the purchase of flooring, doors, and windows. Tribal herds of cattle have been purchased at a number of places from these funds, as stated under the heading of "Stock raising." Agricultural equipment too large or high priced for one individual to purchase was also bought for tribal use, reimbursement therefor to be made from tribal funds which may hereafter accrue.

No interest or profit has been charged to the Indians participating in the use of this money. They are required to return only the principal.

As the appropriations made by Congress have not been adequate to meet the demands of the various reservations, at a few places where tribal funds were available they have been drawn upon under the same conditions as public funds.

At Keshena the Indians, when they gave permission to use their money under the reimburseable plan, requested that interest be charged, as the fund in the Treasury of the United States drew interest. At Cheyenne River interest is charged for the same reason.

FARMING BY INDIANS.

During the past year the acreage farmed by Indians has been greatly increased, and the seed furnished them was approximately three times as much as in any preceding year.

In the development of agricultural activities among the Indians two factors must be considered, one psychological, the other administrative—(1) stimulating the interest and ambition of the Indians

to farm, to adopt modern methods, etc., and (2) providing the necessary equipment and facilities to this end.

The spirit of rivalry and object lesson is a strong incentive to success, and one of the best agencies in developing the agricultural enthusiasm of the Indians has been the Indian fair. Fairs were held in the fall of 1914 on 38 reservations.

As the Indian is ultimately to be absorbed into the body of American citizenship, the next logical step after the strictly Indian fair on the reservation is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county and State fairs. Accordingly, Indian exhibits from many of the reservations have been shown at county fairs in direct competition with the products of white farmers, a number of prizes having been won. Wherever a State or county fair is held near an Indian reservation, it is planned to arrange an exhibit of Indian products.

The first systematic effort to have an Indian exhibit at these institutions on an extensive scale was at the Oklahoma State fair last fall. About 30 different schools and tribes were represented at this exhibit, which was shown in a building set apart for the purpose by the fair association and which proved to be one of the most attractive features, being visited by about 75,000 persons and attracting much favorable comment from them. Indian exhibits were also shown at the Arizona, Nevada, and Wisconsin State fairs on a small scale.

The officers of the State and county fair associations have, in each instance, responded enthusiastically to the suggestion for Indian exhibits, and have promised their hearty support and cooperation to this end.

We confidently expect to make a notable showing of fair exhibits in the fall of 1915.

Advantage has been taken of other methods of arousing the interest of the Indians in farming, such as the organization of Indian farmer clubs, the inauguration of boys' and girls' clubs in conjunction with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act for cooperative agricultural extension work, and plans are also being formulated for cooperation between the county agricultural agents appointed under that act and the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians. Schools of instruction in modern canning methods, domestic economy, etc., are held all over the country as another feature of this cooperative work. Representatives of the Cherokee and Wahpeton Indian schools recently attended such schools, under detail of this office, and it is planned to extend this work as rapidly as possible.

The first prize in the 1914 Arizona Boys' Corn Club contest (consisting of a $100 scholarship in the State university) was won by Victor Bail, a Papago Indian boy from the San Xavier Reservation, near

Tucson, with a yield of 51.37 bushels of shelled corn on a measured acre, grading 94.70 per cent, which sold for $82.35. The cost of production was $16.95, making a net profit of $65.40. Victor Bail, the winner, will take a two-years' course at the Phoenix Indian School in order to fit himself for the two-years' agricultural course at the State university.

The second prize in this contest, consisting of a Duroc Jersey pig, was also won by an Indian boy named Alonzo Flores.

About 250 farmers are employed to instruct the Indians and supervise their agricultural work, the district plan inaugurated several years ago being still further developed with very successful results. It involves the division of each reservation into districts, in each of which a farmer is located so that he may be near the Indians.

Advantage is taken of every available facility with the view of maintaining the interest of the Indians in farming, most of whom have perhaps not yet reached that state of development characterized by fixity of purpose, and hence require constant advice, encouragement, and supervision.

The second problem in promoting agricultural work among the Indians is an administrative one and has to do with furnishing the necessary equipment, such as teams, implements, harness, etc., for this purpose, which are usually provided by three methods—(1) purchase from individual trust funds when available; (2) issue in return for labor; or (3) purchase under the reimbursable regulations of October 6, 1914, to be paid for without interest in small payments extending over a period of years.

SCHOOL FARMS.

With the view of developing school farms to the extent of their possibilities as object lessons for the Indians and in the the production of vegetables and forage for the schools, the following circular was sent out by me on August 10, 1914:

To all superintendents:

I am not satisfied that we are making the greatest use of our school farms. They usually consist of large tracts of fertile land capable of raising every crop that the climate in which the school is located will permit. In some cases these farms are well irrigated.

In every case the schools have been or can be furnished with all the equipment necessary to till their farms to the fullest extent, and they can be furnished with stock with which to make a substantial showing in stock raising.

The agricultural training of the boy pupils in our schools furnishes ample opportunity for intensive farming. If this training is to be of real value and be effective in accomplishing its purpose, the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

I am convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of these farms, and I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness, and as an object lesson.

The constantly increasing demands on the various appropriations for the Indian Service make it necessary not only to exercise the most careful economy consistent with the end sought and at the same time to see that every resource in connection with Indian education and industry is developed to the highest obtainable degree.

See that employees in charge of your farms are men capable of rendering proper and efficient service; carefully determine the suitable crops for the particular soil of the tillable land of your farm, giving the best attention to the raising and use of these crops.

Our farms should grow corn, oats, wheat, and raise alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. You should raise all the potatoes and other vegetables consumed. We should not be satisfied with raising feed for the school live stock, but we should raise everything the farm, garden, and orchard will produce.

I want you to raise live stock to the fullest of your capacity; raise colts from the school mares; let your calves grow into beef for your school. Grow a good herd of hogs to follow the cattle that you feed and use the waste from the table at the school. Make your dairy amply large and of such kind that there will be plenty of milk, cream, and butter. Feed the skim milk to the hogs and grow your pork meat. Where practicable cure your own bacon and ham, make your own sausage, and dry and corn your own beef.

Give careful consideration to chicken raising. You should establish chicken houses and place girls in charge of the chickens. This would furnish poultry and eggs for your needs and at the same time train your girls in an industry which will be of value to them in their future homes.

Under some conditions it may be practicable to have a few swarms of bees. Start an apiary and teach bee culture, while at the same time obtaining a supply of honey for table use.

We should have orchards and vines to grow fruit at our schools which are best adapted to the locations and climates. The care of these orchards and the raising of small fruits will give important training to the boys and girls.

Each school should have a truck garden to produce the green stuff necessary for its own table. Under proper climatic conditions enough potatoes, corn, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., should be grown not only to supply the school with fresh vegetables but to furnish a good supply for winter use. The canning of vegetables and fruits is highly important.

I fully appreciate the fact that at some of our schools, because of climatic conditions, diversified farming is impracticable, but there are very few Indian schools which do not have farms peculiarly adapted to certain lines of agricultural and horticultural development. Where diversified farming is impracticable the natural resources of the farm should be fully developed. If you can raise nothing but wheat, see to it that every acre of available land is used for wheat. Grow the best wheat and produce the maximum yield per acre for your locality. If your school is located in a stock-raising section of the country and you have a large acreage of grazing land, you should raise beef not only for your own use but to supply other schools.

A school in a locality where vegetables and fruits are easily raised should can or preserve a surplus of these products for sale to schools not so fortunately located.

I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and cooperation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention, to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and can not justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-support.

Superintendents, inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions.

SACATON EXPERIMENTATION FARM.

The demonstration farm at Sacaton, Ariz., conducted cooperatively with the Department of Agriculture, has given satisfactory results.

A special study has been made of the grade Egyptian cotton which has been under observation there for several years. The land in which the staple was planted was regraded so that it might be irrigated more scientifically, with the result that it has made the largest yield of cotton ever obtained at this farm, although the land already had grown from five to seven consecutive crops of cotton. A 4-acre plat of cotton produced an average of 890 pounds of lint per acre. This is the largest average yield of long staple Egyptian cotton ever produced in the State of Arizona. Approximately 10,935 pounds of lint were produced on 15 acres; 90 pounds of lint from progeny rows of the "Pima," the name given to the new type of long staple cotton, were shipped to the Manchester Fine Goods Spinners' Assocation, England, for spinning tests, and 1,074 pounds of "Pima" from "Phelp's" seed were sent to New England spinners for the same purpose. The cotton grown during the calendar year 1914, with the exceptions noted above, has not yet been sold on account of prevailing low price.

There is also on hand at the farm about 30,000 pounds of seed which could not be hauled to Salt River Valley points on account of the high water in the Gila River. About 10,890 pounds of seed were distributed to the school and reservation farmers for planting during the season of 1915. While the Indians last season planted only 296 acres, the reports indicate that their interest in the growing of cotton is commendable, as over the southern cotton section there was discouragement on account of low prices.

The surrounding communities have, equally with the Indians, received the benefits of this farm, as last year white ranchers of the Salt River Valley produced 6,421 bales of cotton, which, at an average

of 16 cents per pound, would aggregate for the crop of lint cotton approximately $589,469. Counting the value of the seed after being converted into cake and oil, it is estimated the net value of the crop to the Indians and white people would amount to nearly $1,000,000 for the year. When it is remembered that seven years ago scarcely any one thought that Arizona would produce cotton at all, this is a phenomenal development. In addition to experimentation with cotton, experiments were also made with varieties of corn, alfalfa, sorghum cane, ribbon cane, beans, grapes, nuts, fruits, berries, and garden stuffs.

FORT BERTHOLD DEMONSTRATION FARM.

The demonstration farm at Fort Berthold Reservation contains five fields of approximately 155 acres which were planted to oats, wheat, rye, corn, flax, and potatoes, all of which proved profitable. It is estimated that the net profit of the farm amounted approximately to $1,100. A very high grade of cattle and horses is being raised on the farm, and when they reach the proper age the males are turned over to the reservation for breeding among the Indian stock.

EXPERIMENTATION.

The work of experimenting with various crops under the different soil and climatic conditions existing on the widely scattered Indian reservations has been continued through the year with a large measure of success, particularly at Malki and San Juan. Formerly this work consisted of experiments with fruit (particularly apricots and grapefruit) and the date palm, both of which promise to be remunerative industries for the Indians. At this place 12,000 fruit trees were set out during the year. At San Juan experiments were conducted with several varieties of wheat and other grains, which proved to be well adapted to a number of the reservations where similar soil and climatic conditions prevail, and the results of these experiments were communicated to the superintendents with the view of extending the production of such varieties.

Several years ago the Agricultural Department imported from Egypt the seed of a very hardy and prolific drouth-resisting forage plant, which has been designated "Sudan grass," from the country of its origin. Seed of this grass was sent to a number of reservations in the semiarid regions of the Southwest.

Experiments are also being conducted with the "Tepary bean," which has been grown, on a limited scale, by the Papago Indians for generations, and while it is too early to report definitely as to the results, yet the indications are that this bean will prove to be a very

successful and remunerative crop in that section of the country. This bean is their creation and should be called the "Papago bean."

STOCK RAISING.

The utilization of the natural resources of the various Indian reservations for the benefit of the Indians has been extended during the last year by the purchase of tribal herds and the improvement and development of the live-stock interests of the individual Indians. The success met with in handling the tribal herds is largely due to the provision which was made to shelter and feed the animals during the winter months. The loss in the Crow tribal herd of about 7,000 heifers and 2,000 steers was less than 1 per cent during the winter of 1914–15. There were approximately 3,000 calves belonging to this herd branded at the spring round-up, and it is probable that the total number of calves produced for the first year this herd was on the range will be nearly 4,000 head.

In October, 1914, 3,800 ewes and 199 rams were placed on the range in the southern addition to the Jicarilla Reservation. This flock now comprises a total of 6,796 rams, ewes, and lambs. The clip of wool from this flock, amounting to 16,660 pounds, was sold, delivered at the agency, for $3,581.90. A tribal herd of 1,000 heifers and 42 bulls has also been placed on this reservation.

The number of tribal herds on the various Indian reservations were increased by the purchase of cattle as follows: For Blackfeet Reservation, 60 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Cheyenne River Reservation, 80 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Fort Apache Reservation, 50 bulls; for Fort Belknap Reservation, 60 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Jicarilla Reservation, 42 bulls, 100 heifers; for Klamath Reservation, 40 bulls; for Mescalero Reservation, 68 bulls, 1,200 heifers; for Moqui Reservation, 10 bulls; for Rosebud Reservation, 50 bulls, 300 heifers; for San Carlos Reservation, 80 bulls, 972 heifers; for Standing Rock Reservation, 100 bulls, 1,800 heifers; for Tongue River Reservation, 25 bulls, 500 heifers; for Ute Mountain Reservation, 75 bulls, 1,500 heifers; for Walker River Reservation, 20 bulls, 500 heifers; for Warm Springs Reservation, 30 bulls, 533 heifers; for Western Shoshone Reservation, 100 heifers; and for the Walapai Reservation, 510 cows and 20 bulls. A large number of heifers were purchased for the Cheyenne River, Colville, Rosebud, Standing Rock, and Warm Springs Reservations, and will be sold to individual Indians under the reimbursable plan.

A considerable amount of stock was during the year1914–15 distributed to individual Indians, and it is our purpose to extend this procedure as rapidly as good administration justifies. Indian stock has been so successfully managed since the policy of increasing stock raising among the Indians was inaugurated some two years

ago as to fully justify the undertaking. Our personal inspections and reports show the tribal herds and individually owned cattle, horses, and sheep to be rapidly improving in breed, increasing in number, and showing a gratifying profit on the investment. Where the climate requires, vigilant efforts are being made to insure ample feed to prevent winter loss.

There is now every indication that the Indian-owned stock will soon become a substantial factor in the world's supply.

THE COMPETENCY COMMISSION.

The competency commission appointed by you has entered on its duties. The personnel of the commission, consisting of Maj. James McLaughlin, an inspector of the department, and Mr. F. A. Thackery, superintendent of the Pima School, each of whom has had large and varied intimacy with the Indians, is a guarantee that its purpose will be carried out with a sincere determination to make its findings dependable. In connection with the superintendent of the reservation on which its sittings are being held, it will carefully consider the qualifications of each Indian who may apply for a severance of tribal relations, or who, in its judgment, has arrived at the degree of business competency that he should assume the duties of citizenship. I am hopeful, from the wide experience of the members of the commission, that permanent good not only to the individual but to the tribe as well will result from its labors.

ALLOTMENTS.

During the past year but one special allotting agent has been employed, on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., where a large area of irrigable land was available for allotment. A comparatively limited number of allotments have been made on various reservations by the respective superintendents in charge, but as a general rule activity along this line has been much lessened.

ALLOTMENT OF FORT SILL APACHES.

Of the survivors and descendants of Geronimo's Band of Apaches, formerly held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla., 187 removed to the Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex., and 84 stayed in Oklahoma, where suitable tracts of from 80 to 160 acres have been purchased for 69 of them. This leaves 15 yet to be provided for when additional funds have been procured for this purpose.

LANDLESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Reports indicate that there are about 19,000 Indians in California located in 55 of the 59 counties in that State. Of this number ap-

proximately 15,000 are in northern California, 1,800 being on Indian reservations. It is estimated that there are from 3,500 to 4,500 Indians who are unprovided with reservation lands, allotments on the public domain, or otherwise. Forty-three purchases have been made for the benefit of these Indians, placing title to approximately 6,600 acres in the United States, at a cost of $144,470.45. About 2,500 of these Indians have been provided with homes. These purchases were made mainly from appropriations in the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325–333), and April 30, 1908 (37 Stat. L., 70–76), which were supplemented by succeeding appropriation acts. The Indian appropriation act for the past year specifically appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of land for landless Indians in California, and the same amount was made available by joint resolution of March 4, 1915, continuing the Indian appropriations for the present year. A list of the 43 purchases showing the number of Indians, acreage, and amount paid will be found in Table 30 of this report.

PATENTS IN FEE.

Patents in fee are issued to Indian allottees, and the heirs of deceased allottees, under the provisions of the acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 182), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the year patents in fee were issued under said acts covering an area of 124,116.36 acres, of which 61,114.47 acres, or about 50 per cent, covers land allotted to Turtle Mountain and Pine Ridge Indians. The Turtle Mountain Indians are allotted partly in North Dakota and partly on the public domain in the State of Montana.

SALE OF INDIAN LAND.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

The act last mentioned extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages, so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1915 sales have been made covering an area of 102,675.54 acres, involving a consideration of $1,300,303.08. The average price for which the land sold was $12.66 per acre. The year previous the office sold 947 tracts, involving 90,768.30 acres, for $652,-815.50, or a little over $17 per acre. A great amount of land was sold on reservations where the average price was about $5 per acre, which reduced the general average.

PURCHASES OF LANDS FOR CERTAIN INDIANS.

Under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, there have been purchased for allotment to individual members of the Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan 14,036.18 acres at a cost of $136,205.12, and the title to these lands is now vested in the United States.

Transactions involving 960 acres of additional land, at a cost of $9,340, are still uncompleted, pending the curing of objections to the title.

The act of August 1, 1914, supra, contained also an item of $40,000 for the purchase of lands for homeless, nonremoval Mille Lacs Indians to whom allotments have not heretofore been made, with which 769.41 acres have been purchased, at a cost of $17,714.30. Transactions involving 1,437 additional acres, at a cost of $21,617, are in process of negotiation.

A suitable 240-acre tract, including rights in an irrigation ditch sufficient to irrigate 150 acres thereof, was bought, at a cost of $13,000, for the Camp Verde Indians in Arizona, under an appropriation of $20,000 made therefor in the Indian appropriation act for 1915.

MISSION LAND.

A number of treaties wherein Indian lands were ceded and reservations established contained provisions granting to religious denominations then conducting missions among the Indians (the organizations being specifically named) the right to occupy a stated number of acres of land required for church and mission buildings and for cemeteries in connection with Indian churches. In some cases title to the land was granted outright by the treaties; but there was no general provision applicable everywhere.

It has been customary in the last 10 years, in the various acts accepting cessions and authorizing a sale of surplus Indian lands, to include provision for the setting apart of lands required for mission purposes and for the patenting of such tracts. Lands set apart for such purpose in the last five years are as follows:

	Acres.
1911	1,282.68
1912	154.5
1913	139.23
1914	241.8208
1915	296.9375
	2,115.1683

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On March 16, 1896, the Osage Indians, through their tribal council, made a lease to Edwin B. Foster covering the entire Osage Reservation, about 1,500,000 acres, for oil and gas mining purposes for the

term of 10 years. The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), extended the lease for the period of 10 years from March 16, 1906, but reduced the area to 680,000 acres, and operations have been conducted with more or less success by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co., which succeeded by assignment to the rights of Edwin B. Foster, and by the sublessees of that company.

About two years ago the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. and its sublessees applied for a renewal of the lease or for a new lease on the lands, to take effect upon the expiration of the existing lease. Since the application was submitted the question has been discussed and various investigations conducted with a view to ascertaining the extent of the development work and the conditions upon which new leases might be made. On March 8 to 11, inclusive, a series of hearings was held at which the interested persons were given an opportunity to present their reasons for requesting new leases, as well as to submit plans for the leasing of these lands upon the expiration of the present lease. These hearings were continued on March 22 and 23, with the Osage tribal council present.

The council, after 10 days' deliberation, on June 17, 1915, adopted resolutions, which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the same date.

1. That the Congress of the United States be asked to extend the trust period which, under existing law, will expire on April 8, 1931.

2. In all oil leases provision shall be made for the Government to have the option to purchase the oil or any part thereof at the highest posted market price on the date of sale.

3. The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. shall be eliminated as an intermediary.

4. Oil and gas rights shall be leased separately, and oil leases shall be made for a term of five years from date of approval by the Secretary of the Interior and as much longer thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, but the term of leases shall not extend beyond the time the title to the minerals remains in the Osage Tribe.

5. Oil leases shall be made direct to the present sublessees covering their present holdings in quarter-section units not exceeding 4,800 acres each in the aggregate, except such quarter-section units the producing wells of which are capable of averaging 25 or more barrels per day on July 1, 1915, which units shall be retained by the tribe and offered for lease at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the average daily production to be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

6. The rate of royalty on oil to be 1/6, except where the average daily production of producing wells on any quarter-section unit shall equal or exceed 100 barrels for calendar month periods, the royalty on such wells to be 1/5.

7. Oil lessees shall, within 12 months after the approval of a lease by the Secretary of the Interior, drill a well on each nonproducing quarter-section unit or pay in lieu thereof a rental of $1 per acre per year.

8. All producing lands not leased to present lessees shall be offered for lease to highest bidders upon the expiration of present leases and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

9. Gas leases shall be made by the tribal council to the present gas lessees covering all or part of their present holdings and for such periods as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, provided that applications made prior to this date for leases of gas may be granted in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

10. The royalty on gas shall be 1/6, and all contracts for the sale or use of gas shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Such contracts shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the Osage Agency, who shall forward same without recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Before any contract is approved, the superintendent shall be notified of the terms which the Secretary will approve, and the superintendent will thereupon notify the principal chief, who will then convene the tribal council and inform the members of the terms of the proposed contract. The council may, within 10 days from the receipt of such notice by the superintendent, communicate to the Secretary, through the superintendent and the commissioner, their views with reference to the said contract.

11. The present sublessees will be notified of the terms upon which new leases may be made, and they shall file with the superintendent, not later than August 1, 1915, their acceptance. Should any sublessee neglect or decline to file his acceptance on or before August 1, 1915, all lands he might acquire under new leases shall, on the expiration of the present lease, be offered to the highest bidder, in the discretion of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above plan provides for new oil leases to the present sublessees covering an aggregate area of about 70,000 acres of producing territory and approximately 165,000 acres of nonproducing territory, the latter being subject to a rental of $1 per acre per annum in lieu of development.

Such quarter-section units as are capable of an average daily well production of 25 barrels or more, together with about 16,000 acres of additional producing territory, shall be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The remaining 430,000 acres of nonproducing territory shall be leased at such times and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

OIL AND GAS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The conditions of the oil industry in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the fiscal year 1915 have been somewhat demoralized and for various reasons the price of oil declined from $1.05 per barrel to 40 cents per barrel.

Owing to the unprecedented production in the Cushing field and the lack of transportation facilities, permission was granted in many instances for the storage of oil off the premises from which produced, the oil to be guaged at the time of removal and royalty paid thereon when actually sold. In this way the royalty interest of the Indians does not suffer from shrinkage, evaporation, or other losses incident to the storage of oil.

On March 12, 1915, the department fixed the minimum price basis for the settlement of royalty on oil at the actual price for which the oil is sold, provided such price is not less than the highest posted price in

the mid-continent field on the day of the sale. During the last year several thousand nonproducing leases have been canceled, evidently because of the depressed condition of the industry. Wells to the number of 4,161 have been drilled, of which 3,243 were productive of oil, 322 of gas, and 596 were dry. The Lawton and southwestern Oklahoma fields appear now to be clearly defined, owing to the large number of dry holes surrounding them. With the exception of the Cushing field there has been a material decrease in drilling operations. New developments were confined, principally to a small oil field known as the Boynton-Haskell field, northwest of Boynton, Okla., and the Ada-Loco gas field. In the Boynton-Haskell field, which is very irregular and uncertain, 76 wells produced an average of 4,617 barrels per day. The gas fields in the vicinity of Ada and Loco, Okla., are very promising in the way of gas production.

The most important discovery in unproven territory is the Paden well, in section 8, T. 12 N., R. 7 E., drilled to the top of the oil sand 2,800 feet November 10, 1914, with a showing of about 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and some oil. The well was shut in by the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. November 15, 1914, owing to the already congested condition of the oil market. The land for miles around this well has been leased, and approximately $200,000 in bonuses has been procured for the Indian owners.

A careful inspection and supervision is being given to the physical operation of oil and gas leases on restricted Indian lands by the inspectors employed under existing law. This inspection has undoubtedly resulted in saving considerable money and property to the Indian lessors. With regard to the waste of oil and gas in the mid-continent field, the Bureau of Mines and this office are receiving the hearty cooperation of practically all of the operators in the field.

Everything points to a speedy recovery in market conditions. The rapid decline in production from the Cushing field, efforts on the part of the pipe-line companies to buy up storage oil, and the increase in the capacity of independent refineries in Oklahoma and Kansas have been factors in strengthening the oil market.

Transportation facilities have been greatly increased by reason of the building of new pipe lines and extensions of old ones. It is expected that the pipe lines will soon be taking the entire production of the oil and gas, which, of course, will mean increased activity and renewed energy in all departments of the oil and gas industry.

Oil and gas mining operations in Oklahoma on allotted Indian lands outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Reservation have remained practically at a standstill during the last year, although there has been considerable activity in the leasing department. A few promising wells have been brought in.

The magnitude of the oil industry to the Indians of Oklahoma, which includes the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation, may be

appreciated in the statement that 34,654,645 barrels of oil were produced during the year.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The offices of commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent of Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., were abolished by section 17 of the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 598), and in lieu thereof a superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes was appointed by the President at a salary of $5,000 per annum, effective September 1, 1914. However, the superintendent was not appointed until December 22, 1914.

Since 1898 the supervision and handling of the restricted individual Indian affairs after allotment of tribal lands in severalty, the receiving of and accounting for large sums of money realized from lands leased for oil, gas, and other purposes, and for proceeds of sale of restricted allotted lands and other work connected therewith, has made this superintendency the largest in the Indian Service.

The enrollment of members of the Five Civilized Tribes began under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats. L., 321), and closed on March 4, 1907, by section 2 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), with a total enrollment membership of 101,209, to which was added 312 members authorized to be enrolled and paid money in lieu of allotment by the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 600), making a total membership to date of 101,521 for the Five Civilized Tribes. Every 40-acre tract contained in the 19,525,966 acres belonging to these Five Civilized Tribes has been classified and appraised—15,794,400 acres have been allotted in severalty to individual Indians, 2,549,959 acres unallotted were sold, leaving 1,042,405 acres still unsold, which amount (1,042,405 acres) includes 823,521 acres of timber lands and 184,757 acres of surface of segregated coal and asphalt land area belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes authorized to be sold.

From July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915, there was collected and deposited as tribal money an aggregate of approximately $19,500,000, which amount was derived from sale of town lots, coal and asphalt royalties, sales of unallotted and other tribal properties. There is still due on unallotted land sold about $7,050,000. It is estimated that the remaining tribal lands will bring from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, and in addition thereto the coal and asphalt deposits underlying the segregated coal and asphalt lands will bring when authorized to be sold by Congress an additional $12,000,000 (the lowest estimate). An aggregate of 309 towns, and subsequently various additions thereto, were platted, appraised, and sold.

All the Cherokee tribal property except an 80-acre tract involved in litigation and another 226-acre tract known as "Big Lake," the

title to which is in dispute, has been disposed of, and the Cherokee tribal government was abolished on June 30, 1914, with the exception of the principal chief, who was continued at a nominal salary to sign deeds.

The Creek tribal property has been disposed of except 2,495 acres of unallotted land, 47 town lots in the town of Lee, 121 lots in Muskogee and Tulso recovered for the Creek Tribe in town-lot litigation, the Creek capitol building and lot at Okmulgee, valued at $60,000, the investigation of alleged duplicate or erroneous and fraudulent enrollment and allotment of land in the Cushing oil field, notably the Barney Thlocco (deceased), Thomas Atkins, and Emma Coker allotments, valued at several million dollars, toward recovery of which suit has been instituted for the Creek Tribe. There also remain 500 Creek tribal deeds to be delivered, which were returned unclaimed or refused, and five boarding schools are to be disposed of.

The Seminole tribal affairs are practically completed except the delivery of 500 tribal deeds to allottees, the distribution per capita to 3,127 members of the Seminole tribal funds in United States Treasury, amounting to $1,517,894.70 on July 1, 1915. The Emahaka Academy is in litigation.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal affairs will be the last to be closed up, inasmuch as approximately $7,400,000 remain unpaid on the sale of 20,000 tracts of unallotted land heretofore sold, and the time for payment has already been extended until March, 1916, on deferred payments falling due, and pleas for further continuance are being daily received from purchasers who allege inability to pay, on account of poor crops, low price for cotton, and depressed condition of the money market. Regulations for the sale of the remaining 31,700 acres of unallotted lands and 184,800 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area have been submitted for approval for the sale of said lands, to commence January 3, 1916. The sale of the coal and asphalt underlying the surface of 431,080 acres of the segregated coal and asphalt land area can not be made without an act of Congress authorizing it. Thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and ninety-nine one-hundredths acres of said surface have been classified as suitable for town-site purposes and appraised at $195,917, to be sold as town lots in tracts of from 1 to 40 acres each.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The system of handling the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes, which was instituted and organized under my supervision in January, 1914, has, during the present fiscal year, accomplished results which justify its establishment.

In my last report I described the conditions affecting minor and other incompetent Indians that induced me to give special attention

to this work, and to devise plans for putting it upon a practical and effective working basis. Those plans comprehended, among other things, two principal objects, both of which were accomplished: (1) The adoption of a set of probate rules that would be adequate, properly administered, for the protection of helpless and dependent people, and (2) the organization of a corps of probate attorneys, to represent such Indians, under the direction of this office, in the courts of Oklahoma.

The work of last year was largely pioneer in character. The counties constituting the territory previously belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes were divided into districts, embracing from one to six counties each, according to location and the number of pending probate cases, and these districts were assigned to the several attorneys. When this was accomplished, each attorney was required to make a complete inventory of the cases in his district and familiarize himself therewith, and to follow up such preliminary work with proper suits in the courts when the law and the facts made it necessary for him to do so.

The results have proved highly beneficial, the direct and immediate benefits being equaled, perhaps, by the unseen but ever present force for good that was implanted in the judicial system of the State by the institution of the probate system.

The work is now progressing, under the perfected organization, in a regular and systematic manner. The men have become familiar with their duties and are in a position to attend to each matter in a prompt and efficient manner. In this, as in other lines of work, one duty performed may lead to a situation creating other duties. To illustrate: It frequently occurs that a probate attorney is able in a civil suit to thwart the trickery of a corrupt guardian and to save to a minor a considerable sum of money. Having gone thus far, the further duty arises of finding some way to conserve, for the permanent benefit of the ward, the funds thus saved to him; and sometimes it becomes necessary to institute proceedings for the prosecution of an embezzling guardian.

These references will serve to show some of the duties devolving upon the probate attorneys, but the nature, extent, and importance of their work can be better understood by an examination of the appended table, which covers the period between January 1 and July 1, 1915.

The extent of the work will be noted from the fact that at the beginning of the calendar year there was a total of 53,433 cases pending in the counties of the Five Civilized Tribes. Gratifying as the accomplished results are, it is apparent that there is a vast amount of unfinished work.

I think it worthy of special mention that during the last six months 37 new criminal actions were instituted and 69 such actions were finally determined at the instance or with the assistance of the probate attorneys.

It is also noteworthy that during the same period they caused 213 new civil actions to be instituted and 116 such actions to be finally determined, and that the amounts involved in the new suits aggregate $1,525,377.

The efforts to protect the financial interests of minors and other dependent Indians are specially worthy of attention, e. g., in the last six months of the fiscal year there was saved to these wards of the Government the sum of $462,100 by checking guardians' reports and taking necessary exceptions, and in order to insure greater safety of Indian funds the probate attorneys caused new bonds to be filed in the amount of $687,500. During the same time conservation of Indian funds was effected through bank deposits and investments in the amount of nearly $1,000,000.

Much of the success of the probate work may be justly credited to the county judges, who have cooperated in a conscientious and effective way with the probate attorneys to secure a harmonious administration of the Federal and State laws affecting such work.

The following table shows in concise form the condition of the probate work and the principal results accomplished during the six months ended July 1, 1915:

Summary of Probate Work, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, January 1 to July 1, 1915.

Cases pending January 1, 1915	53,433
Cases pending July 1, 1915	52,045
Regular cases in which attorneys appeared	10,426
Civil actions instituted	213
Amount involved in such civil actions	$1,525,377
Civil actions finally determined	116
Criminal actions instituted	37
Criminal actions finally determined	69
New bonds filed	713
Amount covered by new bonds	$687,500
Guardians removed or discharged	602
Conservation of funds:	
(*a*) Bank deposits	$330,454
(*b*) Investments	$644,740
Amount saved to minors and others	$462,100
Inherited land sales	415
Minor allotment sales	151
Citations issued	1,680
Quitclaim deeds obtained	43
Official letters and reports	28,105
Conferences with allottees and others (approximately)	22,935

ENROLLMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES, LA POINTE OR BAD RIVER, WIS.

By the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 582–605), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to prepare and complete, within 90 days, a roll of the unallotted members of the La Pointe or Bad River Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin, such roll to be made with the assistance of a committee of five Indians, to be chosen in council by the band.

A council, held August 17, 1914, elected the required Indian committee, which, with a representative of this office, prepared a roll containing the names of 523 Indians found entitled to allotments on the Bad River Reservation. Between 1,200 and 1,400 persons were denied enrollment, many of them belonging to other Chippewa reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Following the approval of the roll, October 26, 1914, on a complaint made by a number of the rejected applicants that they had not been afforded an opportunity to present their cases for review, a committee of three officials reopened the case, in connection with the original Indian committee of five, and recommended the roll approved October 26, 1914, be amended by adding the names of 31 persons and striking therefrom the names of 9 persons.

PURIFICATION OF WHITE EARTH (MINN.) ROLLS.

In 1911 complaint was made by 16 Indians of the White Earth Reservation that 86 mixed-blood Chippewa of Lake Superior were fraudulently enrolled and receiving benefits with their band. The tribe was requested to furnish proper evidence to support this charge, and due notice was served on the contestees, consisting of the Beaulieu and Fairbanks families and their descendents, to show cause why their names should not be dropped from the White Earth tribal rolls and refund made to the Government of moneys alleged to have been wrongfully paid to them.

Special Attorney Thomas G. Shearman, of the Interior Department, investigated the charges in the field. His report sustaining the charges and finding against contestants was submitted to the Court of Claims February 28, 1913. By decisions of June 6, and December 21, 1914, the court held that it had "no jurisdiction of said claim or matter." April 8, 1915, a hearing was granted to the attorneys representing the respondents, and the case is now pending before the department for decision.

WHITE EARTH LAND-FRAUD CASES.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325–353), permitted only adult mixed bloods of the White Earth Reservation, Minn., to alienate their allotments. In 1909 it was learned that gross frauds had

been and were being perpetrated—mainly by whites—on full-blood allottees holding restricted lands, and that the lands of minor mixed bloods were being purchased, encumbered, and denuded of timber.

Through the Department of Justice suits were instituted to cancel and set aside these fraudulent conveyances, and as a basis for investigating these fraud cases a roll of 5,093 allottees of the reservation was prepared, showing the degree of Indian blood. On June 8, 1914, the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States *v.* First National Bank (234 U. S., 245), held that the term "mixed blood," found in the act of June 21, 1906, meant that any identifiable quantum of blood other than Indian blood relieves the allotments of the adult Chippewas from all restrictions upon alienation.

Since inaugurating this work 1,299 suits have been instituted by the Government to recover, approximately, 103,920 acres of land alleged to have been illegally alienated, and for accounting by various defendants for timber cut and removed therefrom. Three bills have been filed in equity to clear title to 288 allotments, aggregating 23,040 acres, and 170 cases of alleged fraudulent conveyance have been prepared and reported for suit. Decrees and orders in favor of the United States were obtained in 45 cases, by which 4,906.82 acres were recovered to the Indians; $700 paid in fines; and $13,000 paid for land sold, representing a total of $86,602.30. There was collected from timber trespass and depredations $45,000; 7 claims were settled out of court, representing $29,333.86; 22 quit-claim deeds were obtained, clearing title to 1,760 acres; and $25,000 was collected as additional compensation for minors' lands. The net result is that there has been collected in cash, recovered in land values, and for timber settlements and trespass, more than $200,000.

Four suits have also been instituted by the Government to restrain the county officials of Becker, Mahnoman, and Clearwater Counties, in which the White Earth Reservation is located, from wrongfully taxing trust lands still held by allottees, whether full blood or mixed. These tax cases involve lands aggregating 69,204.11 acres.

INDIAN FORESTS.

The spring and summer of 1914 were exceptionally dry throughout the Northwestern States, where our most extensive Indian timber holdings are located. Superintendents of the Colville and Yakima Reservations reported a drought more marked than even in the year 1910, which was noted for exceptionally disastrous forest fires. Although the calendar year 1914 showed an increase over 1913 in both the number of fires and the damage done, the loss was very small in comparison to the value of the timber and forest resources which the Indian Service undertakes to protect with a very limited

force. The 334 fires reported burned over 138,989 acres, and $10,816.15 was expended for labor and supplies, in addition to the salaries of the regular forest employees. The amount of standing timber injured was estimated at 12,633,000 feet board measure, and the total damage done to timber, reproduction, forage, and improvements was estimated at $66,956.85. Of this estimated amount, $40,446.50 was for damage to reproduction and $10,352.85 for loss of forage.

At the sale of Choctaw tribal timber land held in November, 1914, to which reference was made on page 39 of my last annual report, 145,118.55 acres were sold for $468,847.04. This amount was $33,336.19 in excess of the appraised value of the lands sold. Approximately 824,000 acres of these lands remain unsold.

Logging operations were continued during the winter of 1914–15 on the Bad River, Lac Courte Oreille, and Leech Lake Reservations.

The amount cut on each reservation is shown in the statistical appendix accompanying this report. There were no logging operations on the Fond du Lac and Lac du Flambeau Reservations. On the Red Lake Reservations over a million feet were cut by the Indians. Minor operations were conducted on the White Earth and Mackinac Agencies under contracts approved in previous years.

As soon as the weather would permit in April, 1915, a crew of 12 men was started on a cruise of the timber within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash. This cruise is being conducted primarily by the strip-valuation method; but other methods have been used as checks to provide against errors to which that system may lead when employed exclusively. This reservation contains over 200,000 acres, most of which is timbered. Data are being obtained for the preparation of a contour map, and notes are being taken as to soil and other features. It is expected that about one-half of the reservation can be examined during the working season of 1915.

MENOMINEE RESERVATION.

In September, 1914, work was begun on a thorough examination of land and an estimate of the timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation. The autumn and early winter were very favorable to the prosecution of this work because of the light precipitation. Early in April, 1915, the work was resumed, and will be completed about November 1, 1915. Although the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), under authority of which the Neopit project was established, contemplated a management of the Menominee forests in accordance with forestry principles, no comprehensive estimate of the timber on the reservation has been undertaken previous to the examination now in progress. This cruise will furnish definite and detailed informa-

tion both as to the amount of timber by species and the character of the land in each 40 acres, and will also afford the necessary information for a contour map and the future management of the timber operations on a scientific and efficient basis.

INHERITANCE CASES.

The work of determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, progressed very satisfactorily, the Indian appropriation act for the year having allowed $80,000 for the employment of examiners of inheritance and necessary clerical help in the field and $20,000 for employment of clerks in this office.

During the year about 14,000 cases were received in the office, on which 17,527 letters were written. The estates of 6,140 deceased Indians who held allotments under trust patents, and the estates of 566 deceased Indians holding allotments under restricted fee, or having only an inheritable interest in trust property, received final consideration. Approximately $92,100 was collected, or is due, under the provisions of law requiring that $15 shall be collected to cover the cost of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees in each case. In addition thereto 7,637 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. The wills of 132 Indians were approved.

During the year the heirship work at the following agencies was brought up to date:

Cantonment, Okla.
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.
Crow, Mont.
Otoe, Okla.
Pawnee, Okla.
Potawatomi, Kans.
Sac and Fox, Okla.
Shawnee, Okla.
Southern Ute, Colo.
Tomah, Wis.
Umatilla, Oreg.

There are now employed in the field 17 examiners of inheritance and 1 clerk authorized to determine heirs of deceased Indian allottees. This force is engaged in conducting hearings on 30 of the reservations, and without doubt will, by the end of the year, very materially reduce the number of undetermined heirship cases.

It is intended during the fiscal year 1916 to make special effort to close up all undetermined Indian heirship cases on the public domain, as well as to ascertain the heirs of Indian homesteaders whose property is still under restrictions.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following are the most important cases involving Indian affairs decided by the courts during the last year:

United States v. Bartlett (235 U. S., 72).—This was a suit to cancel two deeds of surplus lands allotted to a Creek citizen of three-

fourths Indian blood. It was decided that Congress did not intend to reimpose restrictions on these lands by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), the restrictions imposed by the supplemental Creek agreement of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), having expired by limitation of time. This case is important because the doctrine was advanced for the first time before the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to reimpose restrictions which had expired. The court, however, being of opinion that Congress did not intend to reimpose restrictions, found it unnecessary to discuss the constitutional question.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. v. United States (*235 U. S., 37*).—This was a case of considerable importance. It was held that a statute granting public lands, or Indian lands which may become public lands, will not be construed as including Indian lands afterwards allotted in severalty under a treaty made immediately before the enactment of the statute, as to do so would impute bad faith on the part of the Government toward the Indians.

Skelton v. Dill (*235 U. S., 206*) *and Adkins v. Arnold* (*235 U. S., 417*).—In these cases it was held that restrictions upon alienation of allotments to Creek citizens made under the acts of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), and June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), apply only to allotments made to citizens in their own right and do not apply to those made on behalf of deceased members of the tribe.

Truskett v. Closser (decided Feb. 23, 1915).—The Supreme Court held that the Oklahoma district court could not confer rights of majority conformably to a State statute on a minor Indian allottee, notwithstanding the removal of restrictions on alienation by Indian allottees made by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312).

Joplin Mercantile Co. v. United States (decided by the Supreme Court Feb. 23, 1915).—It was held that pending the continuance under section 3 of the Oklahoma enabling act of June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 267), of the prohibition under State laws of the sale of liquors in the former Indian Territory and their introduction into that Territory the provisions of the act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 693), against the introduction of liquors are not enforceable as intrastate transactions.

Henry Henkel et al. v. United States (Supreme Court of the United States; decided Apr. 5, 1915).—In this case the practice of obtaining relinquishments signed by natural guardians of minors, which has obtained in the department, was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Ash Sheep Co. (*221 Fed., 582*).—It was held by a divided court that under the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352), whereby the United States agreed to dispose of the ceded lands for the Crow Indians and expressly provided that the Government should not be bound to purchase any of the lands or to find purchasers therefor,

it was the intent only that the Government should act as trustee for the Indians, to dispose of their lands, and, consequently, that the lands so ceded did not become public lands, upon which the free grazing of sheep was permitted.

United States ex rel. Julia Mickadiet and Alma La Mere Tiebault v. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—The Court of Appeals, reversing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in a petition for injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior from assuming further jurisdiction in the estate of a deceased Winnebago allottee whose heirs had been found by the department under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), held that the action of the department was final and conclusive and that the Secretary was without jurisdiction to reopen the case or in any way to readjudicate it, and that the decree of adoption under which the plaintiffs claimed was valid, and that the plaintiffs were the sole heirs of the decedent.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The commercializing of aboriginal Indian life by means of exhibitions and shows in which the real modern Indian assumes the past is in every way discouraged. While there is much of his old life worth preserving, it is not the part which is desired by moving-picture companies or the Wild West show. The Indians who leave their homes, whether on or off the reservation, to go with these exhibitions obtain a false ideal of the civilization we desire them to emulate, and frequently permit the indulgence of their appetite for liquor or other depraved customs. A rigid censorship is exercised over contracts made for exhibition purposes, so that the interests of the Indians financially, morally, and otherwise will be protected.

On May 29, 1915, I addressed the following letter to Hon. J. M. Kennedy, State commissioner of agriculture, Billings, Mont.:

Receipt is acknowledged of your telegram of May 18, 1915, in which you recommend that Hon. Charles Harris be permitted to take 100 Indians from the Crow Reservation to participate in a Wild West show in connection with the Fourth of July celebration to be held at Billings.

During October last I visited the Crow Reservation and spent something like two weeks studying and investigating conditions from every point of view, covering the entire reservation.

It is generally believed that the Crow Indians have not made as great progress as might under proper circumstances have been acquired, and while to some extent, I share in this belief, I attribute much of this condition to the management of their affairs rather than wholly to the Indians themselves.

I am fully persuaded that under different circumstances they will respond and accomplish things for themselves far beyond either the general opinion concerning them or their own heretofore realization of their capacity and possibilities.

About a year ago a new superintendent was placed in charge of this reservation, in whose capacity and earnestness of purpose I have great confidence, and

recently a complete reorganization of the reservation employees has been effected. It is my conviction that Supt. Estep has the situation well in hand and that he is developing such a change as will soon bring about a revolution in the moral, educational, and industrial condition of the Crow Indians.

I found a splendid spirit of cooperation among the Crows and an apparent desire on their part to take advantage of their opportunities in such a serious way as to encourage me in believing that they really desire to in all respects raise their standards.

This is clearly exemplified in the fact that last summer with aggressive encouragement they cut and stacked several thousand tons of hay for the new tribal herd; that last fall they plowed the ground and put in a great deal larger acreage of fall wheat than in any previous year; and that this spring they have asked for and sowed more than 3 carloads of seed wheat.

The Indian fair held at the agency last year was a splendid success, free from degrading influences or conduct, altogether representative of a happy, industrious, and prosperous agricultural people. Such an exhibition and opportunity for enjoyment is greatly to be encouraged, and it is the intention, as it is the prospect, that at the coming fall the Crow Indians shall have another agricultural fair which will surpass the one of last year and be a real indication of their progress and a source of pride to their race.

The agency farmers, stock men, and other industrial employees on the reservation have found a new spirit among the Crows. I am recently in receipt of an extended and detailed report from Supt. Estep which shows that the efforts now being made to improve general conditions on the reservation are meeting with very gratifying success.

It is felt that the Crow Indians are now at a stage in their development where, with proper sympathy and encouragement, the entire tribe will make rapid strides in all that goes to develop independent, self-respecting, and self-supporting citizens.

This condition makes it urgent that no step be taken which might in any manner interfere with their progress.

Anything which encourages the Indians to array themselves in warlike costumes of the past, to participate in old-time dances, so-called Wild West shows and the like, must tend to emphasize the habits and customs of long ago which, if the Indian is to assume the burden and enjoy the privileges of citizenship, must disappear.

Such exhibitions likewise tend to give the public a wrong idea of the present condition existing among them by giving prominence to the Indian who delights in the atmosphere and exhibitions of the Wild West show at the expense and in discouragement of the progressive and industrious Indian whose children are in school, whose wife is a good housekeeper, and who is applying himself to industrial accomplishments in harmony with the new life which should be involved in the white man's civilizing influence.

Everything considered, I am quite of the opinion that the best interests of the Crow Indians demand that they be permitted to remain undisturbed rather than that they attend celebrations in near-by towns with injurious results to themselves, disaster to their crops, stock, and home interests, and thereby to some extent justify the frequent charge that they are not progressive and contribute nothing to the world's production or our advancing civilization.

For these and other reasons I am not in favor of the practice of permitting Indians to participate in the type of exhibitions ordinarily given in connection with Wild West shows. It is inconsistent with the present policy of the Indian Bureau.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

A serious drawback to the commercial independence of the average Indian is the greed and rapacity of the "money shark," who stands ever ready to get his willing victim into his debt. Without any inherited traits of economy, his ready desire for present gratification of his wants makes him the easy prey of the unscrupulous. Knowing the natural tendency of the Indian to be honest in payment of a debt, the avaricious money lender eagerly embraces every opportunity for loaning him money or selling to him on credit.

These loans were frequently made at such usurious rates that the knowledge came as a shock to the public when they were disclosed in a recent investigation of the Osage Reservation. This curse is a corollary of their wealth which continually presents a shining lure to the unscrupulous.

When their debts are paid off with trust funds they usually remortgage, and continue the almost endless cycle of borrowing and mortgaging. The superintendent, however, is protecting, as far as practicable, property which has been freed of incumbrance with trust moneys by taking a Government bill of sale. This is expected to accomplish good results.

The vast estate of the Osage Indians is such a temptation that only the most watchful care can prevent its dissipation. The schools on the reservations and all other forces which will work for right living are engaged in impressing these people with their danger, and urging them to avoid debt by living within their incomes.

The debt problem outside of the Osage Tribe is not so serious, as the Osages are much richer than any other tribe. In 1909 the department, in order to relieve the Indians of embarrassment on account of their increasing debts, forbade assistance being rendered their creditors in the collection of these debts. An effort was then made to effect settlement of outstanding debts which had been incurred prior to December 17, 1909, the date of the order.

As warnings have been issued to traders since 1904 that credit extended was at their own risk, no liability attaches to the Indian Office in connection with the Indians' indebtedness. However, reasonable efforts are being made to impress upon the Indians their obligations to settle their just debts, but the traders may lose a proportion of their claims on account of the methods used in extending credit.

INDIAN TRADERS.

Realizing that those persons holding licenses to trade with Indians are in a position to serve as an example to the Indians, and in line with other work to suppress liquor traffic, extraordinary efforts have been made to insure that all traders keep their pledges not to use in-

toxicants as a beverage while engaged in business on the reservations. Superintendents are required to make a personal investigation of their habits in this respect and report any incidents occurring either on or off the reservation which might disqualify them for traders' licenses.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

Proper handling of his own moneys is a liberal economic education to the Indian. To impress this on the average individual is a serious problem, as "money" was such an unknown quantity among the aborigines of the continent that no word corresponding to this important function of our commercial life was found in their vocabularies. As a fundamental idea of values becomes more deeply implanted in the individual, a more liberal policy in handling his own funds is permitted.

The number of complaints by reason of this has been greatly reduced. The responsibilities of the superintendent, while considerably increased, have yet enabled him to give more careful and intelligent supervision of the Indians and their interests than heretofore without destroying their individualism or fostering the time-worn paternalism. The careful use of his own money, teaching him intelligent thrift, is the ultimate purpose of permitting the largest use practicable by the Indian of his own moneys.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The office has effected radical changes in its methods of handling the purchase of supplies, involving a reorganization of the purchase division, with a view to educating certain units of the office force in a more expeditious and intelligent handling of the purchase of supplies for the service, and a marked improvement has already been accomplished, both as to the expedition of purchases and the procuring of the best obtainable prices. This subject is being studied from all angles, and it is expected that there will be evolved as perfect a system as can possibly be used under the restrictions imposed by Congress and the regulations necessary to insure honesty and efficiency.

The permanent warehouses at New York and Omaha were closed during the fiscal year as required by law. There are at present three permanent warehouses, one each at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. In order to receive and forward supplies which were purchased for delivery at New York and Omaha, temporary headquarters were located at these two points, and are conducted partly by detail from the office and the field at a nominal cost compared to charges incurred by the maintenance of permanent warehouses.

IRRIGATION.

A very large proportion of all Indians live upon reservations having rainfall insufficient to carry on successful agricultural pursuits. In the reclamation of these areas approximately 403,000 acres are now irrigable through completed works constructed under the direct supervision of this bureau. Upon the 60 reservations where these projects are located are more than 80,000 Indians, so it is evident that much more land must be eventually provided with water. To this end surveys and investigations both as to the possibility and desirability of enlarging present irrigation projects and the initiation of new projects have been made.

On the Colville Reservation in Washington several areas were mapped and plans prepared for irrigation works where the water supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost. It is especially desirable to undertake these projects in the near future.

The Papago country, in southern Arizona, was covered by a reconnoissance survey of sufficient accuracy to determine water supplies sufficient to provide for stock and domestic use, which seems to be the limit of water possibility in this very arid country. On the Gila River the extensive survey to determine the legal and physical availability of the supply of water for the Pima Indians, as provided for in the appropriation act of August 1, 1914, has been completed. Investigations have also been made on the Southern Ute, Western Shoshone, Taos, Fort Apache, Klamath, Wind River, Owens Valley, Cal., and upon various other reservations.

The character of the soil and the climate and water supply on several reservations is of such a nature that stock raising seems to be the most remunerative occupation for the Indians. The development of water to increase the value of the grazing areas has been continued, especially in the Navajo and Papago countries. A total of 53 wells were drilled during the past year, with varying results.

Upon the northern reservations the limit of stock raising is determined by the amount of winter feed which may be obtained.

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION.

Among the more important operations were the following: Construction of the Sprague River diversion dam of the Modoc Point project, Klamath Reservation, Oreg., was completed during the year, and also all the canal system except some laterals with their necessary structures. On the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., arrangements were made to construct, in cooperation with white settlers, an enlarged Le Clair Canal, covering more than 7,000 acres of Indian allotments, which lie too widely separated to have been economically irrigated without this cooperation. On the Gila

River Reservation, Ariz., several old Indian canals were rebuilt on proper engineering lines to insure a more reliable water supply. On some reservations many of the timber structures erected in the early days of difficult transportation for irrigation construction are now being replaced with more enduring material. On the Crow Reservation several large steel flumes were substituted for the former defective timber ones. Similar work was done for other structures on Crow and Fort Belknap, Mont., and Wind River, Wyo., and other reservations. The principal work on Uinta, Fort Hall, Yakima, and Walker River has been the maintenance and operation of the systems and extensions of laterals as needed. The difficulties arising in the Hogback Canal on the San Juan Reservation, Ariz., due to the porous, shifting character of the material through which it passes, have been overcome and water carried throughout its length. The three largest irrigation projects for the Mission Indians in southern California, Pala, Morongo, and Rincon, were practically completed and a commendable increase in cultivated acreage made by these Indians. Considerable work increasing the water available and improving irrigation systems was done for the New Mexico Pueblos.

UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The ultimate results which should be derived from irrigation work have received much study, so that the greatest benefits may be secured from the expenditures made. Among many tribes irrigation agriculture is little known, and to induce the individual Indians to take advantage of their opportunity to become self-supporting various plans have been devised and are being carried out.

In many instances the rights of the Indians to the continued and undisputed possession of water for irrigation are aided by the actual beneficial use thereof, so that my efforts to increase the area being farmed under the various projects are not only for the primary object of making a larger number of Indians self-supporting, but also to prevent as far as possible litigation which might jeopardize the valuable water rights upon which the success of the various irrigation projects depends.

At Crow Reservation, Mont., there has been an increase of more than 12,000 acres during the past year. The Yuma Reservation, Ariz., has more than quadrupled its farmed area. The additional area prepared for irrigation at Uintah is about 20,000 acres. The Indians have taken hold of agriculture at Klamath with unexpected energy, and nearly all the able-bodied men are engaged in farming their allotments. At Wind River, Fort Hall, and Fort Belknap Reservations several thousand acres of new land is being irrigated at each place.

The foregoing are all Indians who are not naturally agriculturists. Among the Pima, Zuni, New Mexico Pueblos, and other agricultural tribes there has been also marked advance with the new works and extensions provided for the irrigation of their lands.

At Yakima (Wash.) Reservation practically all the land which can be supplied by the present canal system is being farmed. The total is more than 40,000 acres. Additional acres would be rapidly brought under cultivation if funds were made available for the construction of the necessary diversion dam and enlarged and extended canal system.

COOPERATIVE IRRIGATION.

The requirements of the four reservations where the irrigation work is under the Reclamation Service have been carefully kept in view. At the end of the fiscal year 1915 about 65,000 acres of Indian allotments were provided with means of irrigation on these reservations, to which are attached nearly 8,000 Indians. With respect to the three Montana reservations—Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck—a report covering present conditions and making recommendations for future methods of cooperation of this bureau with the Reclamation Service has been prepared. These plans are being carried forward and arrangements perfected to benefit as much as possible the Indians of these reservations. The Yuma Reservation, similarly irrigated by works constructed by the Reclamation Service, has also been the subject of investigations and reports as to the changes that were found desirable in the methods of operation of the Indian unit as compared to those in force upon the remainder of the Reclamation project.

WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The legal aspect of the protection of Indian water rights received special attention on several reservations. These include Salt River, Pima, Papago, Yakima, Uintah, Pah-Utes in California, Wind River, and others.

The ownership and use of water differs from that of nearly any other property, on account of the ever-present possibility of interference with that use, especially of water in flowing streams, by other irrigators at considerable distances, even in some instances in other States, and operating under various laws and practices.

The cooperation and harmonizing of the various activities of the Indian Service, which I have continually endeavored to bring about, was aided by a conference at Washington, to which the five district superintendents of irrigation were called, in December, during the period of comparative inactivity in irrigation work. Aside from the

technical and engineering subjects, including discussions relative to the adopting of the improved method of accounting for irrigation work now being undertaken by this bureau, other matters of importance were discussed.

Careful consideration of the rights of the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck Indians has convinced me that the conditions under which the cooperative irrigation work on these reservations has been done in the past is not for their best interest, and that its continuance would be a great injustice to the Indians; accordingly the Congress at its coming session will be requested to enact remedial legislation which will relieve the Indians from continuing to finance these projects in a manner which has heretofore been inimicable to the accomplishment of their prosperity and self-support.

It is believed that their property and the funds received from the sale of their lands should be released from the lien now imposed upon same for the total expense of constructing these projects, and that the cost of construction shall be imposed upon water users, Indian and white men alike, without discrimination, according to the benefits received by each.

LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING.

The grazing areas on the public domain have been constantly diminishing. Many of the big privately owned pastures of Texas and elsewhere have been broken up into smaller tracts for stock grazing or farms. The increase in the number of Indian-owned stock has correspondingly decreased the area of grazing ranges for lease. These conditions, together with the advanced price of beef, mutton, and wool and the great demand for horses and mules, have materially increased the number of bidders for Indian reservation leases, with uniformly better prices for same.

It is our purpose to use good business judgment in making this readjustment, and accordingly I am having the acreage and carrying capacity of many of the big reservation ranges reestimated by dependable and largely experienced stockmen. Water supply, fencing, winter protection, and every factor essential to securing the best results obtainable are being industriously undertaken and accomplished.

The added income to the Indians from the better prices has been utilized for their advancement, and, altogether, the results secured are very gratifying.

On some reservations there is a practice for intermarried white men and some Indians with considerable white blood to take advantage of the tribe as a whole, and particularly of the full bloods,

by purchasing their stock for inadequate prices, thus greatly increasing their own herds and so diminishing the ownership of the average Indian as to in many instances insure poverty. When privileged to do so, they use grazing opportunities to a very large and constantly increasing extent, and in some instances almost monopolize a reservation without compensation to the tribe.

This situation is so apparently unjust and harmful that I shall urge legislation which will prevent the further carrying on of the nefarious practice of concentration of ownership of stock among Indians through purchases for less than their value, and as an offset to the practice of monopolizing pasture privileges a charge is now made for Indian stock grazed in excess of 500 sheep and goats or 100 horses and cattle per family. Very few Indians have stock in excess of these numbers, and this regulation will affect only those who are capable of paying the tribe for grazing excess stock.

FIELD IMPROVEMENTS.

We are making a special and determined effort to reorganize and improve conditions in the Indian schools and on the reservations. It has been our purpose to so adjust superintendencies and the employee force as to insure the best results obtainable. To this end we have placed service employees in positions with work where they have demonstrated their capacity to make good. This has been done in the interest of the service and not otherwise. We have exerted ourselves to bring about a closer relation between the Washington office, the field force, and the Indians. We have earnestly endeavored to extend encouragement and sympathy to Indians throughout the entire country, and there is widespread evidence of appreciation and response.

I have personally visited a number of schools and reservations during the year, giving liberally of time to each. It is my experience that personal contact with field conditions is the best means of securing reliable information, and it is my intention to make numerous further visits as fast as other duties will permit.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION.

The following editorial from Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Chicago Live-Stock Report concerning the Tongue River Reservation indicates something of our efforts on numerous Indian reservations:

Our sales of western range cattle at Chicago on Monday of this week included 17 carloads of fine steers from the Tongue River Indian Reservation, Lame Deer, Mont.

These Indian cattle were of notably good quality. One hundred and seventy-eight head were fed hay last winter. The balance, of same age and quality, had not been winter fed, but were in good condition. Four loads brought $8.95,

seven loads $8.90, and about four loads $8.50. The first two bunches averaged 1,350 pounds and the latter 1,327 pounds.

The Tongue River Indian Reservation is classed as the best cattle range in the Northwest. The reservation is rough, but much of it is a natural meadow, having numerous springs and small streams.

The fine grass, springs which never go dry or freeze up in winter, and the excellent natural protection from storms make this reservation ideal for stock raising.

There are 1,456 Northern Cheyenne Indians living on the reservation at this time. The nearest railroad station is 55 miles from the agency.

The needy condition of the Indians of this section of the country, where the natural resources appear to be so good, caused Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to visit the reservation in the fall of 1914. Mr. Sells made a complete personal inspection of every part of the reservation. The commissioner is not only deeply versed in law and the banking business but is also thoroughly informed upon stock-raising and farming activities.

In the narrow fertile valley and on some choice upland hay, winter wheat, oats, alfalfa, and certain garden vegetables produce excellent results. Under the conditions which Mr. Sells found on the reservation wheat could not be ground into flour nor the surplus farm products raised by the Indians marketed for the reason that many of the Indians lived on the reservation 60 or 70 miles from the nearest railroad.

As a result of Mr. Sells's visit to the Tongue River Reservation the industrial program was completely changed. He immediately authorized the erection of an excellent flour mill, which will enable the Indians to have their wheat ground into flour, from which they will secure their bread. In order to provide a market for their surplus hay and other surplus farm products which the Indians could not sell on account of being so far from a railroad these products were purchased and fed to a large number of weak cattle and 280 head of steers. The surplus was fed to these cattle at a large profit. The result of the experiment in feeding the steers on hay throughout the winter can best be determined by the following comparisons of the prices of steers fed, with the class, age, and grade of steers permitted to run on the range without feed: Average price received for steers fed hay during winter, $126; average price received for steers of the same age and grade that were not fed hay during winter, $108.

While the result of the cattle feeding has been gratifying and profitable to the Indian Department and the Indians, the providing of a market for the surplus farm products has resulted in much more good. The commissioner's plan has fully demonstrated that stock raising and agricultural pursuits go hand in hand.

The providing of a market for the Indians' surplus farm products and the erection of a flour mill have within the past six months induced the Indians to more than double their farm activities.

Encouraged by the market provided for the sale of their hay, the Indians have recently purchased 40 new mowing machines and 20 hayrakes and are putting forth unusual efforts to harvest a large hay crop.

It is believed by those who are acquainted with the Northern Cheyenne Indians and their country that if the present plan of increasing and feeding their stock is continued, and the Government continues to aid them in providing a market for their surplus farm products, their hard times are past, and the tribe will soon be rapidly traveling the road to civilization, self-support, and prosperity. The results speak for themselves.

OSAGE.

Comparatively few of the Osage Indians live on their allotments or farm the land themselves, many residing in the villages set aside by act of Congress for their use. To remedy this condition three Government farmers have been assigned to this agency, and every effort possible is being made to get the Indians to live on their allotments. It is estimated that about 190,000 acres of agricultural land and 600,000 acres of grazing land, allotted to the Osage Indians, are leased, and it has been customary in the past for the allottees to lease their land for farming and grazing purposes without submitting the lease for approval. In some instances lease brokers have built up an extensive business in leasing allotted lands, without departmental approval; this practice will be discontinued, and persons now holding land without an approved lease are requested to submit their leases for approval at once or they will be subject to removal as trespassers. The total area leased for oil and gas purposes aggregates 714,673 acres. The total receipts from oil and gas during the year aggregated $560,155.62. The total amount of oil run during that period aggregated 7,476,209 barrels. We are making a strenuous effort to better conditions generally at Osage.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

During the latter part of the calendar year 1914 a specific investigation was made into the present condition of these Indians and the status of their title to the lands now occupied by them, with the view of evolving some suitable and effective plan for straightening out the tangled affairs of these people. The report of the investigating officer, an interesting and instructive paper, was submitted under date of December 26, 1914. His report, with other data relating to the Seneca and other Indians of the Five Nations of New York, was printed as House Document 1590, Sixty-third Congress, third session.

ROCKY BOY'S BAND OF CHIPPEWA.

For several years this band of Indians has presented a difficult problem to the Indian Office. A few of them were allotted on the most undesirable part of the Blackfeet Reservation, which they refused to accept, and have been in the habit of wandering about from place to place over the country thereabouts, sometimes in search of work, but generally subsisting upon charity.

Several months ago permission was granted for these Indians to locate temporarily upon the southern part of the Fort Assiniboine Reserve and to use the land for gardens and pasture for their stock. Implements have been purchased and a farmer appointed to assist

them, and from present indications they will produce a fair supply of vegetables.

Congress should make provision for land on which these Indians may establish permanent homes and give them an opportunity to become self-supporting.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is one of the most pernicious evils in which the Indians indulge. On some reservations the Indians have been persuaded to give up this vicious practice, and on others they have been required to do so. Substantial progress in the elimination of this practice is being made throughout the entire Indian country.

MARITAL RELATIONS.

The legislature of Arizona has passed an act empowering all bonded superintendents or agents of Indian schools or agencies to issue marriage licenses, under the direction of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the school or agency is located, and to perform marriage ceremonies. A similar law in all States in which there are Indian reservations would help materially to break up the loose marital customs of many tribes and improve the moral standard of individuals, as well as be of assistance in the determination of heirs and the settlement of estates. It is proper to say in this connection that there is a general tendency to comply with the statutory marriage requirements in the States where Indians live, and the increase of lawful marriages is apparent. Unquestionably the heirship work now being carried on has been a material factor in impressing upon the minds of Indians the importance of lawful marriages and the certain relationship of parents and children.

DANCES.

A distinction is recognized between the barbarous dances of the Indian's wild days and those indulged in at the present time. The influence of the surrounding whites, of returned students, and a more enlightened spirit among the younger Indians has strongly tended to break up the ancient rites with their brutality and degrading features.

TWO CRIMINAL CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Two cases of a criminal nature which were exploited largely in the public press were tried during the year.

John Ashley, a white man, murdered De Soto Tiger, a Seminole Indian, to obtain valuable otter hides. The murderer successfully eluded the State officers, but on April 27, 1914, he was captured by

Thomas E. Brents, a special officer of our service, whom I had detailed to assist in the search. On his first trial the jury disagreed. While again being tried in November, 1914, Ashley escaped from the custody of the deputy sheriff. He was retaken by the same special officer February 24, 1915, and on April 4 was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged by a judge presiding over the State district court at Miami, Fla. In this trial, for the first time in the history of the Florida Seminoles a member of that tribe appeared as a witness in the white man's court. The Seminole Indians are now said to have more confidence in the friendship of the Government than ever before.

The other case was that of Juan Chacon, a Mexican herdsman, who on March 30, 1914, was found murdered on the Ute Mountain Reservation in Colorado. Everett Hatch, or Tse-ne-gat, was arrested on a United States warrant charged with the commission of the crime. Being supported by his father, Old Polk, and a number of other Indians, he declined to surrender and fled to Utah. Much excitement prevailed in that section of the country when, after arming themselves, they fled into a canyon and defied the authorities. During the conflict several white men and Indians were killed. Seeking to bring about a peaceful surrender, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, United States Army, was requested to act as an intermediary. Gen. Scott arrived at Bluff, Colo., on March 11, and 10 days later Tse-ne-gat and his associates surrendered. The officers of the Federal court released all of the Indians except Tse-ne-gat, who was put upon trial for murder and acquitted.

HISTORICAL WORK.

The historical societies of Illinois and Wisconsin have in the past half year taken photostatic copies of over 14,000 papers from our old files, embracing the period from 1797 to 1841, inclusive. Later periods will be taken up during the winter. The valuable old files have also been consulted by historic investigators from the Central and South West States and from North Carolina and Louisiana.

UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

Systematic plans were formulated during the year for the expenditure of the interest and a part of the principal of the $3,000,000 "Ute judgment fund," as appropriated each year by Congress, for the benefit of the Indians under the three Ute jurisdictions, particularly at Uintah and Ouray, where the situation with respect to the water rights demanded immediate attention. This situation was brought about by the fact that the State laws have been made applicable to the operation of the irrigation project on that reserva-

tion, which was constructed at an estimated cost of $862,260.78, about 82,112 acres of land being under ditch. Up to December 1, 1914, the Indians had brought under cultivation 6,147 acres and lessees had cultivated 8,113 acres, or a total of 13,260 acres, thus leaving 63,852 acres of land actually under ditch but not cultivated. Under the State laws this land must be brought under cultivation and beneficial use made of the water by July, 1919, under penalty of forfeiture of the water rights.

After a careful investigation the conclusion was reached that the best solution of the difficulty was by leasing to white settlers on such terms as to accomplish the desired results. On March 24, 1915, a comprehensive plan was announced involving the leasing of this land for five years and such liberal terms as to invite white tenants. While detailed figures are not yet at hand, preliminary reports show that this plan has produced the most gratifying results, and that approximately 20,000 acres of the lands under this jurisdiction have been leased or otherwise placed under cultivation, and the water rights thereby saved.

Continuance of work approaching the progress now being made will insure full protection to the water rights of the Uintah Reservation Utes, and it is our purpose to make every possible effort to accomplish the best results obtainable.

As an indication of what we are doing and hope to do in an industrial way for all of the Utes, the following editorial from the Ignacio (Colo.) Chieftain is here reproduced:

UTES ARE PROGRESSING.

It seems that at last the Indian is coming to understand the truth of the saying, "By the sweat of thy brow thou shall eat bread," and are taking hold of their farm work this season with a vim and energy that is astonishing to the white brethren who have known the red man mainly for his laziness. It is indeed surprising to one to get out for a day and cover as much of the valley as possible to see just what they have accomplished in the brief time since spring opened.

To get the Indians on a self-supporting footing is the end toward which the Government officials and employees in the service are now working. Heretofore, either because of lax and inefficient administration of affairs or the lack of necessary incentive, but few of them have made more than a desultory, half-hearted attempt at farming, and a scattering few have gone into stock rising on a small scale, and as to actually earning a living on an allotment, those who attained this state of civilization could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The allotted Indian land comprises nearly all of the best farming land in the Pine River Valley, and for this to lie in waste has been shameful. So the change is surely a welcome one.

More than 700 acres of new land have been cleared and put into various crops, nearly double the acreage farmed previously; 1,500 acres have been fenced and 400 acres more will be fenced this summer and fall; several new houses have been built and many other improvements are under way.

The total acreage in crops farmed by the Southern Utes this year runs well toward 2,000 acres, and the alfalfa, wheat, oats, beans, and potatoes growing thereon look well, indeed, considering the haphazard system that has ruled previously.

In addition to increasing the acreage farmed, 32 more Indians have gone on their allotments who never before as much as made a pretense at farming anywhere.

An elaborate irrigation system has just been completed at a cost of many thousands of dollars, and now nearly all the Indian land on Pine River is under ditch.

Up the valley, north of Ignacio, on a fertile mesa that never before had a plow put on it, a fair idea may be gained of what is being done. New fences line on each side of the road and growing crops have taken the place of rank sagebrush, which was all there was on the ground but a few weeks ago. The same transformations have been made in all parts of the valley—on the Durango road west of town, south toward La Boca, on either side of the river, and east on Spring Creek the transformation and the work that has been done in such a short time after so many years of lethargy is remarkable.

Annuity payments that heretofore were spent mostly for trumpery, bright-colored blankets, gewgaws, at gambling or for fire water, are now placed on deposit and can be drawn only with a check signed by the Indian himself and the superintendent. Under this system the money paid by the Government is spent only for the things that will do the Indian the most good.

Standard makes of wagons, harness, machinery, and implements are sold to the Indian farmers at prices lower than local dealers can buy at wholesale. McCormick mowing machines are sold them at $45, binders $100, 3-inch Studebaker wagons at $65, galvanized barbed wire at $2.50 per hundredweight, and other things in proportion at actual cost to the Government. On account of a reduced freight rate this cost is much lower than the average person would suppose.

Forty-eight head of horses have been bought this year for the Indians at prices ranging from $75 to $100, and 24 sets of harness have been sold also.

The policy of Supt. West is to establish all the Indians on land as near the agency as possible, where they will be more directly under the supervision of the superintendent and the farmers who are employed especially to direct their work. To this end nine real estate transfers have been made since last fall, land at a distance being sold to white men and tracts bought for the Indians nearer the agency. In time this entire division of the Southern Utes—now numbering 360—will be brought to farms in the immediate vicinity of Ignacio.

If the present policy of dealing with the Ute is continued, in a few years this valley will be hard to recognize as the same country. As we said before, they have the best land; and with the advantages they have over the white farmer, if properly instructed and encouraged, there is no reason they should not have the best farms.

We can now look forward to the time when we will point with pride to the many well-kept farms of our Ute neighbors and when we will be able to consider these people as citizens and assets to our community from any standpoint.

INDIAN EXHIBITS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

To demonstrate the advancement of the American Indian an exhibit was made at the Panama-Pacific Exposition which awakened much interest. The progress of the race was faithfully depicted in those lines of endeavor on which the educational forces of the field

service have been exercised. These exhibits show the amenability of the individuals of the race to the civilizing influences which have been thrown around them. Beginning with the first step in their education, there were displayed the courses of study in schoolrooms and shops by means of classroom papers and articles manufactured by pupils. Specimens of printing and magazine work executed by Indian apprentices were revelations of a latent artistic temperament. The teaching of grades from the elementary manual training to electrical engineering was exemplified. Exhibits of furniture and model houses made by Indian boys and the products of the domestic-science departments, represented by canned fruits and vegetables, needlework, and tailor-made suits attracted attention. The agricultural exhibit was both creditable and instructive.

Native Indian arts were not overlooked, and fine specimens of blanket weaving, basketry, pottery, willowware, bead, leather, and bark designs illustrated the innate ingenuity and deft workmanship of the Indians in their original state, as well as the value, artistic and intrinsic, of the skill which they bring with them into their latter-day life.

Four blankets were especially worthy of mention. These were the prize winners in a contest open to all the Navajos, and were marvelous products of the skill of the workers in their proportion, coloring, and technical execution. They served their purpose here, as well as setting a standard for the Navajos, of showing a discriminating public the wonderful difference, intrinsically and artistically, between the loosely woven analine-dyed rugs woven for a quick sale and the finished article, into which the Navajo woman has placed months of toil and interlaced the mysterious cult of the old religions.

Pictures showing comparative scenes illustrative of the Indians' health condition and the forceful care which is being taken to prevent the spread of diseases were objects of deep interest.

The supervising jury of the international exposition awarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs the medal of honor for its collective exhibit in the educational group. There were 35 Indian schools named as participants in this honor.

A gold medal was also awarded to the bureau for the betterment of social and economic conditions of the Indians.

The following condensed summary of the extemporaneous address made by me at the conference of employees, returned students, and others, held during the San Francisco Exposition, is here reproduced as reported by Edgar A. Allen, superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School:

I am greatly pleased to participate in this great conference of employees, returned students, and others, whom I may properly assume are deeply interested in Indian welfare.

For a long time I have desired to visit the Indians of the Southwest that I might closely study their problems. I have spent the last several weeks among the Apaches, Pimas, Papagos, and the Indians along the Colorado River. About a week of this time was given to the Papago country. For many reasons I am convinced that the Papago Indians are among the most deserving of any people I have ever known. Their home for more than 200 years has been in the driest desert of the United States. No branch of the Caucasian race could exist under such conditions, and I doubt if there is another Indian tribe that would do so. Under these circumstances they have demonstrated that the genius of necessity works out wonderful things. The Papagos have made their struggle unassisted, and their accomplishments, in view of their tremendous obstacles, are marvelous. Altogether they are entitled to more kindly consideration than they have received, and it is my firm purpose to show the Papagos that we are willing to help those who have so valiantly helped themselves. In this connection I should say that their neighbors, the Pimas, are an industrious and deserving people. During my visit among them I found the warm side of the Apaches. I am persuaded that they, too, respond to the hand of friendship and that their rapid advancement is assured with sympathetic cooperation. There are important and pressing problems demanding administrative action for the several tribes and bands of Indians along the Colorado River. All of the tribes recently visited by me will have the earnest and best attention of which I am capable.

In our labors with these primitive people we are too prone to become impatient. There is a disposition to expect a revolution rather than an evolution such as has come about in 2,000 years of the white man's civilization. It is unfair, it is unjust, to expect more rapid progress from the Indian than is shown in the development of the white race. If I were called upon to indicate the one important word in our relations with the Red Man, it would be patience.

In this splendid audience of service employees and friends of the Indian there are a large number of returned students. Let me briefly address myself especially to the products of our Indian schools.

I find among returned students on the reservations something of unrest—a more general tendency to want a job in the service than is best for their own future. The real genius of our Indian schools is industrial in its purpose and should be in its accomplishments. There are but few, if any, educated Indians who can not return to their allotments and soon become self-supporting in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, and especially is this true when, under proper circumstances to extend it, advantage is taken of the reimbursable fund. There are thousands of white tenant farmers struggling to pay off their annually given crop mortgage who would be thankful for the opportunity of the Indian, who has an allotment and the privilege of a reimbursable non-interest-bearing loan. A job as policeman or a clerkship is menial in comparison to the dignity and prosperity to be attained by independent effort with such advantages.

"The Lord helps those who help themselves." Let me give you an illustration: I have a son, a junior in the University of Chicago. School is now in vacation. Is he spending the summer as an idler, indolently waiting for the opening of the new year? No; he is this summer spending every working hour earning money to help him through the next school year. When he fails to do this he will not go back. This treatment is not chastisement; it is training. I take this course because I love him, and he willingly responds. It is because I am the Indian's friend that I speak plainly. The best friend is the one who tells the truth and does not deal in circumvention or deception.

The responsibility resting upon the Indian youth of to-day is greater than has ever fallen upon the young men and women of any race in the history of the world. Your success or failure will largely determine the future of the Red Man of America. The eyes of the Caucasian race are upon you. If you demonstrate your capacity to take on the education offered in Indian schools; if you utilize the equipment thus acquired and affirm your capacity for advancement and self-support; if you rise to the occasion and give living evidence of the progress of your people, the expenditures in your behalf will have been justified; then you and your friends who are earnestly undertaking to work out a future for you and perpetuate your race will be equipped with armor to make a successful defense of your people and their property; insure the permanent establishment of your schools; and all that goes to justify the denial that the Indian is a "vanishing race." If you do not measure up to your opportunities, you fail at your peril. Whether you are able to meet these demands depends upon you. If you fail there are those who will use it as an argument in support of their aggressions upon your people and their property and thus endanger the possibility of the next generation having similar opportunities. I have faith in you and believe you will make good.

Speaking now more generally, I repudiate the suggestion that the Indian is a "vanishing race." He should march side by side with white men during all the years to come. It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from diseases or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

I am told that there was a time in the history of the Indian Service when approximately 50 per cent of the employees were transferred annually. I have heard of those who have changed the location of their service as many as seven times in five years. All requests for transfers now invite investigation, both of the reason given and the service record of the applicant, with such action as developments justify. The transfer may be granted; a promotion is not impossible. However, the disclosures thus acquired may suggest demotion or even separation from the service. Employee tramps are a menace to the service. The best test of efficiency is long and satisfactory service in the same place. The number of transfers during the last year has been greatly reduced as compared with preceding years, and you may be sure of a very substantial reduction in the future.

The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective

home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the institution where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

No industrial Indian boarding school should buy its butter, eggs, chickens, fruit, or vegetables. No Indian reservation with farm facilities should purchase hay and feed for the horses and school dairy herd, or beef and flour for school, agency, and issue purposes. How can we expect a boy or girl to learn industrial efficiency when he has been educated at a nonreservation or reservation boarding school where the methods, if adopted in private business, would promptly lead to bankruptcy? During the last two years we have industriously undertaken to work out a program which will make such things impossible in the future.

It is indefensible for an Indian school or reservation to purchase anything, soil and climate considered, that can be produced. It is of the highest importance that the Indian boy and girl be made to realize and fully understand the importance of economy, production, and self-support. They should have a continuous object lesson justifying the expenditure for their education.

The time must come quickly when the Indians are producers rather than altogether consumers. In this connection it is gratifying to announce that our agricultural and stock-raising efforts are meeting with general and splendid success. The Indians on numerous reservations are demonstrating their capacity for stock raising; they are increasing their crop acreage rapidly, as indicated by the fact that this year they used several times as much seed as during any previous year, and that their cattle, horses, and sheep are being upbred, increased, and cared for in a businesslike and profitable manner.

I firmly believe that if the industrial progress of the last 2 years is continued for 10 years our Indians will be practically self-supporting, with correspondingly reduced congressional appropriations.

The use of the term "surplus land" as applied to Indian reservations sometimes makes me impatient. It too often means that the lands remaining after the Indians of a tribe have been allotted shall be separated from them without sufficiently taking into consideration the fact that many times such allotments are wholly unfit for agricultural purposes or insufficient to insure a subsistence when no additional provision is made for grazing and stock-raising opportunities. I know of many allotments depending entirely upon which an Indian family would starve to death and where no white family could be induced to attempt to make a living, and yet under these circumstances an unsuccessful Indian farmer is apt to be declared a failure. There are thousands of acres of land on Indian reservations where 100 hundred acres would not feed a rabbit. I suggest that hereafter we photograph the "painted desert" more frequently and less often the small alfalfa patch on a great reservation. We should at least tell the whole truth. It is prejudicial to the Indian to emphasize the small part of their possessions that are productive and withhold from the public the very large unproductive portion. In this wise it becomes wrongfully understood that they have vast and valuable possessions unused by them which should be otherwise utilized.

A few words on the moral side of our service. Every employee in the Indian Service should be a constant object lesson of sobriety, that the Indian may by comparison understand the demoralizing and disastrous effects of the use of intoxicants by whatever name they are known. After I addressed my letter to the employees of the Indian Bureau pronouncing liquor the greatest menace to the American Indian I received a communication from the Hon. Joseph H. Choate warmly commending the sentiment and saying: "You are absolutely

right in your position that if we can save the American Indian from the curse of whisky we can save him from pretty much all the other ills that threaten him." No better proof of the evils attending the use of liquor can be given than to cite the attitude of the present war lords of the Old World. Liquor is the instrument commonly used by the unscrupulous who reach out to get the Red Man. Every effort within the power of all the employees in the Indian Service should be made to save the Indian from the curse of the liquor traffic.

I have never announced a policy, but if I were to declare one to-day it would be in these few words: In dealing with Indians and Indian problems, under like conditions, treat all questions practically the same as if white people alone were involved.

Sometimes it occurs to me that I take my job too seriously; but, after all, do you think it possible to take too seriously responsibility involving the health, education, property, and in some measure the destiny of a human race? The Indian Office deals with a people numbering approximately 325,000 souls. We have virtually a government within a government. Our bureau deals with every social, educational, economic, and contractual relationship. It has some feature of nearly every other bureau or department in Washington. It is original in its operation, constructive in its action, and frequently without precedent. A Commissioner of Indian Affairs might to advantage be a lawyer, doctor, teacher, farmer, stockman, lumberman, oil expert, and mining engineer—have practically all of the equipment within the range of human affairs. There is no phase of life upon which he does not have to act practically every day. In addition to his activities in connection with the life of the Indians, he has to deal with the varied relationships of almost 6,000 employees, and there are numerous perplexing and constantly arising conditions which require courage and faithful, unbending adherence to duty.

In closing, let me say that I believe the employees of the Indian Service as a whole are the most capable of all employees in the Government service, and that their average compensation is not in proportion to their worth and accomplishments. In the performance of my duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have had no greater satisfaction than my association in the office and the field with those devoted employees who in many instances are making sacrifices and who are rendering the most faithful and efficient service.

My pilgrimage across the continent to meet you in this splendid conference is not only to express to you something of my views on Indian administration, but that we may consult with one another, strengthen our appreciation of duty to the Indian race, and so execute our respective responsibilities as to insure enlargement of vision, to the end that the white and red races shall, through our efforts, become more and more integral parts of our civilization and together march side by side in peace, prosperity, and happiness.

CONCLUSION.

No one can be connected for any appreciable length of time with the Indian Service without becoming deeply interested in the Indian, his problems, and the plans for their solution. It has been so with me, and I have found among the employees of the office and in the field many who are rendering most excellent and devoted service. In closing this report on the activities of the bureau, I wish to express my appreciation of these loyal-to-duty associates. That their efforts and mine have not been in vain is evidenced by the recent marked

progress of the Indian individually and collectively. They are in increasing numbers being given a free hand in the management of their own affairs and placed on an equality with other citizens of the country. This achievement is not so readily realized by those not closely associated with the endeavors of the Government in that direction, but to those who are part of the organization and understand the earnest efforts which are being employed to bring about this change progress is very apparent.

The accomplishments in the improvement of health, morals, education, and industry are to some extent reflected in this report, but the responsiveness of the Indian to the agencies exerted in his behalf can only be fully appreciated by personal contact, with knowledge of the reports from the field, personal talks with those visiting the office, and from field officers and those having business and other relations with the Indians.

I am more than encouraged by the success thus far attained; the prospect for betterments was never so bright. The successes acquired and the promises for the future are well worthy of the sincere interest you have shown during my incumbency in the welfare of the Indians.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.[1]

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communications received.	Increase over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1899	59,707	.....	101	.....
1900	62,601	4.84	115	+13.86
1901	67,376	7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902	79,237	17.60	132	+10.92
1903	79,115	.22	131	− .75
1904	86,588	9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905	98,322	13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906	106,533	8.35	145	− 2.68
1907	117,556	10.34	160	+10.34
1908	152,995	30.14	179	+11.87
1909	176,765	15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910	194,241	9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911	197,637	1.74	227	+11.82
1912	222,187	12.37	224	− 1.32
1913	275,452	23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914	280,744	1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915	298,240	6.23	260	+ 6.12

	Per cent.
Increase in work, 1915 over 1899	399.51
Increase in force, 1915 over 1899	157.43

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United [States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total		333,010
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites		101,521
By blood	75,534	
By intermarriage	2,582	
Freedmen	23,405	
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes		231,489

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	909	Idaho	4,200
Arizona	42,336	Illinois	188
Arkansas	460	Indiana	279
California	15,034	Iowa	364
Colorado	890	Kansas	1,375
Connecticut	152	Kentucky	234
Delaware	5	Louisiana	780
District of Columbia	68	Maine	892
Florida	578	Maryland	55
Georgia	95	Massachusetts	688

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

Michigan	7,514	Oklahoma	[1] 118,358
Minnesota	11,723	Oregon	6,481
Mississippi	1,253	Rhode Island	284
Missouri	313	South Carolina	331
Montana	11,329	South Dakota	21,082
Nebraska	3,917	Tennessee	216
Nevada	7,819	Texas	702
New Hampshire	34	Utah	3,210
New Jersey	168	Vermont	26
New Mexico	22,007	Virginia	539
New York	6,185	Washington	11,423
North Carolina	8,047	West Virginia	36
North Dakota	8,710	Wisconsin	9,889
Ohio	127	Wyoming	1,705

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population [2]	333,010	104,796	102,987	86,452	107,416	173,747	48,372	60,973
Alabama: Not under agent	[3] 909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	42,336	21,522	20,814	16,817	23,519	42,012	178	146
Camp Verde School	421	216	205	185	236	404	17	.....
Mohave—Apache	265	135	130	122	143	257	8	.....
Tonto—Apache	156	81	75	63	93	147	9	.....
Colorado River	477	277	200	199	278	398	18	61
Chemehuevi	69	40	29	199	278	398	18	61
Cocopa	1	.....	1					
Mohave	402	234	168					
Mohave—Apache	5	3	2					
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache	2,388	1,177	1,211	1,190	1,198	2,304	11	73
Fort Mojave School	763	423	340	272	491	763	.....	.....
Chemehuevi	148	75	73	68	80	148	.....	.....
Mohave	615	348	267	204	411	615	.....	.....
Havasupai School—Havasupai	170	92	78	67	103	170	.....	.....
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Painte	98	57	41	38	60	98	.....	.....
Leupp School—Navaho	1,700	889	811	433	1,267	1,700	.....	.....
Moqui School	4,193	2,207	1,986	2,155	2,038	4,193	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopi)	2,193	1,160	1,033	1,014	1,179	2,193	.....	.....
Navaho	2,000	1,047	953	1,141	859	2,000	.....	.....
Navajo School—Navaho [4]	10,000	5,400	4,600	3,800	6,200	9,910	90	.....
Pima School	6,296	3,195	3,101	1,890	2,406	6,288	8	.....
Maricopa	279	136	143	129	150	279	.....	.....
Pima	4,017	2,059	1,958	1,761	2,256	4,009	8	.....
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago	2,000	1,000	1,000	[5]	[5]	2,000	.....	.....
Salt River School	1,208	598	610	587	621	1,206	2	.....
Maricopa	84	44	40	34	50	84	.....	.....
Mohave Apache	236	128	108	92	144	234	2	.....
Pima	888	426	462	461	427	888	.....	.....
San Carlos School [6]	2,608	1,331	1,277	1,170	1,438	2,597	11	.....
Coyotero—Apache	604	320	284	282	322	602	2	.....
Mohave—Apache	69	33	36	35	34	69	.....	.....
San Carlos—Apache	1,223	613	610	538	685	1,216	7	.....
Tonto—Apache	712	365	347	315	397	710	2	.....

[1] Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.
[2] Correct as reported by superintendents.
[3] 1910 census.
[4] Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.
[5] Unknown.
[6] 1914 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Arizona—Continued.								
San Xavier School—Papago	4,990	2,400	2,590	1,800	3,190	4,967	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai	474	260	214	192	282	464	10	.....
Western Navajo School	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,839	3,711	6,550	.....	.....
Moqui (Hopi)	262	133	129	138	124	262	.....	.....
Navaho	6,098	2,787	3,311	2,621	3,477	6,098	.....	.....
Paiute	190	80	110	80	110	190	.....	.....
Arkansas: Not under agent	[1] 460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	15,034	7,143	6,891	3,300	5,262	8,744	3,457	1,361
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache	1,345	685	660	459	886	1,076	158	111
Campo School	228	115	113	82	146	210	17	1
Mission Indians at Campo	137	77	60	47	90	131	6	.....
Cuyapaipe	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna	7	3	4	1	6	7	.....	.....
La Posta	6	2	4	2	4	6	.....	.....
Manzanita	70	29	41	32	38	58	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger	53	25	28	22	31	27	21	5
Fort Bidwell School	715	340	375	264	451	688	18	9
Digger	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute	200	112	88	93	107	191	9	.....
Pit River	501	221	280	169	332	494	7	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma	788	416	372	283	505	758	23	7
Greenville School—Digger and Washo	1,000	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Hoopa Valley School	1,245	609	636	569	676	610	527	108
Hupa	435	211	224	166	269	187	230	18
Klamath	546	284	262	300	246	288	200	58
Lower Klamath	264	114	150	103	161	135	97	32
Malki School	612	333	279	220	392	548	30	34
Mission Indians at Augustine	18	10	8	7	11	18	.....	.....
Cabazon	38	22	16	14	24	38	.....	.....
Martinez	114	67	47	32	82	106	8	.....
Mission Creek	16	10	6	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo	233	121	112	97	136	177	22	34
Palm Springs	52	29	23	14	38	52	.....	.....
San Manuel	56	30	26	13	43	56	.....	.....
Torres	85	44	41	37	48	85	.....	.....
Pala School	936	461	475	331	605	828	101	7
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande	130	67	63	53	77	114	16	.....
La Jolla	246	124	122	89	157	242	4	.....
Pala	196	89	107	69	127	153	41	2
Pauma	50	23	27	19	31	49	1	.....
Pechanga	202	99	103	56	146	194	8	.....
Rincon	61	32	29	21	40	33	23	5
San Pascual	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan	47	26	21	22	25	42	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California	5,000	2,500	2,500	[2]	[2]	[3] 2,500	[3] 1,875	[3] 625
Round Valley School—Concow and other tribes	1,550	786	764	633	917	[3] 560	[3] 590	[3] 400
Soboba School	938	528	410	367	571	799	85	54
Mission Indians at Cahuilla	137	73	64	41	96	137	.....	.....
Inaja	35	18	17	13	22	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes	126	77	49	47	79	126	.....	.....
Mesa Grande	194	115	79	85	109	140	54	.....
Santa Rosa	64	38	26	10	54	64	.....	.....

[1] 1910 census. [2] Unknown. [3] Estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Soboba School—Continued.								
Santa Ynez	71	38	33	31	40	1	16	54
Soboba	136	73	63	47	89	121	15	.....
Volcan	175	96	79	93	82	175	.....	.....
Tule River School	624	345	279	70	82	140	12	.....
Tule River	152	89	63	70	82	140	12	.....
Outlying districts	472	256	216	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colorado	890	460	430	462	428	873	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute	366	177	189	169	197	349	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute	524	283	241	293	231	524	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent	[2] 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent	[2] 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent	[2] 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	578	358	220	217	361	563	14	1
Georgia: Not under agent	[2] 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4,200	2,076	2,124	1,578	2,622	3,335	551	314
Coeur d'Alene School	834	416	418	333	501	649	105	80
Coeur d'Alene	601	303	298	245	356	434	87	80
Kalispel	101	55	46	39	62	101	.....	.....
Kootenai	132	58	74	49	83	114	18	.....
Fort Hall School—Bannock and Shoshoni	1,794	914	880	662	1,132	1,491	234	69
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce	1,572	746	826	583	989	1,195	212	165
Illinois: Not under agent	[2] 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others	[2] 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox	364	190	174	142	222	364	.....	.....
Kansas	1,375	734	641	781	594	748	318	309
Kickapoo School	616	323	293	349	267	217	188	211
Iowa	303	150	153	170	133	16	76	211
Kickapoo	216	126	90	131	85	187	29	.....
Sac and Fox	97	47	50	48	49	14	83	.....
Potawatomi School—Prairie Band of Potawatomi	759	411	348	432	327	531	130	98
Kentucky: Not under agent	[2] 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent	[2] 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent	[2] 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent	[2] 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent	[2] 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills School—Chippewa	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others	[2] 6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	11,723	5,874	5,849	5,551	6,172	3,397	4,146	2,694
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa	1,020	522	498	516	504	86	532	402
Grand Portage School—Chippewa	318	140	178	139	179	.....	318	.....

[1] Unknown.

[2] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Leech Lake School	1,754	904	850	785	969	993	697	64
Cass and Winibigoshish	457	221	236	215	242	310	141	6
Leech Lake Pillager	805	412	393	351	454	462	330	13
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa	492	271	221	219	273	221	226	45
Nett Lake School	625	291	334	292	333	407	162	56
Chippewa (Bois Fort)	530	240	290	238	292	329	148	53
Vermillion Lake Indians [1]	95	51	44	54	41	78	14	3
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	1,486	742	744	741	745	(2)	(2)	(2)
White Earth School	6,217	3,114	3,103	2,985	3,232	1,719	2,348	2,150
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa	2,359	1,206	1,153					
Mille Lac (removal)	1,174	570	604					
Otter Tail Pillager	811	405	406					
Gull Lake (Miss.)	440	218	222					
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	284	133	151					
Pembina-Pillager	415	222	193					
Leech Lake (removal)	272	122	150					
White Oak Point (removal)	291	140	151					
Fond du Lac (removal)	110	63	47					
Cass and Winibigoshish	61	35	26					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguta, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton	303	161	142	93	210	192	89	22
Mississippi: Not under agent	[3] 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent	[3] 313							
Montana	11,329	5,659	5,670	5,225	6,104	6,560	2,845	1,924
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet	2,724	1,356	1,368	1,422	1,302	1,222	1,147	355
Crow Agency—Crow	1,699	850	849	690	1,009	1,269	234	196
Flathead School—Confederated Flathead	2,302	1,154	1,148	955	1,347	714	715	873
Fort Belknap School	1,205	621	584	500	705	836	255	114
Assiniboin	634	326	308	237	397	446	101	87
Grosventre	571	295	276	263	308	390	154	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux	1,943	969	974	1,022	921	1,141	453	349
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne	1,456	709	747	636	820	1,378	41	37
Nebraska	3,917	1,948	1,969	1,895	2,022	1,721	970	1,226
Omaha School—Omaha	1,313	674	639	660	653	1,020	116	177
Santee School	1,508	741	767	763	745	591	454	463
Ponca	329	154	175	204	125	89	138	102
Santee Sioux	1,179	587	592	559	620	502	316	361
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,096	533	563	472	624	110	400	586
Nevada	7,819	3,971	3,848	2,328	5,491	7,030	576	213
Fallon School	437	216	221	132	305	412	12	13
Paiute at Fallon	324	163	161	96	228	319	5	
Lovelocks	113	53	60	36	77	93	7	13
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	344	173	171	133	211	330	14	
Moopa River School—Paiute	123	61	62	45	78	118	5	
Nevada School—Paiute	606	266	340	203	403	602	4	

[1] 1914 report. [2] Unknown. [3] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School	707	333	374	323	384	636	71	.....
Paiute	566	267	299	323	384	636	71	.....
Paiute (Mason Valley)	141	66	75					
Western Shoshone School	602	322	280	272	330	532	70	.....
Paiute	293	158	135	128	165	532	70	.....
Shoshoni	309	164	145	144	165			
Reno, special agent	[1] 5,000	2,600	2,400	1,220	3,780	4,400	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,000	1,030	970	1,220	3,780	4,400	400	200
Paiute	1,400	725	675					
Shoshoni	1,000	525	475					
Washo	600	320	280					
New Hampshire: Not under agent	[2] 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey: Not under agent	[2] 168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	22,007	11,159	10,848	11,331	10,676	21,579	347	81
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache	642	339	303	275	367	642	.....	.....
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache	[3] 626	302	324	274	352	598	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho	2,715	1,325	1,390	1,357	1,358	2,715	.....	.....
Pueblo Day Schools	8,421	4,378	4,043	3,778	4,643	8,021	330	70
Navaho	358	174	184	174	184	358	.....	.....
Pueblo	8,063	4,204	3,859	3,604	4,459	7,663	330	70
San Juan School—Navaho	[1] 8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	.....	.....
Zuni School—Pueblo	1,603	815	788	647	956	1,603	.....	.....
New York	6,185	3,011	2,814	2,616	3,209	5,825	.....	.....
New York Agency	5,825	3,011	2,814	2,616	3,209	5,825	.....	.....
Cayuga	182	83	99	80	102	182	.....	.....
Oneida	243	123	120	87	156	243	.....	.....
Onondaga	549	277	272	210	339	549	.....	.....
Seneca (Allegany)	920	462	458	461	459	920	.....	.....
Seneca (Cattaraugus)	1,317	670	647	578	739	1,317	.....	.....
Seneca (Tonawanda)	500	275	225	205	295	500	.....	.....
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)	[1] 1,509	800	709	754	755	1,509	.....	.....
Tuscarora	355	196	159	116	239	355	.....	.....
Montauk	[1] 30	15	15	15	15	30	.....	.....
Poospatuck	[1] 20	10	10	10	10	20	.....	.....
Shinnecock	[1] 200	100	100	100	100	200	.....	.....
Not under agent	[4] 360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	8,047	1,182	1,029	1,147	1,064	1,328	355	528
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,211	1,182	1,029	1,147	1,064	1,328	355	528
Not under agent	5,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	8,710	4,348	4,362	4,072	4,638	4,736	3,666	308
Fort Berthold School	1,154	580	574	540	614	831	296	27
Arikara	409	203	206	197	212	256	141	12
Grosventre	483	240	243	223	260	360	109	14
Mandan	262	137	125	120	142	215	46	1

[1] Estimated.
[2] 1910 census.
[3] Includes 183 Apache; 1913 Fort Sill removal.
[4] 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
North Dakota—Continued.								
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	999	502	497	429	570	999	[1]	[1]
Standing Rock School—Sioux	3,434	1,708	1,726	1,396	2,038	2,735	418	281
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa	3,123	1,558	1,565	1,707	1,416	171	2,952	.....
Ohio: Not under agent	[2] 127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	118,358	8,429	8,408	7,950	8,887	35,952	15,366	44,635
Cantonment School	782	419	363	339	443	729	37	16
Arapaho	240	129	111	107	133	230	10	.....
Cheyenne	542	290	252	232	310	499	27	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	1,253	630	623	534	719	933	221	99
Arapaho	521	259	262	240	281	397	71	53
Cheyenne	732	371	361	294	438	536	150	46
Kiowa School	4,410	2,162	2,248	2,199	2,211	3,213	808	389
Apache	177	81	96					
Comanche	1,523	762	761					
Kiowa	1,500	712	788	2,199	2,211	3,213	808	389
Wichita and Caddo	1,123	559	564					
Apache prisoners	87	48	39					
Osage School—Osage	2,195	1,136	1,059	809	1,386	838	1,357	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri	476	245	231	254	222	426	41	9
Pawnee School—Pawnee	679	322	357	344	335	526	120	33
Ponca School	1,010	515	495	599	411	397	406	207
Kaw	[3] 338	183	155	257	81	104	27	207
Ponca	622	306	316	321	301	250	372	.....
Tonkawa	50	26	24	21	29	43	7	.....
Red Moon School—Cheyenne	155	80	75	50	105	155	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School	687	334	353	364	323	411	142	134
Iowa	87	39	48	38	49	46	41	.....
Sac and Fox	600	295	305	326	274	365	101	134
Seger School	593	280	313	252	341	533	18	42
Arapaho	148	65	83	67	81	131	7	10
Cheyenne	445	215	230	185	260	402	11	32
Seneca School	1,998	979	1,019	1,049	949	140	509	1,349
Eastern Shawnee	131	54	77	71	70	5	65	61
Ottawa	273	147	126	153	120	4	44	225
Quapaw	331	159	172	170	151	94	24	213
Seneca	415	202	213	210	205	18	274	123
Wyandot	455	236	219	215	240	1	28	426
Peoria-Miami [4] (citizen)	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School	2,599	1,327	1,272	1,157	1,442	862	1,314	423
Absentee Shawnee	455	225	230	172	283	410	38	7
Citizen Potawatomi	1,796	927	869	921	875	110	1,270	416
Mexican Kickapoo	348	175	173	64	284	342	6	.....
Five Civilized Tribes [5]	101,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,789	10,393	41,934

[1] Included in full blood.
[2] 1910 census.
[3] Increase due to revision of Kaw census.
[4] 1914 report; now citizens, no longer under jurisdiction of Quapaw Agency.
[5] Increased roll due to act of Congress, Aug. 1, 1914.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Cherokee Nation	41,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood	36,432							
By intermarriage	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
Delawares	187							
Freedmen	4,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
By blood	5,659							
By intermarriage	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
Freedmen	4,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw Nation	26,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	10,882
By blood	17,488							
By intermarriage	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw	1,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	10,882
Freedmen	6,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek Nation	18,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,873	1,698	3,396
By blood	11,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,873	1,698	3,396
Freedmen	6,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole Nation	3,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
By blood	2,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
Freedmen	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	6,481	3,151	3,330	1,451	2,030	3,884	1,665	932
Klamath School	1,145	545	600	467	678	872	254	19
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain	3,000	1,500	1,500	(1)	(1)	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated), Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill	425	226	199	195	230	200	208	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	1,152	539	613	476	676	581	50	521
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute	759	341	418	313	446	731	28	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent	[2] 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others	[2] 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	21,082	10,511	10,571	9,615	11,467	12,562	5,590	2,930
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,708	1,349	1,359	1,248	1,460	1,755	469	484
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux	955	457	498	367	588	702	210	43
Flandreau School — Flandreau Sioux	282	149	133	96	186	233	49	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	481	243	238	226	255	246	200	35
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	7,240	3,639	3,601	3,418	3,822	4,732	1,572	936
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux	5,519	2,763	2,756	2,482	3,037	3,148	1,600	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	2,053	1,041	1,012	867	1,186	867	876	310
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux	1,844	870	974	911	933	879	614	351
Tennessee: Not under agent	[2] 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	[3] 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others	[2] 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Unknown. [2] 1910 census. [3] Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Utah	3,210	878	916	509	785	1,693	80	21
Shivwits School—Paiute	133	64	69	48	85	133	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency	1,161	583	578	461	700	1,060	80	21
Uinta Ute	440	202	238					
Uncompahgre Ute	439	216	223	461	700	1,060	80	21
Whiteriver Ute	282	165	117					
Salt Lake—								
Under special agent—Paiute and others	500	231	269	(1)	(1)	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others	[2]1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent	[2]26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent	[2]539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	11,423	5,549	5,781	4,204	5,426	7,566	2,516	1,248
Colville School—Confederated Colville	2,468	1,196	1,272	1,124	1,344	1,482	455	531
Cushman School	2,330	1,164	1,166	255	375	1,421	684	225
Chehalis	99	58	41	42	57	68	31	.....
Muckleshoot	161	73	88	62	99	127	33	1
Nisqualli	83	47	36	25	58	53	20	10
Skokomish	210	95	115	90	120	133	69	8
Squaxon Island	77	41	36	36	41	40	31	6
Unattached	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz	490	240	250					
Clallam	537	301	236					
Puyallup	372	190	182	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Various other Indians	301	119	182					
Neah Bay School	702	370	332	309	393	656	46	.....
Hoh	50	26	24	17	33	50	.....	.....
Makah	408	209	199	198	210	364	44	.....
Ozette	17	8	9	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Quileute	227	127	100	94	133	225	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokan	611	293	318	261	350	410	57	144
Taholah School	800	393	407	303	497	549	232	19
Queets River Reservation	68	34	34	20	48	67	1	.....
Quileute	24	11	13	3	21			
Quinaielt	43	22	21	17	26	67	1	.....
Snoqualmie	1	1	.....	.....	1			
Quinaielt Reservation—Quinaielt	732	359	373	283	449	482	231	19
Tulalip School	1,273	640	633	606	667	857	359	57
Lummi	469	240	229					
Susquamish	168	85	83					
Swinomish	207	102	105	606	667	857	359	57
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	429	213	216					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima	3,146	1,493	1,653	1,346	1,800	2,191	683	272
Not under agent	[2]93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent	[2]36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Unknown.

[2] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Wisconsin	9,889	5,082	4,807	3,854	4,792	1,817	4,952	1,271
Carter Agency—Potawatomi	309	174	135	77	232	309	.....	.....
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille	1,259	625	634	555	704	562	651	46
Keshena School	2,336	1,237	1,099	1,052	1,284	433	865	432
Menominee	1,730	922	808	778	952	433	865	432
Stockbridge and Munsee[1]	606	315	291	274	332	(2)	(2)	(2)
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa	706	338	368	258	448	460	150	96
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River	[3] 1,040	531	509	462	578	50	400	590
Oneida School—Oneida	2,491	1,296	1,195	1,197	1,294	.....	2,491	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa	505	268	237	253	252	3	395	107
Tomah School—Wisconsin Band of Winnebago	1,243	613	630	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wyoming	1,705	871	834	789	916	1,249	250	206
Shoshone School	1,705	871	834	789	916	1,249	250	206
Arapaho	871	442	429	414	457	765	97	9
Shoshoni	834	429	405	375	459	484	153	197

[1] Now citizens. [2] Unknown. [3] As reported.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1915	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914	307,891	*180,605*	*69,944*	1,643	109,018	*124,797*
1913	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912	309,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911	296,320	164,215	88,182	.....	[1] 76,033	120,780
1901[2]	247,522	61,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890[2]	230,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	42,336	5,971	5,971	.....	.....	36,365
Camp Verde	421	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
Colorado River	477	477	477	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	2,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,388
Fort Mojave	763	763	763	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Kaibab	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Leupp	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700
Moqui	4,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,193
Navajo	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Pima	6,296	1,142	1,142	.....	.....	5,154
Salt River	1,208	799	799	.....	.....	409
San Carlos[3]	2,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,608
San Xavier	4,990	2,790	2,790	.....	.....	2,200
Truxton Canon	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	474
Western Navajo	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,550
California	10,034	2,913	2,140	1	772	7,121
Bishop	1,345	236	234	.....	2	1,109
Campo	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
Digger	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

[1] Includes fee patents for part of their allotment. [2] Only items reported. [3] 1914 report.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
California—Continued.						
Fort Bidwell	715	171	171	.....	.....	544
Fort Yuma	788	720	.....	.....	720	68
Greenville	1,000	150	150	.....	.....	850
Hoopa Valley	1,245	810	799	.....	11	435
Malki	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	612
Pala	936	274	236	.....	38	662
Round Valley	1,550	552	550	1	1	998
Soboba	938	.....	.....	.....	.....	938
Tule River	624	.....	.....	.....	.....	624
Colorado	890	195	195	.....	.....	695
Southern Ute	366	195	195	.....	.....	171
Ute Mountain	524	.....	.....	.....	.....	524
Florida: Seminole	578	.....	.....	.....	.....	578
Idaho	4,200	3,121	2,919	79	123	1,079
Cœur d'Alene	834	560	485	41	34	274
Fort Hall	1,794	1,683	1,683	.....	.....	111
Fort Lapwai	1,572	878	751	38	89	694
Iowa: Sac and Fox	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	364
Kansas	1,375	750	630	51	69	625
Kickapoo	616	305	261	11	33	311
Potawatomi	759	445	369	40	36	314
Michigan	1,347	323	323	.....	.....	1,024
Bay Mills	250	250	250	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	1,097	73	73	.....	.....	1,024
Minnesota	11,723	5,026	1,869	8	3,149	6,697
Fond du Lac	1,020	268	250	3	15	752
Grand Portage	318	318	307	.....	11	.....
Leech Lake	1,754	950	930	4	16	804
Nett Lake	625	299	298	1	.....	326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)[1]	303	84	84	.....	.....	219
Red Lake	1,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,486
White Earth	6,217	[2]3,107	.....	.....	[2]3,107	3,110
Montana	11,329	7,430	7,072	38	320	3,899
Blackfeet	2,724	[2]2,426	[2]2,424	1	1	298
Crow	1,699	1,319	1,275	6	38	380
Flathead	2,302	1,929	1,620	28	281	373
Fort Belknap	1,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,205
Fort Peck	1,943	1,756	1,753	3	.....	187
Tongue River	1,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456
Nebraska	3,917	1,441	745	50	646	2,476
Omaha	1,313	617	308	18	291	696
Santee	1,508	448	208	20	220	1,060
Winnebago	1,096	376	229	12	135	720
Nevada	7,819	1,466	1,463	3	.....	6,353
Fallon	437	324	324	.....	.....	113
Fort McDermitt	344	91	91	.....	.....	253
Moapa River	123	110	110	.....	.....	13
Nevada	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	606
Walker River	707	351	351	.....	.....	356
Western Shoshone	602	.....	.....	.....	.....	602
Reno, special agent	5,000	590	587	3	.....	4,410

[1] 1914 report.

[2] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
New Mexico	22,007	534	534	.....	.....	21,473
Jicarilla	642	534	534	.....	.....	108
Mescalero	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	626
Pueblo Bonito	2,715	[1]	.....	.....	.....	2,715
Pueblo day school	8,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,421
San Juan	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Zuni	1,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,603
New York: New York Agency	5,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,825
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,211
North Dakota	8,710	7,711	6,872	224	615	999
Fort Berthold	1,154	980	964	15	1	174
Fort Totten	999	508	468	25	15	491
Standing Rock	3,434	3,399	3,242	92	65	35
Turtle Mountain	3,123	2,824	2,198	92	534	299
Oklahoma	117,965	111,331	7,807	899	102,62 5	6,63
Cantonment	782	409	368	3	38	373
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,253	655	525	62	68	598
Five Civilized Tribes	101,521	101,521	.....	.....	[2] 101,521	.....
Kiowa	4,410	3,160	2,987	59	114	1,250
Osage	2,195	1,920	1,491	429	.....	275
Otoe	476	321	179	122	20	155
Pawnee	679	310	268	19	23	369
Ponca	[3] 1,010	632	573	56	3	378
Red Moon	155	103	102	1	.....	52
Sac and Fox	687	267	180	43	44	420
Seger	593	341	311	12	18	252
Seneca	[4] 1,605	791	159	.....	632	814
Shawnee	2,599	901	664	93	144	1,698
Oregon	11,481	3,772	3,454	8	310	7,709
Klamath	1,145	596	576	.....	20	549
Roseburg	[5] 8,000	2,000	1,986	.....	14	6,000
Siletz	425	213	111	8	94	212
Umatilla	1,152	540	361	.....	179	612
Warm Springs	759	423	420	.....	3	336
South Dakota	21,082	17,839	16,230	1,121	488	3,243
Cheyenne River	2,708	2,512	2,441	35	36	196
Crow Creek	955	955	915	5	35	.....
Flandreau	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
Lower Brule	481	481	424	8	49	.....
Pine Ridge	7,240	6,562	6,003	506	53	678
Rosebud	5,519	5,484	5,150	92	242	35
Sisseton	2,053	996	588	342	66	1,057
Yankton	1,844	849	709	133	7	995
Utah	1,794	662	659	1	2	1,132
Shivwits	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Uintah and Ouray	1,161	[6] 662	659	1	2	499
Salt Lake, special agent	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500

[1] 2,370 erroneously reported last year.
[2] 37,182 restricted Indians as to alienation.
[3] Increase due to revision of Kaw census.
[4] Decrease due to 393 Peoria-Miami Indians becoming citizens.
[5] Includes 5,000 in California.
[6] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Washington	11,330	[1] 7,266	7,088	53	125	4,064
Colville	2,468	2,348	2,329	19	.....	120
Cushman [2]	2,330	171	163	4	4	2,159
Neah Bay	702	295	295	.....	.....	407
Spokane	611	511	472	4	35	100
Taholah	800	606	606	.....	.....	194
Tulalip	1,273	202	189	1	12	1,071
Yakima	3,146	3,133	3,034	25	74	13
Wisconsin	9,889	3,061	1,553	85	1,423	5,585
Carter	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille)	1,259	[3] 552	550	2	.....	707
Keshena	2,336	[4] 606	.....	.....	[2] 606	1,730
Lac du Flambeau	706	360	350	.....	10	346
La Pointe	1,040	505	458	1	46	535
Oneida	2,491	912	75	76	761	1,579
Red Cliff	505	126	120	6	.....	379
Tomah	1,243	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,705	1,477	1,456	2	19	228

[1] 1,700 erroneously reported as allotted under Cushman last year.
[2] Formerly included Indians under Taholah.
[3] Overestimated last year.
[4] Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.
[5] Unknown.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Professing Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Total, 1915	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	312	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	[1]182,496	74,092	24,034
1914	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	[1]173,160	80,241	22,118
1913	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	[1]161,585	74,265	.....
1912	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	[1]149,521	78,543	.....
1911	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]138,410	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]131,714	.....	.....
1890	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]118,196	.....	.....
Arizona	1	388	128	201	122	38	37	206	.....	45	.....	74	20	59	6,017	5,511	7,683	5,883	31,071	11	11
Camp Verde	.....	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	200	150	421	1	1
Colorado River	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	90	.....	300	250	477	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	17	.....	17	8	8	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,500	.....	.....
Fort Mojave	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	53	.....	350	350	763	.....	.....
Havasupai	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	52	170	.....	.....
Kaibab	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	29	94	.....	.....
Leupp	.....	45	45	.....	51	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....	16	.....	3	57	.....	135	132	1,000	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	42	.....	1,000	750	1,500	.....	.....
Navajo	.....	75	.....	75	.....	5	.....	11	.....	5	.....	6	6	9	305	500	750	725	9,000	10	10
Phoenix	1	11	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	185	100	794	794	714	.....	.....
Pima	.....	60	[2]	[3]	2	8	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	3	13	1,800	2,760	1,100	680	4,296	.....	.....
Salt River	.....	15	.....	15	.....	1	.....	12	.....	1	.....	3	2	5	414	151	404	321	972	.....	.....
San Carlos	.....	20	.....	20	7	3	.....	62	.....	8	.....	4	.....	2	100	.....	300	150	1,200	.....	.....
San Xavier	.....	61	27	34	4	7	37	15	.....	23	.....	14	9	18	[3] 2,965	[3] 2,000	1,220	1,175	4,990	.....	.....
Truxton Cañon	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	135	474	.....	.....
Western Navajo	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	5	.....	350	200	3,500	.....	.....
California	4	49	14	39	13	5	4	25	1	75	3	24	26	30	1,012	3,072	7,371	4,277	9,934	3,502	1,172
Bishop	3	7	1	9	.....	1	.....	5	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	200	.....	1,350	500	1,345	[4]	20
Campo	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	228	89	46	228	[4]	.....
Digger	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	17	53	4	4

Fort Bidwell		3	3			4	4	3		3		2			24		643	253	715	715	
Fort Yuma		9	9					1	1	32	2	1	1	2	300	300	550	350	788	4	
Greenville												2		2			900	[5] 450	900	(2)	(2)
Hoopa Valley		10		10				10		12		2		1	60		900	500	1,245	[6] 810	400
Malki		11		11				3				5	6	6	174	320	469	322	612	(2)	37
Pala	1	1		2				1			1	3	7	6	3	869	587	465	936	40	82
Round Valley		1		1						2		3	2	6			(2)	(2)	1,550	1,550	620
Sherman Institute															151	265	744	744			
Soboba		6		6				2		13			5	4		938	517	405	938	[5] 379	9
Tule River												5		2	100	152	570	[5] 225	624		
Colorado		9	4	5		2				3		2	1	2	50	100	412	75	804	366	
Southern Ute		6	4	2						3		2	1	2	50	100	150	75	300	366	
Ute Mountain		3		3		2											262		[5] 504		
Florida: Seminole		1	1					3				2			8		200	10	10		
Idaho	1	25		26		26	12	8		36	13	10	16	13	739	1,234	1,910	1,185	4,200	1,676	1,003
Cœur d'Alene	1	4		5		17	12	8		25	13		10	3		834	460	360	834	40	40
Fort Hall		21		21		9				11		7		2	169		500	300	1,794	[5] 64	
Fort Lapwai												3	6	8	[6] 570	[6] 400	950	525	1,572	1,572	963
Iowa: Sac and Fox		5	1	4		1		1				1		1	6		[5] 200	[5] 50	[5] 200	[5] 50	
Kansas		11		[5] 1				10	5			3	1	5	90	260	590	705	1,375	758	557
Kickapoo		3		3								2		3	70		590	390	616	313	230
Potawatomi		8		8				10	5			1	1	2	20	260	[6] 415	315	759	445	327
Michigan	2			2						4		5	16	10	608	957	1,460	1,210	1,717	1,347	654
Bay Mills	2			2						4		1	1	2	70	30	240	140	250	250	73
Mackinac												4	15	8	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	[1] 581
Mount Pleasant															131	237	370	370	370		
Minnesota	4	65	23	46	3	5	7	13		56	7	17	9	28	1,397	2,945	7,792	5,081	12,117	10,036	2,205
Fond du Lac		6		6		1		1		10		1	1	5	52	881	900	600	1,020	[5] 998	250
Grand Portage	1			1		1							1	1		300	318	318	318	318	79
Leech Lake	2	41	23	20	2	2	7			29	6	2	1	8	345	540	950	415	1,754	[5] 1,743	457
Nett Lake		4		4								1			30	15	300	150	625	625	150
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)		1		1						1		3		1	125		313	264	349	141	
Red Lake	1	13		14		1		12		4	1	1	1	2	300	700	1,000	500	1,486		100
Vermillion Lake										2		1	1		55	59	313	264	349	141	
White Earth					1					10		8	4	11	490	450	3,880	2,570	6,216	[5] 6,070	1,169

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Apportionment based on number of churches.
[4] Not reported.
[5] 1914 report.
[6] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Professing Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Montana	9	101	10	100	10	54	36	180	37	65	11	18	48	44	1,015	6,330	6,910	4,120	10,148	355	352
Blackfeet	2	16	.....	18	6	16	6	89	3	9	4	2	3	5	140	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,700	2	.....
Crow	1	35	.....	36	.....	3	16	15	34	2	4	2	2	6	280	900	800	650	1,000	38	38
Flathead	.....	11	.....	11	.....	14	11	29	.....	32	.....	.....	33	11	.....	2,000	1,700	1,200	2,300	309	309
Fort Belknap	.....	3	.....	3	2	2	.....	8	.....	14	.....	2	8	6	100	700	600	300	1,205	.....	.....
Fort Peck	5	26	.....	31	.....	2	2	20	.....	8	3	8	2	12	445	430	1,410	620	1,943	6	5
Tongue River	1	10	10	1	2	17	1	19	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	50	300	[1] 600	[1] 350	1,000	.....	.....
Nebraska	5	63	3	65	2	6	1	29	9	43	5	22	7	15	1,351	162	2,652	2,422	3,917	3,257	1,104
Omaha	3	25	.....	28	2	1	1	15	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	55	.....	800	800	1,313	[2] 653	314
Santee	2	14	3	13	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	13	.....	6	946	40	1,030	800	1,508	1,508	450
Winnebago	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	14	9	21	5	8	7	8	350	122	822	822	1,096	1,096	340
Nevada	1	83	49	35	1	3	.....	1	.....	253	16	14	.....	7	345	.....	5,504	1,195	7,819	667	30
Fallon	.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	4	.....	1	35	.....	424	45	437	(3)	(3)
Fort McDermitt	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	95	344	344	.....
Moapa River	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	35	123	123	.....
Nevada	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	100	.....	500	150	606	.....	.....
Walker River	1	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	100	.....	250	60	707	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	210	602	.....	.....
Reno, special agent	.....	55	40	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	7	.....	4	110	.....	3,500	600	5,000	[2] 200	30
New Mexico	7	227	152	82	49	5	1	14	3	46	10	19	17	25	378	8,093	5,338	3,983	10,017	5,128	982
Jicarilla	.....	7	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	10	2	2	.....	2	(4)	(4)	260	155	420	.....	.....
Mescalero	1	13	.....	14	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10	.....	2	1	2	230	175	350	250	626	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	.....	20	.....	20	.....	1	.....	3	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 300	200	(4)	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	6	36	1	41	.....	2	1	6	.....	15	8	3	16	20	148	7,918	4,000	3,000	8,421	[3] 3,525	[1] 982
San Juan	.....	125	124	1	48	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	228	500	.....	.....
Zuni	.....	26	20	6	[1] 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	(3)	(3)	200	150	[1] 1,050	1,603	.....

New York: New York agency												4	1	15	[5] 3,110	[5] 250	5,825	5,825	5,825	243	[2] 75
North Carolina: Cherokee	2	12		14						1				11	1,200		1,800	1,200	2,211	2,211	[1] 530
North Dakota	6	78		84		23		37		33	1	11	15	34	1,201	5,656	6,100	4,100	8,691	5,889	936
Fort Berthold		12		12		6				5	1	2	2	9	235	630	650	500	1,154	[1] 967	299
Fort Totten		16		16		10				6		5	8	5	350	350	800	600	999	998	278
Standing Rock		32		32		1		23		12		3	4	17	[6] 506	1,776	2,500	2,000	3,415	3,415	69
Turtle Mountain	6	18		24		6		14		10		1	1	3	110	2,900	2,150	1,000	3,123	509	290
Oklahoma	29	148	22	155	5	9	10	4	81	203	36	48	10	68	2,253	756	11,874	8,127	15,583	11,792	3,635
Cantonment		10	4	6						1		5		3	179		390	249	789	782	207
Cheyenne and Arapaho		14	2	12							1	5		5	510		775	425	1,050	1,253	338
Kiowa	8	55		63		5				30		13	4	16	856	350	2,646	1,323	3,969		88
Osage	14	8	5	17	2	1	10	3	81	127	35	2	1	17	([4])	([4])	1,860	1,360	1,990	[1] 2,187	564
Otoe	1	6		7								2		1	125		400	300	476	[1] 432	[1] 208
Pawnee	2	9		11						27		1		1	215	1	519	410	678	679	140
Ponca	2	11		13		1				1		1		1		1	680	540	994	975	220
Red Moon		5		5	3					1		1		4	30		64	40	155		2
Sac and Fox	1	10	2	9								1		3	55	4	585	360	685	687	156
Seger	1	8		9		2				15		9		3	257		375	325	593	593	116
Seneca												6	2	7	([4])	([4])	1,605	1,530	1,605	1,605	363
Shawnee		12	9			3	([4])	1	([4])	1		2	3	6	26	400	1,975	1,265	2,599	2,599	1,233
Oregon	3	27	1	29		32	3	116		64	5	9	3	10	569	396	8,678	3,504	11,049	4,742	4,238
Klamath	1	14		15		8	1	83		17	1	2		2	200		1,123	574	1,145	8	8
Roseburg	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])			([4])	([4])	12	([7])	3		([4])	([4])	([4])	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
Siletz		2		2				2		17	4	1	1	2	90	210	[1] 400	[1] 245	425	425	230
Umatilla	2	7	1	8		24	2	3		14		1	1	2	[5] 186	[5] 186	655	235	[1] 720	550	550
Warm Springs		4		4				10		4		2	1	4	93		500	450	759	759	450
Pennsylvania: Carlisle															522	368	[1] 976	[1] 995	[1] 995		
South Dakota	13	169	22	160	12	43		153		218	11	101	51	168	10,303	6,671	12,991	9,201	21,159	8,327	2,974
Cheyenne River	1	22		23	2			51		10		4	1	30	1,660	1,048	1,300	1,190	2,708	485	250
Crow Creek	2	10	12		1	2		8		4		2	2	9	700	200	500	450	955	600	6
Flandreau		1		1						3		2		2	385	185	230	200	282	282	94
Lower Brule		2		2								1	1	7	200	67	325	325	481	[1] 35	
Pierre												2	1		140	96	236	236	236		
Pine Ridge	7	53		60	5	20		51		9		36	13	55	2,600	3,000	5,000	2,500	7,200	[1] 1,678	282
Rosebud	1	31		32	4			27		19		[1] 36	[1] 30	45	2,475	1,925	2,900	2,500	5,400	1,350	1,350
Sisseton	1	30	10	21		20		2		11	11	10	1	12	1,168	90	1,500	1,200	2,053	2,053	577
Yankton	1	20		21		1	6	14	2	9		8	2	8	975	60	1,000	600	1,844	1,844	415

[1] 1914 report.
[2] Overestimated last year.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Unknown.
[5] Apportionment based on number of churches.
[6] Partly reported.
[7] Included with Indians.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1915.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Professing Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Utah	1	29	25	5	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	5	330	.....	720	213	1,433	1,161	1,161
Shivwits	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	69	.....	120	28	133	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	1	25	25	1	2	2	3	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	3	161	.....	300	110	[1] 800	1,161	1,161
Salt Lake, special agent	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	100	.....	300	75	500	.....	.....
Washington	15	61	.....	76	.....	25	5	80	22	204	2	9	10	35	1,345	2,572	9,067	6,147	11,284	8,470	936
Colville	13	17	.....	30	.....	21	1	10	.....	89	1	2	3	11	.....	840	1,479	986	2,468	700	100
Cushman	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	10	.....	3	1	8	260	74	2,092	1,328	2,330	2,330	761
Neah Bay	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	150	1	405	354	702	702	7
Spokane	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	4	185	250	500	300	565	39	39
Taholah	.....	9	.....	9	.....	1	.....	11	1	13	.....	1	.....	1	70	.....	737	396	800	280	4
Tulalip	2	13	.....	15	.....	2	2	9	.....	14	1	.....	4	4	30	1,107	1,054	783	1,273	1,273	10
Yakima	.....	4	.....	4	(2)	.....	.....	30	20	75	.....	1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,000	3,146	3,146	15
Wisconsin	2	72	19	55	.....	24	1	62	7	120	12	22	29	25	2,787	2,810	6,835	4,655	9,283	4,089	1,479
Carter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	82	.....	20	10	309	.....	.....
Hayward	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	12	.....	2	5	4	151	425	[3] 500	400	1,259	1,259	200
Keshena	.....	16	2	14	.....	16	1	36	3	43	5	.....	3	4	.....	1,200	1,225	1,025	1,730	65	30
Lac du Flambeau	.....	6	1	5	.....	4	.....	3	.....	42	.....	1	1	2	8	115	585	420	706	170	170
La Pointe	2	16	.....	18	.....	4	.....	.....	1	12	7	8	15	3	125	500	800	500	1,040	505	232
Oneida	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5	2,321	170	2,000	1,500	2,491	[3] 721	721
Red Cliff	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	3	11	.....	.....	2	4	.....	400	805	400	505	126	126
Tomah	.....	16	16	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2	.....	2	100	.....	900	400	1,243	1,243	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	6	10	.....	16	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	9	11	15	794	550	1,040	810	1,705	15	.....

[1] 1914 report. [2] Unknown. [3] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915.*

[This table excludes all canceled allotments.]

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total	224,713	34,768,430	33,334,261	68,102,691
Total reservations	217,243	33,691,173	33,334,261	67,025,434
Total public domain	7,470	1,077,257	.....	1,077,257
Arizona	1,668	80,739	16,343,588	16,424,327
Camp McDowell (Salt River)	.....	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River	513	5,129	235,570	240,699
Fort Apache	.....	.....	1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave	.....	.....	31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima)	.....	.....	10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima)	.....	.....	366,309	266,309
Havasupai (Suppai)	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Walapai)	.....	.....	730,880	730,880
Kaibab	.....	.....	138,240	138,240
Moqui (Hopi)	.....	.....	2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah)	60	9,600	8,680,397	8,689,997
Papago	291	41,606	114,348	155,954
Salt River	804	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos	.....	.....	1,834,240	1,834,240
California	2,592	82,162	430,136	512,298
Digger	.....	.....	370	370
Hoopa Valley	639	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—				
Agua Caliente (Malki)	.....	.....	7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki)	.....	.....	616	616
Cabazon (Malki)	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba)	.....	.....	18,880	18,880
Campo	.....	.....	1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala)	.....	.....	15,080	15,080
Cuyapipa (Campo)	.....	.....	4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba)	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo)	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo)	.....	.....	3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Soboba)	.....	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo)	.....	.....	19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki)	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki)	.....	.....	1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki)	.....	.....	11,069	11,069
Pala	177	1,396	3,084	4,480
Perchanga or Temecula (Pala)	85	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero (Pala)	.....	.....	8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba)	.....	.....	560	560
Rincon (Pala)	.....	.....	2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki)	.....	.....	653	653
San Pascual (Pala)	.....	.....	2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba)	.....	.....	2,560	2,560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba)	.....	.....	15,042	15,042
Soboba	.....	.....	5,461	5,461
Syquan (Soboba)	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki)	.....	.....	20,800	20,800
Tuolumne	.....	.....	34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki)	.....	.....	480	480
Paiute	.....	.....	75,746	75,746
Round Valley	877	42,106	.....	42,106
Tule River	.....	.....	48,551	48,551
Yuma	797	8,000	31,386	39,386
Colorado: Ute	371	72,651	396,143	468,794
Florida: Seminole	.....	.....	23,542	23,542
Idaho	4,377	628,098	54,841	682,939
Coeur d'Alene	638	104,077	.....	104,077
Fort Hall	1,863	345,209	21,263	366,472
Lapwai (Nez Perce)	1,876	178,812	33,578	212,390
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	.....	3,251	3,251
Kansas	3,078	272,359	.....	272,359
Chippewa and Munsee	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo)	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo	3 350	27,531	.....	27,531
Potawatomi	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo)	122	8,079	.....	8,079

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Michigan	2,646	153,107	803	153,910
Isabella	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse	668	52,161	612	52,773
Ontonagon	35	2,551	.....	2,551
Minnesota	8,308	950,208	546,932	1,497,140
Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake)	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac	551	33,386	.....	33,386
Grand Portage	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake	622	47,772	.....	47,772
Mdewakanton	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth	5,154	710,466	[1] 2,324	712,790
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake)	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana	6,899	1,432,109	4,312,452	5,744,561
Blackfeet	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow	2,438	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck	2,026	722,453	.....	722,453
Jocko (Flathead)	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River)	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Nebraska	4,032	352,743	6,159	358,902
Omaha	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee)	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara)	846	72,611	.....	72,611
Sioux (additional)	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago	1,558	[2] 122,254	1,139	[2] 123,393
Nevada	969	13,978	686,219	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone)	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon)	362	3,610	1,030	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada)	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River	490	9,763	40,746	50,509
New Mexico	2,800	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692
Jicarilla Apache	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah)	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—				
Acoma (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez	.....	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos	.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni	.....	.....	215,040	215,040
New York	.....	.....	87,677	87,677
Alleghany	.....	.....	30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	21,680	21,680
Oil Spring	.....	.....	640	640
Oneida	.....	.....	350	350

[1] Superintendent's report. [2] Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York—Continued.				
Onondaga	.....	.....	6,100	6,100
St. Regis	.....	.....	14,640	14,640
Tonawanda	.....	.....	7,549	7,549
Tuscarora	.....	.....	6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla	.....	.....	63,211	63,211
North Dakota	7,391	1,798,690	100,000	1,898,690
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	1,189	137,381	.....	137,381
Fort Berthold	1,378	229,554	100,000	329,554
Standing Rock	4,498	1,387,935	.....	1,387,935
Turtle Mountain	326	43,820	.....	43,820
Oklahoma	127,658	19,548,930	6,206	19,555,136
Cherokee	40,193	4,346,203	40	4,346,243
Chickasaw	[1] 10,955	3,800,350	3,285	3,803,635
Choctaw	37,678	4,291,036	.....	4,291,036
Creek	18,712	2,997,114	2,494	2,999,608
Seminole	3,119	359,697	.....	359,697
Cherokee Outlet	62	4,949	.....	4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,331	528,789	.....	528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox)	108	8,605	.....	8,605
Kansa (Kaw)	247	99,644	.....	99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee)	280	22,650	.....	22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	3,451	547,236	.....	547,236
Modoc (Seneca)	68	3,966	.....	3,966
Oakland (Ponca)	73	11,456	.....	11,456
Osage	2,230	1,465,350	.....	1,465,350
Otoe	514	128,351	.....	128,351
Ottawa (Seneca)	160	12,995	.....	12,995
Pawnee	820	112,701	.....	112,701
Peoria (Seneca)	218	43,334	.....	43,334
Ponca	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee)	2,108	291,616	.....	291,616
Quapaw (Seneca)	248	56,245	.....	56,245
Sac and Fox	548	87,684	.....	87,684
Seneca	435	41,813	.....	41,813
Shawnee	117	12,745	.....	12,745
Wichita (Kiowa)	957	152,714	.....	152,714
Wyandot (Seneca)	244	20,942	.....	20,942
Oregon	4,244	507,392	1,208,804	1,716,196
Grande Ronde	269	32,983	.....	32,983
Klamath	1,345	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz	551	44,459	.....	44,459
Umatilla	1,113	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs	966	140,132	322,672	462,804
South Dakota	24,590	5,767,804	630,895	6,398,699
Cheyenne River	3,243	920,750	290,053	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton)	2,006	308,838	.....	308,838
Lower Brule	777	187,356	52,155	239,511
Pine Ridge	7,297	2,167,148	200,000	2,367,148
Rosebud	7,194	1,642,889	72,342	1,715,231
Yankton	2,613	268,263	.....	268,263
Utah	1,367	111,947	1,506,960	1,618,970
Goshute and Deep Creek	.....	.....	34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico)	.....	.....	600,000	600,000
Paiute (Navajo)	.....	.....	600,000	600,000
Shivwits	.....	.....	23,040	23,040
Skull Valley	.....	.....	80	80
Uintah Valley	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre	590	72,327	.....	72,327
Washington	7,697	737,464	2,159,172	2,896,636
Chehalis (Cushman)	[2] 36	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville)	35	22,618	.....	22,618

[1] 1914 report.

[2] Homesteads.

TABEL 5.—*Area of Indian lands, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington—Continued.				
Colville	660	51,653	1,296,336	1,347,989
Hoh River (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel	.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip)	109	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay)	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman)	43	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman)	30	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip)	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman)	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	837	837
Quinaielt (Taholah)	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater	.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman)	134	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip)	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane	626	64,794	82,648	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman)	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip)	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima	4,485	451,609	584,853	1,036,462
Wisconsin	4,403	285,785	288,116	573,901
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward)	876	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau	589	44,877	26,153	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River)	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida	1,503	65,440	.....	65,440
Red Cliff	205	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee	167	8,920	.....	8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone)	2,153	221,832	608,637	830,469
Public domain	7,470	1,077,257	.....	1,077,257

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years.*

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Arizona:			*Acres.*
Colorado River	1913	488	4,878.74
	1914	13	130.00
	.....	501	5,008.74
Navajo (see New Mexico)	1911	60	9,600.00
Papago	1891	291	41,605.62
Salt River	1913	804	24,403.74
Public domain	.....	674	104,700.00
Total	.....	2,330	185,318.10
California:			
Hoopa Valley	1893	161	9,761.79
	1910	478	19,328.95
	.....	639	29,090.74
Pala	1895	15	119.99
	1913	162	1,276.28
	.....	177	1,396.27
Pechanga	1897	85	1,299.00
Round Valley	1895	622	5,408.33
	1910	[1] 255	36,697.23
	1910	[2] 359	.....
	.....	877	42,105.56
Syquan	1895	17	270.24
Yuma	1913	737	8,000.00
Public domain	.....	1,786	242,183.99
Total	.....	4,378	324,345.80

[1] Original. [2] Additional.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
			Acres.
Colorado:			
Southern Ute	1896	371	72,650.65
Public domain	.....	8	1,200.86
Total	.....	379	73,851.51
Idaho:			
Coeur d'Alene	1909	637	103,911.53
	1910	1	160.00
	.....	638	104,071.53
Fort Hall	1902	79	6,298.72
	1914	1,784	338,909.95
	.....	1,863	345,208.67
Nez Perce (Lapwai)	1895	1,942	178,811.78
Public domain	.....	58	4,731.52
Total	.....	4,501	632,823.50
Kansas:			
Chippewa and Munsee	1860	100	4,195.31
Iowa	1893	143	11,769.49
Kickapoo	[1] 1898	109	8,312.14
	1895	163	12,984.13
	1905	74	5,920.00
	1907	4	315.00
	.....	350	27,531.27
Potawatomi	1868	411	43,399.88
	1869	669	57,541.40
	1870	232	22,584.11
	1871	242	20,879.73
	1892	115	12,154.88
	1893	150	16,075.36
	1894	116	9,220.76
	1895	322	30,448.52
	1906	106	8,480.59
	.....	2,363	220,785.23
Sac and Fox	1892	76	6,407.63
	1898	9	710.67
	1907	37	960.91
	.....	122	8,079.21
Total	.....	3,078	272,360.51
Michigan:			
Isabella	1883	112	6,148.05
	1891	126	5,046.83
Saginaw, Swan Creek	1871	1,037	57,896.23
	1872	668	29,304.20
	.....	1,943	98,395.31
L'Anse	1875	302	23,575.47
	1885	93	7,366.82
	1894	176	13,861.20
	1901	15	1,160.56
	1903	55	4,237.07
	1908	7	520.00
	1910	18	1,320.00
	.....	666	52,041.12
Ontonagon	[1] 1903	33	2,551.35
	1911	2	160.00
	.....	35	2,711.35
Public domain	.....	51	3,614.51
Total	.....	2,695	156,762.29

[1] Prior to.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Minnesota:			*Acres.*
Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	1897	684	54,523.54
	1913	11	880.00
	1914	13	1,063.20
	.....	708	56,466.74
Deer Creek (Nett Lake)	1897	4	295.55
Fon du Lac	1884	40	3,074.98
	1896	349	23,114.85
	1905	14	1,123.78
	1910	5	323.75
	.....	408	27,637.36
Grand Portage	1896	304	24,191.31
Leech Lake (Cass Lake)	1897	17	1,381.20
Leech Lake	1903	48	3,749.41
	1905	3	240.00
	1906	546	41,780.97
	1910	1	80.00
	1911	3	221.20
	1913	3	233.45
	.....	621	47,686.23
White Oak Point[1]	1896	174	13,909.75
	1897	203	16,331.19
	1899	381	29,065.45
	1900	2	160.00
	1903	57	4,558.94
	1905	8	626.02
	1909	1	81.50
	.....	826	64,732.85
Mdewakanton	1904	135	12,582.46
Red Lake (public domain)	1905	3	320.15
White Earth	1901	4,372	361,005.97
	1907	505	40,190.89
	1909	216	16,810.29
	1913	60	4,302.32
	1914	1	160.00
	.....	.....	[2] 287,996.92
	.....	5,154	710,466.39
Public domain	.....	41	3,118.94
Total	.....	8,204	947,497.98
Montana:			
Blackfeet	1910	2	640.00
	1912	3	960.00
	1914	2	638.36
	.....	7	2,238.36
Crow	1905	343	60,992.99
	1906	114	19,540.94
	1907	1,929	387,875.93
	1909	40	8,051.91
	1910	11	2,242.16
	1911	1	320.00
	1913	1	160.00
	.....	2,439	479,183.93
Flathead (Jocko)	1908	2,369	222,544.28
	1909	56	5,602.61
	1913	3	480.00
	.....	2,428	228,626.89
Fort Peck	1913	2,026	722,453.47
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	.....	1,484	237,464.04
Public domain	.....	120	16,681.63
Total	.....	8,504	1,706,648.32

[1] Under Leech Lake Agency, including Winibigoshish and Cass Lake Pillager.
[2] Prior; additional allotments.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
			Acres.
Nebraska:			
Niobrara (Santee)	1885	846	72,638.75
Omaha	1884	963	78,016.64
	1900	467	49,926.06
	1901	12	1,283.29
	1904	16	1,295.99
	.....	1,458	130,521.98
Ponca (Santee)	1890	168	27,235.90
Winnebago	1871	235	18,407.42
	1876	66	4,090.41
	1883	9	619.03
	1893	956	81,066.23
	1901	292	18,071.11
	.....	1,558	122,254.20
Total	.....	4,030	352,650.83
Nevada:			
Paiute	1910	354	3,540.00
	1911	4	40.00
	1912	4	30.00
	.....	362	3,610.00
Truckee Carson	1913	5	40.00
	1914	4	40.00
Walker River	1906	490	9,763.27
Public domain	.....	608	74,552.22
Total	.....	1,469	88,005.49
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla	1909	796	353,811.50
Navajo	1908	468	74,875.96
	1909	473	75,680.00
	1910	1,063	168,807.25
	.....	2,004	319,363.21
Public domain	.....	949	151,627.84
Total	.....	3,749	824,802.55
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	1892	872	101,378.15
	1897	244	28,339.51
	1904	61	6,196.54
	1907	11	1,336.49
	1910	1	130.00
	.....	1,189	137,380.69
Fort Berthold	1900	948	80,526.55
	1910	359	35,686.93
	1910	[1] 507	.....
	1912	72	113,420.43
	.....	1,379	229,633.91
Standing Rock	1907	867	297,674.51
	1908	1,620	553,790.97
	1909	1,271	360,304.72
	1910	[1] 2,486	11,137.83
	1910	[2] 125	558.70
	1910	[3] 2	[3] 320.00
	1910	253	[3] 49,392.83
	1912	49	40,842.76
	1913	145	24,879.13
Standing Rock, S. Dak.	1914	212	35,707.88
	.....	4,417	1,374,609.31
Turtle Mountain	1907	326	43,820.14
Turtle Mountain[4]	.....	532	82,356.68
Public domain	.....	.20	2,512.49
Total	.....	7,863	1,870,313.22

[1] Additional.
[2] Additional; timber.
[3] Partly in South Dakota.
[4] Public domain; see Montana and South Dakota also.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
			Acres.
Oklahoma:			
Cherokee Outlet	1893	62	4,949.45
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1892	3,331	528,789.15
Iowa	1891	108	8,605.30
Kansas (Kaw)	1903	247	99,643.81
Kickapoo	1894	280	22,649.62
Kiowa (Comanche and Apache)	1901	2,758	443,178.37
	1906	517	82,699.00
	1910	169	20,498.25
	.....	3,444	546,375.62
Modoc	1891	68	3,966.00
Osage	1908	2,230	1,465,350.51
Otoe	1899	441	65,095.05
	1906	73	12,257.75
	1907	[1] 371	50,998.42
	.....	514	128,351.22
Ottawa	1892	160	12,994.70
Pawnee	1893	820	112,701.24
Peoria	1890	218	43,334.54
Ponca	1895	626	75,082.36
	1905	156	18,133.04
	1905	[1] 195	7,518.66
	.....	782	100,734.06
Potawatomi	1891	2,107	291,455.83
Quapaw	1896	248	12,057.03
	1896	([1])	44,188.18
	.....	248	56,245.21
Sauk and Fox	1891	548	87,683.64
Seneca	1892	301	25,821.55
	1902	134	15,991.50
	.....	435	41,813.05
Shawnee	1890	72	6,272.87
	1892	12	4,278.35
	1902	33	2,193.29
	.....	117	12,744.51
Tonkawa	1893	73	11,455.89
Wichita	1901	957	152,713.99
Wyandot	1892	244	20,942.17
Public domain [2]	.....	16	1,069.90
Total [3]	.....	17,009	3,754,569.41
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	1891	269	32,983.43
Klamath	1900	951	146,316.84
	1911	394	61,056.79
	.....	1,345	207,373.63
Siletz	1874	551	44,459.30
Umatilla	1893	1,045	77,061.27
	1902	64	4,614.88
	1911	3	480.00
	1913	1	160.00
	1914	1	160.00
	.....	1,114	82,476.15
Warm Springs	1896	965	140,044.35
	1914	2	324.98
	.....	967	140,369.33
Public domain	.....	342	51,330.92
Total	.....	4,588	558,992.76

[1] Additional. [2] Indian Territory. [3] Exclusive Five Tribes.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
South Dakota:			*Acres.*
Cheyenne River	1906	1,757	601,576.99
	1909	969	245,842.98
	1910	6	1,585.21
	1912	408	83,244.09
	1913	3	640.68
	1914	10	1,904.84
	.....	3,153	934,794.79
Crow Creek	1895	842	172,211.81
	1912	477	77,838.77
	1913	31	4,926.24
	.....	1,350	254,976.82
Lower Brule	1901	555	151,823.78
	1909	151	24,259.18
	1912	71	11,273.09
	.....	777	187,356.05
Pine Ridge	1906	1,128	385,429.49
	1907	647	215,760.05
	1908	829	253,535.08
	1909	965	338,415.36
	1910	869	256,452.09
	1911	1,006	278,493.85
	1912	549	125,586.52
	1913	657	179,307.74
	1914	647	134,167.85
	.....	7,297	2,167,148.03
Rosebud	1898	344	72,171.88
	1900	2,759	770,778.87
	1902	887	216,719.79
	1903	665	139,407.32
	1907	252	63,600.93
	1908	803	132,503.61
	1910	682	113,435.85
	1911	421	71,296.31
	1912	349	55,473.48
	1913	33	7,660.76
	.....	7,195	1,643,048.80
Sisseton (Lake Traverse)	1888	{ 1,316	123,888.93
		[1] 644	.....
	1892	690	184,949.31
	.....	2,006	308,838.24
Yankton	1890	1,471	166,764.44
	1894	1,142	101,499.00
	.....	2,613	268,263.44
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	.....	9	1,440.00
Public domain	.....	7	957.36
Total	.....	24,407	5,766,823.17
Utah:			
Uintah	1905	776	39,580.05
	1913	1	40.00
	.....	777	39,620.05
Uncompahgre	1905	590	72,327.29
Total	.....	1,367	111,947.34
Washington:			
Chehalis	.....	[2] 36	3,798.59
Columbia	1911	35	22,618.12
Colville	1900	651	50,937.55
	1901	9	715.86
	.....	660	51,653.41

[1] Additional.

[2] Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Washington—Continued.			*Acres.*
Lummi	1884	72	10,494.98
	1906	9	1,091.96
	1913	28	974.00
	.....	109	12,560.94
Makah	1910	373	3,727.60
Muckleshoot	1904	38	3,053.22
	1909	4	298.75
	1910	1	138.75
	.....	43	3,490.72
Nisqualli	1884	30	4,717.26
Port Madison	1886	35	5,289.48
	1905	4	640.00
	1910	12	1,289.50
	.....	51	7,218.98
Puyallup	1884	167	17,462.82
Quinaielt	1907	119	9,535.84
	1908	349	27,587.90
	1910	222	17,865.8
	.....	690	54,989.55
Skokomish	1881	45	2,820.37
	1885	47	3,893.36
	1906	42	1,089.66
	.....	134	7,803.39
Snohomish	1884	96	13,721.12
	1902	7	1,135.41
	1904	61	7,309.17
	.....	164	22,165.70
Spokane	1909	626	64,794.48
Squaxon Island	1884	23	1,494.15
Swinomish	1885	49	5,628.02
	1897	6	269.30
	1902	7	830.65
	1905	8	590.55
	1906	1	40.00
	.....	71	7,358.52
Yakima	1897	1,840	174,129.63
	1899	613	53,232.89
	1906	680	68,724.92
	1909	4	320.00
	1914	1,119	120,966.00
	.....	4,256	417,373.44
Public domain	.....	364	41,942.09
Total	.....	7,832	745,169.76
Wisconsin:			
Lac Courte Oreille	1881	186	14,774.65
	1883	18	1,452.83
	1883	79	6,203.19
	1885	196	15,423.15
	1889	47	3,792.24
	1890	29	2,092.99
	1894	118	9,186.17
	1896	89	6,800.55
	1903	112	8,705.84
	1910	2	79.40
	.....	876	68,511.01

TABLE 6.—*Allotments by reservations to Dec. 31, 1914, by calendar years*—Continued.

By States and reservations or tribes.	Year.	Number of allotments.	Area.
Wisconsin—Continued.			*Acres.*
Lac du Flambeau	1886	22	1,775.48
	1887	29	2,318.48
	1888	38	2,991.65
	1894	101	8,045.97
	1895	126	10,116.47
	1898	153	12,116.15
	1903	115	7,310.42
	1907	5	201.98
	.....	589	44,876.60
La Pointe (Bad River)	1867	46	3,022.03
	1881	138	10,779.05
	1882	32	2,518.83
	1884	32	2,555.14
	1885	55	4,387.62
	1888	48	3,705.98
	1894	122	9,793.29
	1898	183	14,642.19
	1901	357	28,452.64
	1902	35	2,815.87
	1903	4	318.04
	1907	11	880.00
	.....	1,063	83,870.68
Oneida	1891	1,503	65,440.49
Red Cliff	1877	20	1,642.21
	1881	14	838.35
	1887	1	55.35
	1896	169	11,566.90
	1900	1	63.20
	.....	205	14,166.01
Stockbridge and Munsee	1910	167	8,920.00
Public domain	.....	67	4,676.48
Total	.....	4,470	290,461.27
Wyoming:			
Wind River (Shoshone)	1906	368	34,017.79
	1907	1,786	189,217.93
Total	.....	2,154	223,235.72
Total reservations	.....	113,007	18,886,579.89
Total public domain	.....	7,136	1,026,161.47
Grand total	.....	120,143	19,912,741.36

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	*Acres.* 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River [1] (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawia, Cocopa,[4] Mohave.	[2] [3] 235,570	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523). 516 Indians allotted 5,160 acres.
Fort Apache (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, and Mogolon Apache.	[2] 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)

[1] Partly in California. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Surveyed. [4] Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Fort Mojave..... (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910 and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855–858). (See 18579–1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	[1] 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	[1] 366,309	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; and June 2, 1913.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	[2] 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021. (See 45096–1910.)
Kaibab..... (Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684–1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo [3]..... (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain. (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277–9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264). Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), and May 6, 1913.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	[1] 114,348	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,603 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders June 16, 1911, and May 28, 1912.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731–1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	[2] 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	19,551,045	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597–1907, 71831–1908, 39245–1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	[2] [4] 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

[1] Surveyed. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.) [4] Partly surveyed

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Mission (28 reserves) (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	181,524	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syquan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015–1022). (See misc. tract book 36.)
Morongo		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
Paiute	[1] 75,746	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, and Feb. 14, 1913
Pala (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing lands approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L. 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Round Valley (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians. 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088–1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia,[3] Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.[3]	[2] 48,551	Executive orders Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,969	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,000 acres allotted to 809 Indians.
Total	436,211	
COLORADO.		
Ute[4] (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	375,960	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians.
Total	375,960	

[1] Partly in Nevada.
[2] Outboundaries surveyed.
[3] Not on reservation.
[4] Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
FLORIDA.		
	Acres.	
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	[1] 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene Kutenai,[2] Pend d'Oreille,[2] and Spokan.	.....	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	[1] 21,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....	.....	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.	.....	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees: balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

[1] Surveyed.

[2] Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS—continued.	*Acres.*	
Iowa[1] (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians: 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 28, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,531.27 acres allotted to 350 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox[1] (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	57	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324–349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total	57	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella[2] Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879–1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293–1915.
Ontonagon (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 33,385.18 acres allotted to 551 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4).
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement.

[1] In Kansas and Nebraska.

[2] Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Leech Lake (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 47,837.75 acres allotted to 622 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268).
Mdewakanton (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co.
Vermillion Lake (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	[1] 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	2,324	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 244,585.48 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 29,736 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total	546,932	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1,491,805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Five Indians allotted 1,600 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

[1] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	*Acres.* [1] 1,834,511	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 479,182.07 acres have been allotted to 2,439 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,834,511 acres. 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	[2] 497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children.
Flathead (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	[3] 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total	4,313,416	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.

[1] Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed. [2] Surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Omaha..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	*Acres.* 4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.	.....	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,139	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,254.20 acres allotted to 1,558 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,139 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	6,199	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley..... (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	[1] 321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pavivit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	1,128	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute..... (Under Fallon School.)	940	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for reallotment to Indians; 3,690 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76082-1907); 940 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Walker River..... (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 490 Indians, 9,763.27 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.)
Total.....	687,192	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallotments have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreño Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May, 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75169-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

[1] Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—	*Acres.*	
Jemez	[1] 40,550	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29,1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1911, withdrawing 23,040 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346. Resurveys 33149-14.
Acoma	[1] 95,792	
San Juan	[1] 17,545	
Picuris	[1] 17,461	
San Felipe	[1] 34,767	
Pecos	[1] 18,765	
Cochiti	[1] 24,256	
Santo Domingo	[1] 92,398	
Taos	[1] 17,361	
Santa Clara	[1] 49,369	
Tesuque	[1] 17,471	
San Ildefonso	[1] 17,293	
Projoaque	[1] 13,520	
Sia	[1] 17,515	
San Dia	[1] 24,187	
Isleta	[1] 110,080	
Nambe	[1] 13,586	
Laguna	[1] 154,025	
Santa Ana	[1] 17,361	
Zuñi (Under Zuñi School.) Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.	[1] 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
Total	1,889,380	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.	[2] 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	[2] 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	[2] 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	[2] 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	[3] 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	[3] 48,000 [3] 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
Total	63,211	

[1] Outboundaries surveyed. [2] Partly surveyed. [3] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA.	*Acres.*	
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 223,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, and 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912. (See 61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675). 4,714 Indians have been allotted 1,387,976 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Turtle mountain..... (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.	.....	Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,577 members of this band on public domain aggregating 370,704 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)	.....	Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)	[1] 308	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311), as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,203; sold, 50,905; unsold, 308.
Cherokee Outlet.....	.....	Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533). 57,637–10.
Chickasaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)		Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 865,453 acres; unallotted area, 3,285 acres, not including 7,839.43 acres segregated coal and asphalt lands.
Choctaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	[1] 3,285	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 1,565,908 acres; unsold, 1,036,545 acres, which includes 823,521 acres of timber and 184,757 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,495	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,776 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)

[1] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404–1909.) (See 75344–1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for reallotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating $200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating $100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 587). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.)
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book, 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage..... (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778).
Otoe..... (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Ottawa (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 288, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	[1] 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 802, p. 311, and 813 p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067–1915.)
Potawatomi (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 265,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016–1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. (56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Seminole (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)		Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,697 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres.
Seneca (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Shawnee (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Dept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Total	6,475	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586).
Klamath (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	[1] 811,802	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 207,373 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202: act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881–1911).
Siletz (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367).
Umatilla (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	[2] 74,232	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,542.15 acres allotted to 1,116 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	[2] 322,435	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol 12, p. 963. 140,369 acres allotted to 967 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total	1,208,469	

[1] Outboundaries surveyed. [2] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
	Acres.	
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	[1] 11,203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	290,053	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 981,474.34 acres have been allotted to 3,441 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 290,053 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	[1] 52,159	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 187,356 acres allotted to 777 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Pine Ridge (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglalla Sioux.	200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 205.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,032,980 acres have been allotted to 7,308 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 251,161 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.	[1] 72,342	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876: agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 205.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,643,048.80 acres allotted to 7,195 Sioux Indians. 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 436,151 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2254. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total	625,757	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Panguitch		136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Shivwits	[2] 23,040	About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 989–1005).

[1] Surveyed.

[2] Unsurveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH—continued.		
	Acres.	
Uintah Valley (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River Uncompahgre and White River Ute.	[1] 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.)
Uncompahgre (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total	306,880	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band.)		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokan.	[1] 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30. p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). Lands now being allotted.
Hoh River (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat (Unreservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	[2] 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679 1907.)
Muckleshoot (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.

[1] Partly surveyed.

[2] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.	*Acres.*	
Nisqualli (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[1] 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	[2] 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinaielt.	[1] 158,784	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 158,784 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545).
Shoalwater (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	[1] 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535–7–1909.
Skokomish (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres: residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[1] 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokan (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokan.	82,647	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 626 Indians have been allotted 64,794 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.

[1] Surveyed.

[2] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Yakima. (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	*Acres.* [1] 584,853	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520–521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 157,202 acres were allotted to 1,364 children. (See 9262–14.)
Total	3,150,075	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille. (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[2] 403	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 876 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau. (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	25,313	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 44,877 acres allotted to 589 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River). (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Red Cliff. (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee. (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	[3] 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida. (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge. (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total	303,606	

[1] Partly surveyed. [2] Surveyed. [3] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING.		
	Acres.	
Wind River (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	[1] 608,526	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order. May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 223,236 acres were allotted to 2,154 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 608,526.06 acres.
Total	608,526	
Grand total	33,353,433	

[1] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 8.—*Lands set apart during fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, for temporary use and occupation by mission organizations.*

[1914 designated by *.]

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Colorado River*	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		Policy	10.00
Navajo	do		do	.75
Moqui*	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.		do	12.19
Pima-Cockleburr Village (Papago).	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona		do	10.00
San Juan* (Navajo)	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	5.33
Western Navajo*	do		do	1.00
Western Navajo	do		do	.94
Florida: Seminole*	Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Florida.		do	160.00
Montana:				
Fort Peck*	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.	May 30, 1908, (35 Stat., 558)	do	40.00
Fort Peck	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	do	do	40.00
New Mexico:				
Jicarilla	Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.		do	10.00
Mescalero	do		do	15.25
Navajo (Pueblo Bonito)	Christian Reformed Church		do	10.00
Navajo* (San Juan)	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	.50
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.		do	112.77
Pine Ridge	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions		do	94.50
Washington: Taholah	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	.30
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau	do		do	2.43
Wyoming: Shoshone*	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions		do	1.00
Arapaho subagency*	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	11.81

TABLE 9.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.*

[1914 designated by *.]

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Salt River*	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	4.53
Yuma*	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829.	6.00
California:				
Morongo (Malki)	The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen (Moravian Church).	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	10.00
Torres (Malki)	do	do	do	5.00
Kansas: Kickapoo	Presbytery of Highland Synod of Kansas.	do	do	5.00
Nebraska: Santee*	American Missionary Association.	do	do	200.00
North Dakota:				
Fort Berthold	do	do	do	45.00
Standing Rock	do	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.	330.00
Turtle Mountain*	Diocese of Fargo	Apr. 21, 1904	33 Stat., 189–194.	9.38
Oklahoma:				
Ottawa (Seneca)	Trustees First Ottawa Indian Baptist Church.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 751.	15.00
Seneca*	Trustees for the Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.	do	35 Stat., 814.	44.22
Oregon: Warm Springs	The Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.	do	do	40.00
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River*	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	May 29, 1908 Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 461. 35 Stat., 814.	891.85
Cheyenne River*	American Missionary Association.	do	do	863.17
Pine Ridge*	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 27, 1910	36 Stat., 440.	11.81
Pine Ridge	do	Mar. 3, 1909 May 27, 1910	35 Stat., 814. 36 Stat., 440.	309.72 90.00
Pine Ridge*	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	do	do	160.00
Pine Ridge	do	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	206.30
Pine Ridge	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do	do	60.00
Rosebud*	American Missionary Association	Mar. 3, 1909 May 30, 1910	35 Stat., 814. 36 Stat., 448.	612.00
Rosebud	do	do	35 Stat., 448.	164.28
Standing Rock	do	May 29, 1908	35 Stat., 461.	396.30
Washington: Cushman*	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814.	1.43

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Total 1915	309,911	$23,193,046	$4,790,968	$2,114,623	[1] $1,177,600	$1,446,021	$2,304,339	$499,585	[2] $2,975,526	$3,571,855	$2,125,787	$630,560	$1,556,182
1914	307,447	*24,709,074*	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913	303,340	*26,288,494*	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,597
1912	300,930	*22,484,093*	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911	296,320	*21,092,928*	1,951,762	900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,177,561	2,051,015
1900	247,522	*9,091,986*	1,408,865	[3]	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	[3]	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	[3]	131,374	193,460	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	1,475,329	[3]	[3]
Arizona	42,336	2,558,752	447,449	750,417	499,524	16,561	440,705	78,625	157,094	13,294			155,083
Camp Verde	421	17,644	500	75	571		16,340	112					46
Colorado River	477	111,281	31,300	5,455	2,912	250	30,692	12,257	15,840	75			12,500
Fort Apache	2,388	204,263	11,500	35,000	3,525	2,430	27,443	8,170	62,500	785			52,910
Fort Mojave	763	61,807	[4]	601	12,725		48,008	196	195				82
Havasupai	170	11,813	5,420	1,750	1,594		2,820	46					183
Kaibab	98	7,657	1,125	1,730	130		2,770	94	897				911
Leupp	1,700	55,383	4,000	22,000	18,050		8,763	2,387					183
Moqui	4,193	66,651	[3]	11,309	41,334	170	10,259	3,122					457
Navajo	10,000	970,657	48,115	550,000	294,800	3,125	67,224	6,434					959
Phoenix		22,287					22,287						
Pima	6,296	240,263	134,150	24,030	22,650	5,540	47,730	5,478					685
Salt River	1,208	123,504	85,378	9,915	8,228	1,234	15,963	2,649					137
San Carlos	2,608	301,388	[5] 32,091	5,775	10,780	2,942	72,186	33,832	[5] 62,162	12,434			69,186
San Xavier	4,990	246,373	82,820	72,590	57,850	870	29,330	2,365					548
Truxton Canon	474	71,412	[6] 1,000		6,725		32,185	391	15,500				15,611
Western Navajo	6,550	46,369	10,050	10,187	17,650		6,705	1,092					685
California	10,034	561,919	171,510	35,821	50,549	2,461	262,586	7,726	18,703	8,205			4,358
Bishop	1,345	22,010	19,426		[7]		1,829	422	50				283
Campo	228	11,094	7,219		210		3,361	252					52
Digger	53	2,441	360	36	153	12	1,493	377					10
Fort Bidwell	715	41,197	[8] 5,246		9,750	306	24,140	216	1,393				146
Fort Yuma	788	108,080	[8] 7,200	475	7,300		69,181	3,178	14,325	6,262			159
Greenville	1,000	2,509			1,580	400	311						218
Hoopa Valley	1,245	40,254	12,930	815	13,350	1,400	11,139	350					262
Malki	612	120,106	41,790	11,640	11,880		53,670	1,000					126
Pala	936	56,961	33,254	6,817	2,560	62	13,733	336					199
Round Valley	1,550	45,999	14,924	7,439	[9]	263	16,000	524	2,339	1,943			2,567
Sherman Institute		18,980					18,980						

Soboba	938	79,503	25,461	4,649	2,854		45,269	1,071					199
Tule River	624	12,785	3,700	3,950	912	10	3,480		596				137
Colorado	890	156,166	11,640				15,359	10,447	7,948	22,654	67,678	16,658	3,782
Southern Ute	366	69,690	11,640				5,779	5,316	648	11,004	28,330	6,973	
Ute Mountain	524	86,476	(3)				9,580	5,131	7,300	11,650	39,348	9,685	3,782
Florida: Seminole	578	11,685	7,650	360	(2)		3,600	75					
Idaho	4,200	869,666	266,517	68,978	23,200	23,079	31,442	15,114	396,759	30,281	6,435	3,000	4,861
Cœur d'Alene	834	381,965	97,450	13,880	10,200	22,120	13,794		184,624	30,281	6,292	3,000	324
Fort Hall	1,794	301,921	169,067	55,098	13,000		12,087	15,114	35,905				1,650
Fort Lapwai	1,572	185,780	(3)		(3)	959	5,561		176,230		143		2,887
Iowa: Sac and Fox	364	26,488	14,450	180	750	310	6,850		1,200		2,748		
Kansas	1,375	308,190	153,271		3,200		14,827		100,049	7,945	27,366	200	1,332
Haskell Institute		9,469					9,469						
Kickapoo	616	129,833	63,640				3,258		41,501		20,010	200	1,224
Potawatomi	759	168,888	89,631		3,200		2,100		58,548	7,945	7,356		108
Michigan	1,347	26,686			19,800		6,856				30		
Bay Mills	250	11,250			10,200		1,050						
Mackinac	1,097	9,901	(3)		9,600		271				30		
Mount Pleasant		5,535					5,535						
Minnesota	11,723	1,833,615	140,615	7,590	73,196	530,857	140,697	13,805	602	616,642	293,125	4,000	12,486
Fond du Lac	1,020	100,687	5,050				16,815	822		51,046	26,378		576
Grand Portage	318	52,618	300		11,300		14,560	458		17,015	8,793		192
Leech Lake	1,754	728,794	15,970	840	30,957	506,186	39,822	1,978	45	85,077	46,895		1,024
Nett Lake	625	56,064	500	375	2,639	1,906	6,023	1,287		28,359	14,655		320
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	303	11,945	1,370		(3)		10,440	135					
Red Lake	1,486	226,168	17,334	6,375	10,000	4,365	28,744	324		118,320	38,132		2,574
Vermillion Lake		3,410				400	3,010						
White Earth	6,217	653,929	100,091		18,300	18,000	21,283	8,801	557	316,825	158,272	4,000	7,800

[1] Includes 27,927 Indians engaged in various industries as follows:

Basket making by 4,062 Indians	$52,062
Beadwork by 3,429 Indians	39,665
Blanket weaving by 3,653 Indians	501,070
Fishing by 3,498 Indians	168,286
Lace making by 253 Indians	5,688
Pottery by 2,344 Indians	$11,858
Wood cutting by 4,203 Indians	250,846
Other industries by 6,485 Indians	148,121
Total earnings of 27,927 Indians	1,177,600

[2] Does not include $493,354, which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.
[3] Unknown.
[4] Overflow of Colorado River prevented raising of crops.
[5] 1914 report.
[6] Estimate.
[7] Not reported.
[8] As reported.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Montana	11,329	$2,375,503	$811,486	$364,351	$17,535	$17,604	$160,083	$63,897	$239,238	$453,031	$13,591	$83,350	$151,337
Blackfeet	2,724	342,306	73,468	178,591	2,500	60	32,913	22,871	8,451		7,546		15,906
Crow	1,699	728,729	69,825	30,800	(1)	124	30,888	829	189,013	291,873	6,000	6,000	103,377
Flathead	2,302	644,454	458,692	62,920	3,860	16,495	13,159	1,513	21,828	56,964			9,023
Fort Belknap	1,205	94,505	38,008	4,050	2,100	400	15,186	5,324	16,093		6		[2] 13,338
Fort Peck	1,943	383,358	152,438	76,920	7,700		37,862		3,853	104,194			391
Tongue River	1,456	182,151	19,055	11,070	1,375	525	30,075	33,360			39	77,350	9,302
Nebraska	3,917	671,630	318,195		30,200		30,903	3,068	249,331	4,009	8,337	24,720	2,867
Genoa		6,040					6,040						
Omaha	1,313	287,895	105,325		(1)		1,920		172,900	4,009	1,160		1,581
Santee	1,508	146,947	58,020		30,200		10,075	3,068	20,400		172	24,720	292
Winnebago	1,096	230,748	153,850				12,868		56,031		7,005		994
Nevada	7,819	266,223	66,366	23,594	13,100		145,537	5,957	4,905				6,764
Carson		5,592					5,592						
Fallon	437	16,856	2,900	424	50		12,400						1,082
Fort McDermitt	344	45,515	9,400	372	1,200		33,441	290					812
Moapa River	123	9,932	5,425	112	800		3,102	155					338
Nevada	606	21,694	9,541	1,510	800		4,646	704	3,005				1,488
Walker River	707	96,818	9,605	5,326	3,000		75,547	809	840				1,691
Western Shoshone	602	63,045	29,495	12,850	5,250		10,809	3,288					1,353
Reno, special agent	5,000	6,771	(1)	3,000	2,000			711	1,060				
New Mexico	22,007	925,400	344,471	104,417	181,340	8,805	171,512	39,021	19,954				55,880
Albuquerque		9,669					9,669						
Jicarilla	642	105,665	6,333	10,850	5,110	6,536	20,632	12,601	11,406				32,197
Mescalero	626	85,943	14,220	16,267	1,800	1,149	8,233	14,357	8,548				21,369
Pueblo Bonito	2,715	13,163	[2] 1,338		600		5,948	4,982					295
Pueblo Day Schools	8,421	206,994	107,900	17,390	7,130		71,805	1,833					936
San Juan	8,000	362,191	138,500	22,450	160,200	1,120	33,762	5,248					911
Santa Fe		10,529					10,529						
Zuni	1,603	131,246	76,180	37,460	6,500		10,934						172
New York: New York	5,825	14,577					138				2,706	10,500	1,233
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,211	44,691	[3] 28,537	4,950		882	9,766				555		

North Dakota	8,710	1,088,317	308,621	72,607		3,879	99,779	26,915	94,510	331,170	47,924	67,980	34,932
Bismarck		3,655					3,655						
Fort Berthold	1,154	386,157	40,393	39,815		1,029	13,148	4,699	35,651	213,343	15,686		22,393
Fort Totten	999	176,306	120,750	8,850			11,607	100	17,209	3,068	1	14,420	301
Standing Rock	3,434	395,614	40,678	23,942		1,300	65,909	19,331	31,868	114,759	32,237	53,560	12,030
Turtle Mountain	3,123	124,005	106,800			1,550	2,880	2,785	9,782				208
Wahpeton		2,580					2,580						
Oklahoma	117,965	6,033,995	395,170	50,747	6,750	303,028	153,538		1,280,367	1,663,013	1,227,418	59,120	894,844
Cantonment	782	98,372	23,770		840		7,421		66,341				
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,253	296,013	31,190				13,237		198,024	22,734	27,754		3,074
Chilocco		10,246					10,246						
Kiowa	4,410	630,343	15,170		2,500		24,246		365,000	61,749	157,827		3,851
Osage	2,195	1,173,087	[3] 65,750				2,115		237,212	806	283,083		584,121
Otoe	476	97,565	26,328	210		28	420		48,024		21,582		973
Pawnee	679	172,589	22,204	7,080			6,330		79,912		9,632	47,100	331
Ponca	1,010	164,782	46,223	432			1,200		108,319		7,677		931
Red Moon	155	17,611	3,446	875			930		12,360				
Sac and Fox	687	100,278	27,806				6,350		44,132		21,990		
Seger	593	75,547	7,767		3,000		5,356		59,424				
Seneca	1,605	106,635	56,710	42,150			5,900				86	1,500	289
Shawnee	2,599	147,459	68,806		410		11,060		61,619		5,564		
Total	16,444	3,080,527	395,170	50,747	6,750	28	91,811		1,280,367	85,289	535,195	48,600	593,570
Five Civilized Tribes	101,521	2,943,468				303,000	58,727			1,577,724	692,223	10,520	301,274
Five Civilized Tribes		352,181				303,000	49,181						
Cherokee Nation	41,824	51,883								10,361	41,510		12
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	575,424					9,546			393,156	109,153		63,569
Choctaw Nation	26,828	1,699,297								1,170,667	286,976	10,520	231,134
Creek Nation	18,776	189,270								3,228	180,584		5,458
Seminole Nation	3,127	75,413								312	74,000		1,101
Oregon	11,481	451,505	158,335	96,549	23,790	31,833	37,639	1,923	48,507	8,256	15,368		29,305
Klamath	1,145	231,209	64,529	84,365	4,600	31,143	9,661	64	5,922		5,805		25,120
Roseburg	8,000	17,668	[1]		16,000			418	418				832
Salem		8,911					8,911						
Siletz	425	23,303	10,950				3,180	528	1,705	5,482	1,226		232
Umatilla	1,152	126,610	[3] 70,000			665	3,822		39,112	2,774	8,337		1,900
Warm Springs	759	43,804	12,856	12,184	3,190	25	12,065	913	1,350				1,221
Pennsylvania: Carlisle		28,699					28,699						

[1] Unknown.

[2] 1914 report.

[3] Estimated.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
South Dakota	21,082	$2,362,253	$515,495	$397,445	$16,130	$27,275	$221,120	$190,566	$169,707	$309,979	$196,635	$294,580	$23,321
Canton Asylum	.....	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	2,708	337,125	65,643	49,157	.....	.....	33,729	16,216	1,838	92,754	31,930	41,200	4,658
Crow Creek	955	125,719	49,781	32,000	1,080	.....	9,833	5,428	5,725	.....	6,727	14,420	725
Flandreau	282	27,457	9,200	2,060	700	.....	10,451	842	.....	.....	84	4,120	.....
Lower Brule	481	62,336	18,000	12,565	150	150	10,276	2,863	.....	305	1,707	8,240	8,080
Pierre	.....	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	7,240	754,277	29,520	298,563	9,000	27,125	90,226	121,699	21,828	2,904	36,299	111,240	5,873
Rapid City	.....	5,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	5,519	624,950	138,787	.....	5,200	.....	40,947	43,003	22,471	214,016	76,622	82,400	1,504
Sisseton	2,053	198,039	[1] 97,204	3,100	.....	.....	10,497	.....	55,352	.....	30,527	.....	1,359
Springfield	.....	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	1,844	222,712	107,360	.....	.....	.....	5,523	515	62,493	.....	12,739	32,960	1,122
Utah	1,794	303,769	42,695	7,819	3,250	1,462	12,867	19,704	5,345	91,010	90,638	22,082	6,897
Shivwits	133	4,698	1,565	.....	1,350	.....	1,389	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Uintah and Ouray	1,161	293,338	35,663	7,819	1,900	1,462	11,478	19,389	5,345	91,010	90,638	22,082	6,552
Salt Lake, special agent	500	5,733	5,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266
Washington	11,330	1,034,584	437,794	114,385	169,201	36,069	87,251	3,177	142,032	9,857	4,393	1,000	29,425
Colville	2,468	375,388	202,112	105,330	10,500	6,553	18,966	845	17,155	6,981	.....	.....	6,946
Cushman	[2] 2,330	41,676	6,491	1,605	7,254	1,827	16,875	177	1,095	1,722	4,393	.....	237
Neah Bay	702	55,010	5,244	800	42,380	15	6,339	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	611	32,440	10,012	1,795	2,400	1,058	12,643	299	1,922	1,154	.....	1,000	157
Taholah	800	64,469	2,190	.....	56,765	315	4,663	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tulalip	1,273	109,931	26,995	4,855	40,902	21,646	12,661	.....	2,766	.....	.....	.....	106
Yakima	3,146	355,670	184,750	.....	9,000	4,655	15,104	1,091	119,094	.....	.....	.....	21,976
Wisconsin	9,283	970,594	99,351	6,913	40,435	441,044	153,963	9,547	12	.....	120,497	.....	98,832
Carter	309	3,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	1,259	77,583	7,900	894	5,325	20,163	41,477	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	998
Keshena	1,730	411,053	32,411	3,444	8,625	144,075	21,994	6,275	.....	.....	98,170	.....	96,059
Lac du Flambeau	706	20,940	6,710	.....	7,900	.....	5,519	244	12	.....	.....	.....	555
La Pointe	1,040	361,249	40,490	2,575	4,000	275,178	38,017	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	804
Oneida	2,491	9,369	[3]	.....	2,500	.....	6,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	505	57,778	11,840	.....	12,085	1,628	31,392	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	416
Tomah	1,243	25,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,355	.....	.....	.....	22,327	.....	.....
Wittenberg	.....	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,705	268,139	51,350	7,500	5,650	872	68,622	10,018	39,263	2,509	343	43,370	38,642

[1] Poor crops.

[2] Includes 1,700 unattached Indians.

[3] Unknown.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total. income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Total, 1915	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,239	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	$2,117,166	51	2,370	$5,265	$2,122,431
1914	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	*125,646*	42,353	*29,811*	[1]	16,757	1,570,267	[2]	68	4,151	[2]	2,164,319
1913	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	[1]	[3] 28,847	[3] 3,109,209	[2]	578	[3] 70,201	[2]	[3] 3,520,251
1912	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	[1]	[3] 27,605	[3] 2,792,799	[2]	46	4,951	[2]	[3] 3,073,898
1911	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	[1]	[3] 19,753	[3] 2,528,495	[2]	1,706	[3] 183,528	[2]	[3] 2,075,271
1900 [4]						[5] 10,835	[1]	2,592		[2]	52	8,421	[2]	7,033
1890 [4]						[5] 5,554	[1]							
Arizona	112,045	213,934	35,500	36,255	11,253	8,398	21	21	207	9,000				9,000
Camp Verde		18		10	106	14								
Colorado River	5,160	95,030	1,100		120	111	21	21	207	9,000				9,000
Fort Apache		6,000		2,500	480	460								
Fort Mojave	15,085		15		253	17								
Havasupai		300		258	54	50								
Kaibab		2,040		300	31	16								
Leupp		750		500	584	[6] 250								
Moqui		4,000		4,000	[6] 997	1,500								
Navajo		12,000		12,000	3,375	[7] 2,500								
Pima	31,540	30,184	[8] 25,000	10,184	[9] 1,168	[10] 1,700								
Salt River	8,040	4,376	5,685	1,285	278	277								
San Carlos [6]		7,220		1,428	652	283								
San Xavier	52,220	31,566	3,700	2,700	1,420	775								
Truxton Canon		180		90	104	45								
Western Navajo		20,300		1,000	1,631	400								
California	35,842	28,899	7,290	8,258	2,041	1,584	188	216	1,750	16,650				16,650
Bishop	6,000	8,000	1,060		(11)	153	1	1	40	50				50
Campo		1,015		185	63	34								

[1] Not reported.
[2] Included in "total income."
[3] Includes grazing leases also.
[4] Only items reported.
[5] Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.
[6] 1914 report.
[7] Overestimated last year.
[8] Allotted lands not approved.
[9] Gila River Indians only.
[10] Underestimated last year.
[11] Not reported.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
California—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Digger		43		25	15	18								
Fort Bidwell	12,300		1,300		180	75								
Fort Yuma	8,020		619		233	150	97	97	955	$14,325				[1] $14,325
Hoopa Valley	1,400	1,360	200	1,260	280	400								
Malki		13,386		1,855	199	162								
Pala	2,734	1,745	2,784	1,583	291	173								
Round Valley	5,388		1,327		438	54	90	118	755	2,275				2,275
Soboba		3,090		3,090	294	345								
Tule River		260		260	48	20								
Colorado	6,800	24	3,015	24	198	78	6	6	585	578				578
Southern Ute	6,800		3,015		96	75	6	6	585	578				578
Ute Mountain		[2] 24		24	102	3								
Florida: Seminole		2,140		420	[3] 213	84								
Idaho	236,282	11,080	21,919	80	860	640	1,289	1,422	149,687	362,381				362,381
Cœur d' Alene	64,640	2,000	7,550	50	212	93	299	299	42,054	[4] 184,624				184,624
Fort Hall	38,000	6,580	7,998		491	315	24	68	480	1,527				1,527
Fort Lapwai	133,642	2,500	6,371	30	157	232	[5] 966	1,055	107,153	176,230				176,230
Iowa: Sac and Fox		2,520		1,250	105	62					2	520	$1,200	1,200
Kansas	58,075		18,756		293	267	607	258	39,230	84,433				84,433
Kickapoo	23,748		8,414		136	178	258	258	17,764	41,501				41,501
Potawatomi	31,327		10,342		157	89	349	(6)	21,466	42,932				42,932
Michigan	910		670		358	30								
Bay Mills	240				68									
Mackinac	670		670		290	30								

Minnesota	224,051	103,955	6,167	673	2,084	1,020	11	11	600	375				375
Fon du Lac	12,500		781		244	89								
Grand Portage	(7)	(7)	5		79	9								
Leech Lake	7,526		2,951		373	365	2	2	40	25				25
Nett Lake	1,025		30		148	7								
Red Lake		103,955		673	313	250								
White Earth	203,000	(6)	2,400	(6)	927	300	9	9	560	350				350
Montana	689,957	256,400	71,205	6,588	2,608	2,054	528	618	75,724	46,276				46,276
Blackfeet	117,000	78,000	5,145		658	[8] 275								
Crow	153,307		17,000		400	279	[5] 191	232	12,444	[9] 27,149				27,149
Flathead	[10] 136,650	[10] 55,000	39,160		561	[8] 800	337	386	34,763	19,127				19,127
Fort Belknap		90,000		3,188	250	270								
Fort Peck	283,000		9,900		379	160	(11)	(11)	[11] 28,517	(11)				
Tongue River		33,400		3,400	360	270								
Nebraska	195,843	1,808	35,300	400	904	735	1,192	679	87,877	239,458	28	900	2,800	242,258
Omaha	63,110	1,700	13,400	400	292	280	600	584	52,110	169,500	28	900	2,800	172,300
Santee	30,000		11,740		320	201	97	95	9,300	14,036				14,036
Winnebago	102,733	108	10,160		292	254	495		26,467	55,922				55,922
Nevada	11,410	22,862	3,278	6,989	2,403	777	2	2	40	150				150
Fallon	4,640	18	825		137	[8] 58								
Fort McDermitt	1,330	530	688	55	83	92								
Moapa River	600		225		36	25								
Nevada		21,000		620	161	200								
Walker River	3,140	114	1,140	14	185	86	2	2	40	150				150
Western Shoshone		1,200		[12] 6,300	151	214								
Reno, special agent	1,700		[3] 400		1,650	[14] 100								
New Mexico	3,050	49,210	882	39,820	3,183	3,889								
Jicarilla	2,750		582		169	97								
Mescalero		9,210		1,820	140	117								
Pueblo Bonito [13]	300	100	300	100	(14)	200								
Pueblo day schools		26,900		26,900	2,393	1,975								
San Juan		5,000		5,000	(15)	1,000								
Zuni		8,000		6,000	481	500								
New York Agency		88,847		20,000	(15)	1,575								

[1] Used for improvements.
[2] There is no water supply for irrigation purposes on this reservation.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Includes 285 leases on shares valued at $179,869.50.
[5] Includes grazing leases.
[6] Unknown.
[7] No agricultural lands reported.
[8] As reported.
[9] Includes cash and improvements.
[10] Over estimated last year.
[11] Rental and number of leases not reported.
[12] Includes grazing.
[13] 1914 report.
[14] Not reported.
[15] No record.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number Indians farming.	Leased.							
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	Total income.
North Carolina: Cherokee	*Acres.*	*Acres.* 15,000	*Acres.*	*Acres.* 6,720	545	448			*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
North Dakota	1,588,136		115,557		1,690	1,663	520	642	42,478	$34,810				$34,810
Fort Berthold	155,475		5,000		254	180	174	168	16,765	11,256				11,256
Fort Totten	52,206		11,600		(1)	150	275	275	14,643	16,980				16,980
Standing Rock	[2] 1,048,239		13,957		750	733	(1)	128	702	959				959
Turtle Mountain	[3] 332,216		85,000		686	600	71	71	10,368	5,615				5,615
Oklahoma	1,210,209		86,722		3,277	2,903	7,712	7,414	1,718,867	1,044,502				1,044,502
Cantonment	57,000		3,500		198	140	340	340	53,500	58,465				58,465
Cheyenne and Arapaho	75,691		4,230		307	169	600	600	[4] 102,433	83,012				83,012
Kiowa	500,000		20,480		1,024	1,003	3,000	2,800	480,000	325,000				325,000
Osage	206,350		3,840		(1)	153	1,640	1,729	[4] 790,000	237,212				237,212
Otoe	39,276		1,772		95	54	245	230	32,917	32,729				32,729
Pawnee	33,788		2,725		131	95	273	273	79,597	79,912				79,912
Ponca	72,766		5,660		142	143	622	478	63,980	96,894				96,894
Red Moon	12,665		2,310		48	44	111	111	14,040	11,810				11,810
Sac and Fox	51,218		13,093		157	[5] 90	324	298	37,253	44,132				44,132
Seger	[3] 33,010		2,955		116	[5] 68	182	180	29,685	44,527				44,527
Seneca	63,206		[6] 6,910		369	[6] 147	(7)							
Shawnee	65,239		19,247		690	[5] 797	375	375	35,462	30,809				30,809
Oregon	165,751	11,550	17,528		789	426	631	816	45,971	40,348	21	950	$1,265	41,613
Klamath	10,000		3,000		284	100	(1)	(1)	598	1,796				1,796
Roseburg	15,000		600		(1)	30	1	1	122	50				50
Siletz	3,650		625		91	53	11	11	709	655				655
Umatilla	75,000	1,550	9,600		250	100	619	804	44,542	37,847	21	950	1,265	39,112
Warm Springs	62,101	10,000	3,703		164	143								

South Dakota	1,448,919	45,200	45,911	900	4,359	2,771	2,223	1,508	150,051	106,167				106,167
Cheyenne River	5,260		3,500		585	500	10	10	1,760	672				672
Crow Creek	3,610		3,500		225	225	4	4	110	47				47
Flandreau		1,200		900	78	20								
Lower Brule	45,696		1,080		118	90								
Pine Ridge	6,223		6,223		1,302	[5] 741								
Rosebud	1,217,266	44,000	7,429		1,139	700	[4] 191	[4] 191	[4] 36,743	10,472				[5] 10,472
Sisseton	119,683		13,979			576	225	1,500	785	72,391	54,216				54,216
Yankton	51,181		10,200			336	270	518	518	39,047	[8] 40,760				40,760
Utah	82,558	11,270	7,138	70	329	217	560	524	34,132	5,145				5,145
Shivwits		1,270		70	38	[2] 18								
Uintah and Ouray	82,328	10,000	7,138		291	199	560	524	34,132	5,145				5,145
Salt Lake City, special agent	230		[9]	[1]	[9]	[1]								
Washington	295,097	12,250	34,588	55	2,398	1,157	885	945	58,936	122,531				122,531
Colville	98,480		20,260		573	570	78	139	11,120	7,914				7,914
Cushman	8,836		805		159	75	9	9	160	1,095				1,095
Neah Bay	3,420	250	28	55	198	12								
Spokane	[10] 35,775	10,000	1,810		140	87	38	37	3,842	1,662				1,662
Taholah	1,000	2,000	74		223	13								
Tulalip	11,586		2,211		302	189	21	21	1,514	2,766				2,766
Yakima	136,000		9,400		803	211	739	739	42,300	109,094				109,094
Wisconsin	122,896	16,792	12,609	3,942	1,948	900	1	1	4	12				12
Carter		12,276		276	127	20								
Hayward	51,800		525		330	60								
Keshena		2,766		2,766	476	237								
Lac du Flambeau	384		384		174	50	1	1	4	12				12
La Pointe	5,000	1,750	2,300	900	[9]	100								
Oneida	65,312		9,185		707	400								
Red Cliff	400		215		134	33								
Wyoming: Shoshone	135,339	75,700	8,060		401	278	124	124	9,655	4,350				4,350

[1] Not reported.
[2] 1914 report.
[3] Over estimated last year.
[4] Includes grazing leases.
[5] As reported
[6] Decrease due to Government supervision over Peoria and Miami lands having expired.
[7] Leases are made without departmental supervision.
[8] Does not include leases on shares.
[9] Unknown.
[10] Estimated.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Total, 1915	13,088,784	30,935,887	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	9,387	10,426	1,868,779	$925,554	329	8,122,918	$420,895	$1,346,449
1914	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(1)	[2] 18,356	2,584,446	(3)	1,759	10,162,842	(3)	1,771,421
1913	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(1)	[2] 28,847	[2] 3,109,209	(3)	3,911	10,568,948	(3)	[2] 4,100,078
1912	9,566,449	31,009,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(1)	[2] 27,605	[2] 2,792,799	(3)	3,225	8,369,351	(3)	[2] 3,535,948
1911	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(1)	[2] 19,753	[2] 2,528,495	(3)	3,584	5,859,325	(3)	[2] 2,161,125
1900	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,592	(1)	(3)	101	2,373,815	(3)	94,233
Arizona	333,047	14,284,010	332,607	12,561,897	14,921	1			195	35	2,540,520	147,899	148,094
Colorado River		85,000		1,000	110					(1)	[4] 75,000	6,840	6,840
Fort Apache		1,687,220		692,800	967					(1)	[4] 997,920	62,500	62,500
Fort Mojave	1,000		1,000		18	[4] 1			195				195
Havasupai		215		142	19								
Kaibab		128,560		41,960	50					[4] 12	[4] 87,600	897	897
Leupp		[5] 804,340		804,340	1,700								
Moqui		1,841,000		1,841,000	2,000								
Navajo		4,988,000		4,988,000	3,500								
Pima	6,540	[5] 335,236	6,540	335,236	1,525								
Salt River	18,547	29,869	18,547	29,869	382								
San Carlos	(*)	826,551		752,337	625					17	1,080,000	62,162	62,162
San Xavier	[5] 306,960	[5] 36,632	306,520	35,566	1,400								
Truxton Canon		481,740			125					[4] 6	[4] 300,000	15,500	15,500
Western Navajo		[5] 3,039,647		3,039,647	[7] 2,500								
California	87,278	159,265	78,048	94,075	1,187	193	10	14,991	1,457	3	10,000	596	2,053
Bishop	5,520	62,000	281		453								
Campo		[5] 13,671		13,671	61								
Digger		[5] 218		218	2								
Fort Bidwell	40,000		36,659		42	191		14,341	1,393				1,393
Fort Yuma		2,000		2,000	23								
Hoopa Valley	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125								
Malki		[5] 24,799		24,799	49								
Pala	[5] 160	[5] 7,187	160	7,187	141								
Round Valley	[5] 39,998	80	39,348	80	102	2	10	650	64				64

Soboba		12,310		9,120	127								
Tule River		34,000		34,000	62					[4] 3	10,000	596	596
Colorado	39,480	310,000	2,500	310,000	549	4	4	1,215	70	3	310,000	7,300	7,370
Southern Ute	39,480		2,500		25	4	4	1,215	70				70
Ute Mountain		310,000		310,000	524					3	310,000	7,300	7,300
Florida: Seminole		22,982			6								
Idaho	374,866	112,699	367,197	112,699	1,369	1,026	1,115	114,702	209,042	4		1,566	210,608
Coeur d'Alene	[5] 39,726	[5] 4,579	39,726	4,579	397								
Fort Hall	[5] 334,020	[5] 103,120	326,471	103,120	322	60	60	7,549	[7 8] 32,812	[8] 4		1,566	34,378
Fort Lapwai	1,120	5,000	1,000	5,000	650	[9] 966	1,055	107,153	176,230				176,230
Iowa: Sac and Fox		[5] 1,169		1,169	100								
Kansas	27,774		9,368		157	311	(1)	18,406	15,616				15,616
Kickapoo	1,892		1,892		129								
Potawatomi	25,882		7,476		28	311	(1)	18,406	15,616				15,616
Michigan	240		240		33								
Bay Mills	240		240		3								
Mackinac	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	30								
Minnesota	380,278	317,611	339,328	5,500	809	15	15	1,101	227				227
Fond du Lac	8,000		1,000		88								
Grand Portage	25,000	16,000			5								
Leech Lake	22,087		14,078		160	2	2	160	20				20
Nett Lake	(1)		(1)		17								
Red Lake		300,611		4,500	123								
White Earth	[7] 325,191	[7] 1,000	324,250	1,000	[7] 416	13	13	941	207				207
Montana	1,552,777	4,038,351	767,243	759,668	2,465	203	415	79,430	31,002	61	2,343,435	161,960	192,962
Blackfeet	736,840	508,805	425,000	40,000	[10] 665					[4] 18	310,880	8,451	8,451
Crow	317,229	1,843,702	209,000	226,576	263	[9] 191	232	[9] 27,271	27,149	[4] 5	1,617,126	134,715	161,864
Flathead	[5] 64,308	[7] 894,844	64,308	20,000	[10] 207	12	12	1,522	(11)	[4] 37	15,029	2,701	2,701

[1] Not reported.
[2] Includes farming leases also.
[3] Included in "total income."
[4] Grazing permits.
[5] Includes some agricultural lands.
[6] 1914 report.
[7] Estimated.
[8] Tribal.
[9] Includes farming leases.
[10] Value of improvements unknown.
[11] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Montana—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Fort Belknap		441,400		123,492	265						[1] 400,400	$16,093	$16,093
Fort Peck [2]	434,400		68,935		315		171	50,637	$3,853				3,853
Tongue River		349,600		349,600	750					1		([3])	
Nebraska	21,768	1,300	14,040		515	119	123	11,309	6,473	17	1,300	600	7,073
Omaha		1,300			333					17	1,300	600	600
Santee	21,660		14,040		125	116	123	11,200	6,364				6,364
Winnebago	108				57	3	([4])	109	109				109
Nevada	87,237	626,868	20,537	406,813	1,608	3	440	66,300	1,060	3	186,680	3,695	4,755
Fallon		[5] 18		18	50								
Fort McDermitt	[6] 1,062	2,940	1,062	1,175	150								
Moapa River	[5] 375		375		40								
Nevada		301,000		120,000	24					[1] 1	179,000	3,005	3,005
Walker River	[6] 8,800	37,390	8,800	100	47					[1] 2	7,680	690	690
Western Shoshone		285,520		285,520	297								
Reno, special agent	77,000		10,300		1,000	3	440	66,300	1,060				1,060
New Mexico	696,477	6,615,961	471,847	5,496,571	7,230	109	510	226,705	6,962	22	626,780	12,992	19,954
Jicarilla	248,477	356,647	[7] 23,847	[7] 81,147	24	109	510	226,705	6,962	[8] 13	275,500	4,444	11,406
Mescalero		390,000		46,110	123					[1] 9	351,280	8,548	8,548
Pueblo Bonito	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,000								
Pueblo day schools		447,314		447,314	1,883								
San Juan		3,810,000		3,810,000	2,000								
Zuni		[6] 112,000		112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee		[5] 56,280		56,280	450								
North Dakota	1,498,893	567,297	1,195,784	323,782	2,675	131	475	254,200	24,700	53	258,918	35,000	59,700
Fort Berthold	[6] 188,014	369,103	188,014	161,495	425	9	([4])	18,358	2,053	[8] 43	208,699	22,342	24,395
Fort Totten	50,492		10,000		150	16	16	717	229				229

Standing Rock	[2] 1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,500	[4]	128	182,508	18,251	10	50,219	12,658	30,909
Turtle Mountain	166,109	.....	86,000	.....	600	[8] 106	331	[8] 52,617	[8] 4,167	.....	.....	.....	4,167
Oklahoma	1,729,332	1,261	104,753	521	1,661	5,542	5,581	801,148	552,989	.....	.....	.....	552,989
Cantonment	18,915	.....	4,300	.....	8	[9] 276	276	12,000	7,876	.....	.....	.....	7,876
Cheyenne and Arapaho	103,404	.....	8,455	.....	41	[9] 1,000	1,000	94,949	115,012	.....	.....	.....	115,012
Kiowa	141,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	141,901	40,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Osage	1,137,510	20	20,000	.....	149	[9] 1,640	1,729	328,273	237,212	.....	.....	.....	237,212
Otoe	50,573	720	15,705	.....	200	350	300	42,855	15,295	.....	.....	.....	15,295
Pawnee	53,331	.....	4,797	.....	109	[9] 273	273	79,597	79,912	.....	.....	.....	79,912
Ponca	43,777	320	7,762	320	173	346	346	27,930	11,425	.....	.....	.....	11,425
Red Moon	11,200	.....	2,899	.....	6	6	6	960	550	.....	.....	.....	550
Sac and Fox	11,357	.....	11,357	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seger	[5] 43,636	.....	5,907	.....	206	276	276	37,219	14,897	.....	.....	.....	14,897
Seneca	58,714	201	4,021	201	310	[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee	[6] 55,014	.....	19,550	.....	350	375	375	35,464	30,810	.....	.....	.....	30,810
Oregon	277,518	487,600	211,157	374,600	798	35	35	21,023	5,544	3	187,240	1,350	6,894
Klamath	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	290	[4]	[4]	16,502	4,126	.....	.....	.....	4,126
Roseburg	28,000	.....	18,000	.....	35	24	24	2,812	368	.....	.....	.....	368
Siletz	23,580	.....	19,500	.....	30	[9] 11	11	1,709	1,050	.....	.....	.....	1,050
Umatilla	[6] 23,858	73,600	23,858	73,600	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	74,240	263,000	68,398	150,000	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota	5,190,471	1,107,155	4,172,148	635,513	4,451	1,517	1,457	243,920	57,760	23	95,956	5,780	63,540
Cheyenne River	962,722	711,371	707,200	355,685	430	52	52	10,369	1,166	.....	.....	.....	1,166
Crow Creek	286,012	2,953	247,262	.....	217	210	210	36,517	5,478	[1] 1	2,953	200	5,678
Lower Brule	123,880	56,000	167,976	56,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	2,408,293	316,831	2,312,916	223,828	2,224	344	339	89,153	16,248	[1] 22	93,003	5,580	21,828
Rosebud	1,191,378	20,000	720,000	.....	850	[9] 373	373	72,517	[9] 11,999	.....	.....	.....	11,999
Sisseton	175,589	.....	10,794	.....	250	100	45	3,530	1,136	.....	.....	.....	1,136
Yankton	42,597	.....	6,000	.....	381	438	438	31,834	21,733	.....	.....	.....	21,733
Utah	20,407	214,280	19,920	202,780	207	3	3	520	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Shivwits	.....	[6] 6,200	.....	6,200	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	20,407	208,080	19,920	196,580	202	3	3	520	200	.....	.....	.....	200

[1] Grazing permits.
[2] 1914 report.
[3] Rental not reported.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Agricultural land.
[6] Includes some agricultural lands.
[7] Used for grazing and other purposes.
[8] Includes grazing permits.
[9] Includes farming leases.
[10] Leases made without departmental supervision.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Washington	487,156	1,381,549	312,152	306,695	1,918	114	182	8,650	$10,801	25	180,000	$8,700	$19,501
Colville	176,643	800,000	156,000	200,000	459	34	102	1,650	801	[1] 23	180,000	8,440	9,241
Cushman	[2] 10,463		[2] 10,463		102								
Neah Bay	[3] 3,210	[3] 195	[3] 3,210	[3] 195	88								
Spokane	14,000	22,000	5,000	5,000	43					[1] 2		260	260
Taholah	2,640	24,500	990	1,500	2								
Tulalip	11,281		5,489		167								
Yakima	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,057	80	80	7,000	10,000				10,000
Wisconsin	52,735	200,508	53,485	13,914	1,263								
Carter		[2] 13,364		13,364	225								
Hayward	[3] 51,800		[3] 51,800		105								
Keshena		184,894		[4]	80								
Lac du Flambeau	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	240								
La Pointe	10,750	2,250	1,500	550	201								
Oneida	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	400								
Red Cliff	[3] 185		185		12								
Wyoming: Shoshone	[2] 231,050	429,721	225,891	232,421	332	61	61	5,159	1,476	[5] 77	[6] 1,382,089	33,457	34,913

[1] Grazing permits.
[2] Includes some agricultural lands.
[3] Agricultural land.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Includes grazing permits.
[6] Includes 1,109,089 acres on ceded portion.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915.*

[It should be borne in mind that the system of gathering industrial statistics began in 1911. The figures of 1911 are largely estimates, and in some cases have been subjected to office changes to harmonize with later and better data.]

States and reservations.	Population.	Use of agricultural lands.												Indians engaged in stock raising.	
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.					Value of crops raised.		
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911	1915	1911
Total[1]	196,306	7,489,118	30,277	28,702	28,962	27,311	24,065	643,843	616,348	607,576	557,344	490,951	$4,776,481	$2,638,179	44,473	49,860
Arizona	42,336	325,979	8,398	7,506	7,232	6,709	5,519	71,755	53,882	47,778	46,648	45,081	447,449	262,129	14,921	13,905
Camp Verde	421	18	14	20	20	20	25	10	14	14	14	13	500	500	.....	.....
Colorado River	477	100,160	111	145	144	75	60	1,100	900	639	265	180	31,300	3,340	110	20
Fort Apache	2,388	6,000	460	450	450	[2] 400	([3])	2,500	2,200	1,800	1,400	1,200	11,500	23,300	967	900
Fort Mojave	763	15,085	17	([3])	50	25	10	15	80	80	50	30	([3])	([3])	18	20
Havasupai	170	300	50	54	87	86	54	258	250	270	264	238	5,420	([3])	19	54
Kaibab	98	2,040	16	10	23	10	20	300	240	100	160	40	1,125	300	50	80
Leupp	1,700	750	250	250	[4] 350	([3])	200	500	250	250	250	250	4,000	([3])	1,700	600
Moqui	4,193	4,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	800	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,0000	([3])	20,000	2,000	1,200
Navajo	10,000	12,000	2,500	2,375	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	48,115	6,000	3,500	6,000
Pima	6,296	61,724	1,700	900	870	870	[2] 850	35,184	20,160	15,000	15,000	15,000	134,150	88,900	1,525	1,020
Salt River	1,208	12,416	277	299	269	276	234	6,970	6,870	6,884	6,450	5,650	85,378	17,503	382	308
San Carlos	2,608	7,220	283	283	249	220	244	1,428	1,428	1,251	1,100	1,120	32,091	12,480	625	202
San Xavier	4,990	83,786	775	775	775	800	[2] 800	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,620	6,300	82,820	70,910	1,400	1,200
Truxton Canon	474	180	45	45	45	27	22	90	90	90	75	60	1,000	800	125	1
Western Navajo	6,550	20,300	400	400	400	400	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,050	18,096	2,500	2,300
California	9,034	64,741	1,584	1,366	1,326	1,237	1,123	15,548	15,779	12,316	11,556	10,465	171,510	50,178	1,187	888
Bishop	1,345	14,000	153	151	150	144	75	1,060	1,990	1,950	1,880	1,800	19,426	([3])	453	([3])
Campo	228	1,015	34	32	31	26	7	185	225	168	151	15	7,219	2,240	61	7
Digger	53	43	18	20	15	11	21	25	25	23	23	23	360	340	2	4
Fort Bidwell	715	12,300	75	100	104	100	40	1,300	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,000	5,246	([3])	42	([3])
Fort Yuma	788	8,020	150	96	64	30	30	619	422	211	77	60	7,200	2,400	23	200
Hoopa Valley	1,245	2,760	400	400	400	400	400	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	12,930	11,400	125	212
Malki	612	13,386	162	163	140	146	170	1,855	1,382	1,324	1,445	1,050	41,790	17,250	49	126
Pala	936	4,479	173	149	116	133	152	4,367	4,708	2,890	2,455	2,127	33,254	4,475	141	121
Round Valley	1,550	5,388	54	80	80	75	70	1,327	1,327	1,200	1,100	1,065	14,924	10,620	102	97
Soboba	938	3,090	345	155	206	152	136	3,090	2,980	1,890	1,800	1,700	25,461	([3])	127	91
Tule River	624	260	20	20	20	20	22	260	260	160	165	165	3,700	1,453	62	30

[1] Does not include Florida, Pipestone, Salt Lake, and Carter.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Overestimated.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Use of agricultural lands.												Indians engaged in stock raising.	
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.					Value of crops raised.		
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911	1915	1911
Colorado	890	6,824	78	88	91	102	51	3,039	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,830	$11,640	$8,200	549	163
Southern Ute	366	6,800	75	68	71	82	41	3,015	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	11,640	7,900	25	73
Ute Mountain	524	24	3	20	20	20	10	24	20	20	20	30	(1)	300	524	90
Idaho	4,200	247,362	640	595	569	501	462	21,999	20,024	16,931	12,887	8,825	266,517	79,107	1,369	1,096
Coeur d'Alene	834	66,640	93	71	67	66	65	7,600	6,000	4,240	3,680	1,625	97,450	36,625	397	363
Fort Hall	1,794	44,580	315	289	273	234	197	7,998	7,240	6,880	5,620	4,200	169,067	42,482	322	133
Fort Lapwai	1,572	136,142	232	235	229	201	200	6,401	6,784	5,811	3,587	3,000	(1)	(1)	650	600
Iowa: Sac and Fox	364	2,520	62	50	40	40	28	1,250	1,000	719	800	800	14,450	9,645	100	40
Kansas	1,375	58,075	267	260	261	246	246	18,756	17,563	17,603	11,996	9,640	153,271	107,100	157	27
Kickapoo	616	26,748	178	165	166	161	161	8,414	7,490	7,530	7,140	6,440	63,640	72,100	129	161
Potawatomi	759	31,327	89	95	95	85	85	10,342	10,073	10,073	4,856	3,200	89,631	35,000	28	110
Michigan	1,347	910	30	27	25	25	20	670	650	611	611	500	(1)	3,400	33	115
Bay Mills	250	240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	3	15
Mackinac Agency	1,097	670	30	27	25	25	20	670	650	611	611	500	(1)	3,300	30	100
Minnesota	11,420	328,006	1,020	919	800	810	440	6,840	5,864	6,106	6,164	6,089	139,245	33,500	809	627
Fond du Lac	1,020	12,500	89	60	20	15	25	781	420	70	60	229	5,050	1,000	88	50
Grand Portage	318	(1)	9	7	17	15	.....	5	14	30	32	30	300	200	5	5
Leech Lake	1,754	7,526	365	300	326	306	.....	2,951	2,587	2,726	2,827	2,800	15,970	10,000	160	137
Nett Lake	625	1,025	7	12	12	49	.....	30	25	30	45	30	500	600	17	10
Red Lake	1,486	103,955	250	240	125	125	115	673	418	850	800	600	17,334	10,000	123	200
White Earth	6,217	203,000	300	300	300	300	300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	100,091	11,700	416	225
Montana	11,329	946,357	2,054	1,690	1,705	1,699	1,216	77,793	69,854	69,902	48,150	39,983	811,486	221,816	2,465	5,905
Blackfeet	2,724	195,000	275	20	20	20	20	5,145	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	73,468	(1)	665	2,500
Crow	1,699	153,307	279	259	325	300	(1)	17,000	10,167	11,077	10,000	10,000	65,825	55,000	263	245
Flathead	2,302	191,650	800	790	759	779	770	39,160	36,391	31,479	26,800	20,000	458,692	62,706	207	1,900
Fort Belknap	1,205	90,000	270	220	150	150	150	3,188	7,320	[2] 1,500	2,250	2,250	38,008	42,709	265	500

Fort Peck	1,943	283,000	160	151	151	150	126	9,900	8,346	8,346	3,600	3,733	152,438	24,710	315	290
Tongue River	1,456	33,400	270	250	300	300	150	3,400	2,630	3,500	3,500	2,000	19,055	36,700	750	470
Nebraska	3,917	197,651	735	660	748	693	584	35,700	42,381	43,858	33,799	26,330	318,195	173,951	515	510
Omaha	1,313	64,810	280	270	260	250	210	13,800	[3] 18,200	18,234	10,902	8,330	106,325	51,151	333	210
Santee	1,508	30,000	201	193	279	262	200	11,740	11,515	12,880	11,284	11,000	58,020	50,000	125	50
Winnebago	1,096	102,841	254	197	209	181	174	10,160	12,666	12,744	11,613	7,000	153,850	72,800	57	250
Nevada	7,819	34,272	777	682	647	648	596	10,267	8,476	8,453	7,893	5,673	66,366	45,115	1,608	1,369
Fallon	437	4,658	58	82	77	73	43	825	768	698	568	403	2,900	2,234	50	50
Fort McDermitt	344	1,860	92	80	80	80	68	743	[2] 698	[2] 825	400	400	9,400	3,050	150	150
Moapa River	123	600	25	25	20	25	20	225	150	130	125	150	5,425	1,640	40	20
Nevada	606	21,000	200	200	200	200	200	620	620	600	600	520	9,541	11,375	24	20
Walker River	707	3,254	86	102	80	80	75	1,154	1,060	800	800	800	9,605	9,616	47	54
Western Shoshone	602	1,200	[4] 216	93	90	90	90	6,300	4,780	5,000	5,000	3,000	29,495	17,200	297	75
Reno, special agent	5,000	1,700	100	100	100	100	100	400	400	400	400	400	[1]	[1]	1,000	1,000
New Mexico	22,007	52,260	3,889	3,817	3,792	3,537	3,535	40,702	39,795	37,470	36,420	35,820	344,471	278,178	7,230	6,694
Jicarilla	642	2,750	97	75	75	70	70	582	675	650	600	600	6,333	5,860	24	23
Mescalero	626	9,210	117	117	92	92	92	1,820	1,820	1,120	1,120	1,120	14,220	13,360	123	92
Pueblo Bonito	2,715	400	200	200	200	200	200	400	400	400	400	400	1,338	1,338	2,000	1,500
Pueblo Day Schools	8,421	26,909	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,775	1,873	26,900	26,900	26,900	26,900	26,900	107,900	73,320	1,883	1,879
San Juan	8,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	138,500	140,000	2,000	2,000
Zuni	1,603	8,000	500	450	450	400	300	6,000	5,000	3,400	2,400	1,800	76,180	44,300	1,200	1,200
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,211	15,000	448	390	390	390	390	6,720	5,500	5,500	5,148	5,000	28,537	15,000	450	425
North Dakota	8,710	1,588,136	1,663	1,708	1,533	1,350	1,261	115,557	106,957	96,957	91,745	88,717	308,621	201,937	2,675	2,532
Fort Berthold	1,154	155,475	180	175	100	100	100	5,000	5,000	3,000	1,745	1,000	40,393	9,075	425	500
Fort Totten	999	52,206	[4] 150	200	200	200	203	11,600	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,355	120,750	87,000	150	200
Standing Rock	3,434	1,048,239	733	733	733	600	558	13,957	13,957	13,957	10,000	8,362	40,678	5,862	1,500	1,332
Turtle Mountain	3,123	332,216	600	600	500	450	400	85,000	80,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	106,800	100,000	600	500
Oklahoma	16,444	1,210,209	2,903	3,047	3,533	3,327	3,000	86,722	102,442	99,872	96,509	84,489	395,170	235,408	1,661	2,293
Cantonment	782	57,000	140	130	125	102	40	3,500	3,000	2,919	2,587	2,600	23,770	11,000	8	344
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,253	75,691	169	158	194	187	152	4,230	4,740	5,930	5,319	4,441	31,190	26,188	41	256
Kiowa	4,410	500,000	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,000	821	20,480	20,480	20,350	20,000	16,000	15,170	37,000	.....	187
Osage	2,195	206,350	[4] 153	200	150	200	200	[4] 3,840	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	65,750	[1]	149	200
Otoe	476	39,276	54	46	42	42	40	1,772	1,886	1,660	1,660	1,595	26,328	6,850	200	60
Pawnee	679	33,788	95	77	87	88	73	2,725	3,821	2,504	1,719	1,825	22,204	7,570	109	200
Ponca	1,010	72,766	143	138	148	146	97	5,660	4,845	4,992	4,986	3,630	46,223	11,825	173	176
Red Moon	155	12,665	44	39	54	40	41	2,310	790	726	820	710	3,446	5,625	6	60
Sac and Fox	687	51,218	[4] 90	131	130	105	105	13,093	12,101	10,806	10,679	5,688	27,806	21,275	109	148
Seger	593	33,010	68	115	110	96	110	2,955	3,025	2,775	2,148	2,000	7,767	4,500	206	21

[1] Not reported.
[2] Includes hay meadows.
[3] Includes leased acreage.
[4] As reported.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative statement of industrial pursuits by Indians for last five years, 1911 to 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Population.	Use of agricultural lands.												Indians engaged in stock raising.	
		Area, 1915.	Number of Indians farming.					Acreage farmed.					Value of crops raised.		
			1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1915	1911	1915	1911
Oklahoma—Continued.																
Seneca	1,605	63,206	[1] 147	174	173	170	170	6,910	9,515	9,515	9,435	9,000	$56,710	$90,000	310	216
Shawnee	2,599	65,239	797	836	1,317	1,151	1,151	19,247	18,239	17,695	17,156	17,000	68,806	13,575	350	425
Oregon	11,481	177,301	426	364	342	327	327	17,528	15,145	17,895	17,295	17,295	158,335	138,000	798	879
Klamath	1,145	10,000	100	80	80	75	75	3,000	3,000	2,750	2,250	2,250	64,529	58,000	290	314
Roseburg	8,000	15,000	30	25	30	30	30	600	500	700	700	700	(2)	(2)	35	30
Siletz	425	3,650	53	42	42	42	42	625	345	345	345	345	10,950	(2)	30	30
Umatilla	1,152	76,550	100	90	90	80	80	9,600	8,100	8,100	8,000	8,000	70,000	61,000	300	300
Warm Springs	759	72,101	143	127	100	100	100	[1] 3,703	3,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,856	19,000	143	205
South Dakota	21,082	1,494,119	2,771	3,037	3,591	3,505	3,314	46,811	37,750	68,284	57,931	43,487	515,495	240,015	4,451	8,93
Cheyenne River	2,708	5,260	500	550	550	500	500	3,500	3,850	3,300	3,000	3,000	65,643	4,000	430	633
Crow Creek	955	3,610	225	198	198	207	173	3,500	3,260	2,919	3,063	2,555	49,781	33,411	217	200
Flandreau	282	1,200	20	20	20	17	20	900	910	910	700	700	9,200	4,480	(1)	62
Lower Brule	481	45,696	90	90	113	113	75	1,080	1,080	1,272	1,272	896	18,000	16,109	100	310
Pine Ridge	7,240	6,223	[1] 741	1,256	1,245	1,287	1,211	6,223	4,520	8,605	8,000	(2)	29,520	(1)	2,224	6,266
Rosebud	5,519	1,261,266	700	[3] 600	960	921	900	7,429	[1] 3,080	17,230	16,107	16,000	138,787	27,765	850	1,363
Sisseton	2,053	119,683	225	183	370	350	350	13,979	16,550	29,948	22,289	16,830	97,204	143,500	250	50
Yankton	1,844	51,181	270	140	135	110	85	10,200	4,500	4,100	3,500	3,506	107,360	10,750	380	50
Utah	1,294	93,598	217	223	163	190	134	7,208	6,103	5,432	5,761	5,680	37,228	49,765	207	235
Shivwits	133	1,270	18	18	18	14	14	70	106	106	70	80	1,565	2,765	5	20
Uintah and Ouray	1,161	92,328	199	205	145	176	120	7,138	5,997	5,326	5,691	5,600	35,663	47,000	202	215
Washington	9,630	307,347	1,157	1,070	1,052	960	912	34,643	42,128	35,839	42,704	34,632	437,794	398,890	1,918	1,663
Colville	2,468	98,480	570	546	506	407	383	[1] 20,260	27,635	21,730	28,520	20,807	202,112	191,670	459	268
Cushman	1,430	11,836	88	76	91	97	99	879	790	960	960	1,080	8,681	8,500	104	84
Neah Bay	702	3,670	12	6	28	28	5	83	50	370	283	45	5,244	4,720	88	57
Spokane	611	45,775	87	82	76	75	75	1,810	1,500	1,500	1,655	1,500	10,012	10,000	43	64
Tulalip	1,273	11,586	189	149	151	153	150	2,211	2,353	2,279	2,286	2,200	26,995	26,000	167	184
Yakima	3,146	136,000	211	211	200	200	200	9,400	9,800	9,000	9,000	9,000	184,750	158,000	1,057	1,006

Wisconsin	7,731	127,412	880	933	932	875	770	16,275	15,235	15,730	14,007	13,615	99,351	46,845	1,038	1,111
Hayward	1,259	51,800	60	40	40	40	40	525	400	400	400	400	7,900	3,000	105	75
Keshena	1,730	2,766	[1]237	300	300	300	160	2,766	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,280	32,411	18,045	89	200
Lac du Flambeau	706	384	50	45	45	40	40	384	310	250	212	150	6,710	2,850	240	200
La Pointe	1,040	6,750	100	109	115	65	100	3,200	3,490	3,270	1,600	1,600	40,490	18,950	201	225
Oneida	2,491	65,312	400	400	400	400	400	9,185	9,185	10,000	10,000	10,000	[2]	[2]	400	400
Red Cliff	505	400	33	39	32	30	30	215	240	200	185	185	11,840	4,000	12	11
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,705	211,039	278	270	190	140	137	8,060	8,000	7,500	7,500	7,000	51,350	40,000	332	205

[1] As reported.

[2] Not reported.

[3] Families.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Total 1915	25,681	$2,304,339	2,533	$940,013	13,968	$414,422	6,899	$828,218	2,281	$121,686
1914	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona	5,651	440,705	320	145,266	3,206	95,731	1,554	151,159	571	48,549
Camp Verde	113	16,340	3	720	.....	.....	105	15,525	5	95
Colorado River	188	30,692	14	7,420	107	2,833	51	20,050	16	389
Fort Apache	903	27,443	33	14,168	870	13,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mojave	303	48,008	11	5,137	163	7,489	88	32,530	41	2,852
Havasupai	39	2,820	1	300	12	300	26	2,220	.....	.....
Kaibab	85	2,770	3	220	67	1,950	15	600	.....	.....
Leupp	281	8,763	21	4,518	123	1,884	85	500	52	1,861
Moqui	60	10,259	27	8,276	33	1,983	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	366	67,224	62	54,436	228	9,320	.....	.....	76	3,468
Phoenix	166	22,287	15	6,260	10	905	.....	.....	141	15,122
Pima	856	47,730	31	14,030	624	19,300	126	10,300	75	4,100
Rice Station	117	5,798	10	5,558	107	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River	447	15,963	10	2,604	209	2,415	228	10,944	.....	.....
San Carlos	694	65,388	32	12,395	[3] 500	29,049	158	23,890	4	54
San Xavier	719	29,330	14	3,228	21	1,224	552	17,600	132	7,278
Truxton Cañon	170	32,185	5	1,440	33	1,045	120	[3] 17,000	12	12,700
Western Navajo	144	6,705	28	4,556	99	1,519	.....	.....	17	630
California	2,355	262,586	126	41,789	351	12,069	1,280	184,202	598	24,526
Bishop	26	1,829	5	1,700	21	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo	30	3,361	3	1,361	.....	.....	27	[3] 2,000	.....	.....
Digger	26	1,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1,493	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell	185	24,140	3	1,080	.....	.....	150	20,600	32	2,460
Fort Yuma	475	69,181	26	2,580	41	1,333	352	58,388	56	6,880
Greenville [4]	2	311	.....	.....	2	311	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	83	11,139	22	7,388	41	851	20	2,900	.....	.....
Malki	401	53,670	10	9,940	116	4,450	245	37,810	30	1,470
Pala	153	13,733	15	3,896	24	1,016	99	8,056	15	765
Round Valley	112	16,000	7	2,079	25	421	80	13,500	.....	.....
Sherman Institute	480	18,980	15	6,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	465	12,951
Soboba	258	45,269	18	5,286	29	2,628	211	37,355	.....	.....
Tule River	124	3,480	2	450	52	930	70	2,100	.....	.....
Colorado	153	15,359	16	6,810	137	8,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	101	5,779	9	4,230	92	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain	52	9,580	7	2,580	45	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	50	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3,600	.....	.....
Idaho	329	31,442	42	14,986	240	7,796	47	8,660	.....	.....
Coeur d'Alene	84	13,794	10	4,184	27	950	47	8,660	.....	.....
Fort Hall	193	12,087	22	6,292	171	5,795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai	52	5,561	10	4,510	42	1,051	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox	88	6,850	3	900	.....	.....	[5] 85	[5] 5,950	.....	.....
Kansas	126	14,827	18	9,685	7	333	3	1,200	98	3,609
Haskell Institute	106	9,469	8	5,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	3,609
Kickapoo	14	3,258	8	3,225	6	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi	6	2,100	2	600	1	300	3	1,200	.....	.....
Michigan	28	6,856	24	6,585	4	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Mills	3	1,050	3	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	4	271	.....	.....	4	271	(6)	(6)	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant	21	5,535	21	5,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Included with adults by private parties.
[2] No data available.
[3] Estimated.
[4] As reported.
[5] 1914 report.
[6] Not reported.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Minnesota	2,403	$140,697	158	$61,564	828	$27,728	417	$51,405	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	150	16,815	6	2,700	50	1,850	94	12,265	.....	.....
Grand Portage	154	14,560	2	960	56	1,300	96	12,300	.....	.....
Leech Lake	310	39,822	41	15,867	157	6,235	112	17,720	.....	.....
Nett Lake	163	6,023	7	2,400	156	3,623	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone	27	10,440	11	6,120	.....	.....	16	4,320	.....	.....
Red Lake	278	28,744	33	13,008	236	10,936	9	4,800	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake	11	3,010	6	2,850	5	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	220	21,283	52	17,659	168	3,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1,544	160,083	230	74,882	1,072	42,361	242	42,840	.....	.....
Blackfeet	168	32,913	57	19,163	80	1,810	31	11,940	.....	.....
Crow	473	30,888	78	17,778	395	13,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	300	13,159	18	5,528	115	1,181	167	6,450	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	213	15,186	18	6,568	195	8,618	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck	70	37,862	26	11,162	(1)	2,250	44	24,450	.....	.....
Tongue River	320	30,075	33	14,683	287	15,392	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Nebraska	163	30,903	33	14,108	46	695	74	15,100	10	$1,000
Genoa	11	6,040	11	6,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	4	1,920	4	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee	85	10,075	5	3,280	46	695	24	5,100	10	1,000
Winnebago	63	12,868	13	2,868	.....	.....	50	10,000	.....	.....
Nevada	1,169	145,537	39	12,313	323	8,196	708	120,832	99	4,196
Carson	99	5,592	5	2,514	21	882	.....	.....	73	2,196
Fallon	186	12,400	2	900	.....	.....	184	11,500	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	202	33,441	3	674	23	467	150	30,300	26	2,000
Moapa River	45	3,102	3	552	25	300	17	2,250	.....	.....
Nevada	84	4,646	10	3,264	74	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River	443	75,547	4	984	162	5,013	277	69,550	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	110	10,809	12	3,425	18	152	80	7,232	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,651	171,512	206	74,089	1,003	27,371	224	58,493	218	11,559
Albuquerque	114	9,669	15	6,061	29	1,579	.....	.....	70	2,029
Jicarilla	346	20,632	48	10,578	234	5,570	52	4,205	12	279
Mescalero	236	8,233	19	4,714	217	3,519	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	23	5,948	11	4,648	12	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	281	71,805	42	13,294	74	1,833	146	52,088	19	4,590
San Juan	374	33,762	44	22,364	300	9,309	(2)	(2)	30	2,089
Santa Fe	109	10,529	17	7,770	5	187	.....	.....	87	2,572
Zuni	168	10,934	10	4,660	132	4,074	26	2,200	.....	.....
New York: New York Agency	3	138	.....	.....	3	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	117	9,766	11	4,980	51	1,236	45	3,450	10	100
North Dakota	2,668	99,779	170	67,324	2,490	32,455	8	.....	.....	.....
Bismarck	13	3,655	11	3,296	2	359	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold	423	13,148	24	9,168	391	3,980	8	(2)	.....	.....
Fort Totten	71	11,607	24	10,637	47	970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	2,146	65,909	96	38,763	2,050	27,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain	10	2,880	10	2,880	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wahpeton	5	2,580	5	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	632	153,538	304	144,578	283	6,614	25	1,596	20	750
Cantonment	87	7,421	15	6,583	49	502	23	336	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	48	13,237	23	12,750	25	487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilocco	39	10,246	19	9,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	750
Five Civilized Tribes	61	49,181	61	49,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	143	24,246	85	23,427	58	819	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage	19	2,115	15	1,760	4	355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	1	420	1	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee	13	6,330	9	4,340	2	730	2	1,260	.....	.....
Ponca	2	1,200	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not reported. [2] Unknown.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Red Moon	35	$930	3	$500	32	$430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox	30	6,350	25	6,101	5	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seger	74	5,356	10	4,440	64	916	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	10	5,900	10	5,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee	24	11,060	13	9,960	11	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Civilized Tribes—schools	46	9,546	13	8,520	33	1,026	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	345	37,639	78	28,602	267	9,037	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath	162	9,661	18	7,546	144	2,115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	39	8,911	27	8,798	12	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	9	3,180	9	3,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	13	3,822	9	3,784	4	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	122	12,065	15	5,294	107	6,771	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	638	28,699	25	6,613	96	1,478	.....	.....	517	$20,608
South Dakota	2,521	221,120	449	120,694	1,612	49,077	436	$30,060	24	1,289
Canton Asylum	1	478	1	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	305	33,729	52	19,522	253	14,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek	184	9,833	41	8,656	143	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau	77	10,451	17	7,736	37	1,516	.....	.....	23	1,199
Lower Brule	81	10,276	11	6,520	70	3,756	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierre	23	2,088	4	1,608	18	390	.....	.....	1	90
Pine Ridge	932	90,226	171	35,867	391	11,199	370	43,160	.....	.....
Rapid City	31	5,332	23	5,262	8	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	779	40,947	78	19,047	635	15,000	66	6,900	.....	.....
Sisseton	65	10,497	35	8,997	30	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	4	1,740	4	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	39	5,523	12	5,261	27	262	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	172	12,867	35	10,415	111	1,812	19	520	7	120
Shivwits	58	1,389	2	324	30	425	19	520	7	120
Uintah and Ouray	114	11,478	33	10,091	81	1,387	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1,241	87,251	89	32,730	797	26,213	354	28,228	1	80
Colville	329	18,966	18	5,628	311	13,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cushman	180	16,875	9	4,100	25	1,175	146	11,600	.....	.....
Neah Bay	92	6,339	6	858	25	330	60	5,071	1	80
Spokane	429	12,643	8	1,803	315	3,480	106	7,360	.....	.....
Taholah	52	4,663	8	1,769	6	117	38	2,777	.....	.....
Tulalip	80	12,661	22	8,804	54	2,437	4	1,420	.....	.....
Yakima	79	15,104	18	9,768	61	5,336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,956	153,963	132	50,615	457	8,898	1,260	89,300	107	5,150
Carter	5	1,420	1	720	.....	.....	4	700	.....	.....
Hayward	683	41,477	18	9,870	15	1,107	543	25,350	107	5,150
Keshena	428	21,994	55	16,124	368	5,570	5	[1] 300	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	32	5,519	8	4,920	24	599	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	578	38,017	7	2,285	10	932	561	34,800	.....	.....
Oneida	45	6,869	16	6,281	29	588	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	164	31,392	6	3,140	11	102	147	28,150	.....	.....
Tomah	12	3,355	12	3,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg	9	3,920	9	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	678	68,622	25	10,485	584	46,364	68	11,623	1	[1] 150

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 15.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Grand total	205,450	6,542	5,632	1,897	1,986	66,729	7,195	14,433	22,834	34,947	45,005	9,213	25,735
Arizona	42,336	2,173	2,044	874	1,047	12,183	1,208	4,091	5,282	6,765	6,911	3,529	673
Camp Verde	421	8	9	2	2	200	7	65	7	84	.....	110	.....
Colorado River	477	14	22	2	16	680	48	80	168	80	[1] 21	47	35
Fort Apache	2,388	29	221	137	134	970	349	41	1,465	[1] 210	6	577	5
Fort Mojave	763	10	33	4	16	655	37	36	37	46	30	256	20
Havasupai	170	5	15	7	6	135	15	8	42	8	16	21	16
Kaibab	98	2	1	1	1	68	.....	56	.....	64	8	23	5
Leupp	1,700	110	34	11	1	600	1	64	143	[1] 325	20	270	.....
Moqui	4,193	196	59	33	14	990	23	580	79	650	[2] 860	.....	40
Navajo	10,000	1,100	1,100	500	600	1,500	134	480	1,125	1,500	[3, 4] 3,500	.....	[4] 400
Pima	6,296	310	197	57	120	3,055	280	[4] 2,105	406	[4] 2,266	1,270	139	35
Salt River	1,208	48	45	13	15	569	26	48	[4] 318	172	72	241	15
San Carlos	[5] 2,608	40	83	32	22	1,265	48	75	225	400	88	562	79
San Xavier	4,990	195	124	48	52	495	39	264	[1] 620	[1] 480	945	(1)	12
Truxton Canon	474	6	16	2	8	380	121	140	152	160	15	143	4
Western Navajo	6,550	100	85	25	40	621	80	49	495	320	60	1,140	7
California	9,562	141	164	27	58	3,097	213	327	498	1,194	1,691	622	936
Bishop	1,345	13	18	4	8	160	32	10	68	[1] 10	135	135	120
Campo	228	4	4	.....	.....	141	3	19	3	19	18	47	4
Digger	53	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	15
Fort Bidwell	715	7	25	.....	10	143	5	79	14	450	62	110	34
Fort Yuma	788	28	14	4	2	700	14	14	33	17	10	198	10
Greenville	[5] 1,000	[5] 7	[5] 7	.....	.....	67	1	1	20	.....	165	60	50
Hoopa Valley	1,245	18	23	2	9	96	74	25	109	[4] 100	332	10	305
Malki	612	11	18	5	5	612	15	76	30	80	106	58	54
Pala	936	13	21	1	11	424	13	27	13	27	188	4	122
Round Valley	1,550	13	8	4	1	145	37	38	156	300	382	.....	97
Soboba	938	20	18	4	8	604	16	38	26	39	222	.....	91
Tule River	152	7	6	3	3	5	3	.....	26	152	58	.....	34

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] Includes 820 hogans.
[3] Includes 3,000 hogans.
[4] Underestimated last year
[5] 1914 report.

TABLE 15.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Colorado	890	28	18	7	5	766	12	570	30	670	44	265	44
Southern Ute	366	12	10	7	4	366	9	290	22	290	[1] 44	99	44
Ute Mountain	524	16	8	.....	1	400	3	280	8	380	.....	166	.....
Florida: Seminole	578	20	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....
Idaho	4,200	120	138	36	44	2,243	127	79	265	416	707	305	655
Coeur d'Alene	834	28	37	14	10	425	59	15	77	15	247	.....	255
Fort Hall	1,794	37	54	12	19	688	30	39	116	360	130	305	70
Fort Lapwai	1,572	55	47	10	15	1,130	38	25	[1] 72	41	330	.....	330
Iowa: Sac and Fox	364	16	18	10	3	100	19	50	34	90	[1] 17	68	[1] 17
Kansas	1,375	45	35	10	2	143	.....	62	37	224	343	.....	359
Kickapoo	616	27	11	5	2	143	.....	62	5	224	147	.....	163
Potawatomi	759	18	24	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 32	.....	196	.....	196
Michigan	1,347	2	4	.....	3	670	6	7	6	8	468	.....	381
Bay Mills	250	2	4	.....	1	70	3	.....	3	1	48	.....	48
Mackinac	1,097	.....	.....	.....	2	600	3	7	3	7	420	.....	333
Minnesota	11,561	469	283	86	72	4,507	541	780	1,300	2,296	2,306	33	2,092
Fond du Lac	1,020	34	12	6	1	297	15	2	15	5	206	.....	206
Grand Portage	318	13	4	1	2	175	4	.....	4	.....	[1] 49	.....	[1] 50
Leech Lake	1,754	78	73	27	22	648	59	118	[1] 103	[1] 160	572	6	372
Nett Lake	625	18	22	4	.....	141	5	.....	.....	.....	110	22	100
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	[3] 141	5	5	1	1	78	36	31	36	31	24	.....	24
Red Lake	1,486	60	53	22	19	963	73	300	217	400	340	.....	340
White Earth	6,217	261	114	25	27	2,205	349	329	925	1,700	1,005	5	1,000

Montana	11,329	419	290	72	91	6,625	608	1,389	1,248	3,046	2,741	376	1,294
Blackfeet	2,724	123	40	8	5	3,239	104	242	[1] 155	783	557	[4] 171	378
Crow	1,699	56	53	10	11	694	58	103	125	143	441	.....	213
Flathead	2,302	51	45	13	17	209	25	37	103	120	591	[4] 105	303
Fort Belknap	1,205	36	33	10	15	500	40	250	250	[4] 700	266	4	[1] 100
Fort Peck	1,943	97	56	25	12	1,348	185	257	270	500	436	75	240
Tongue River	1,456	56	63	6	31	635	196	500	345	800	450	21	60
Nebraska	3,917	143	158	71	24	975	112	122	351	783	1,006	1	942
Omaha	1,313	75	94	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	316
Santee	1,508	43	26	9	9	425	53	35	141	228	434	1	370
Winnebago	1,096	25	38	8	15	550	59	87	[4] 210	[4] 555	[2] 256	(2)	[2] 256
Nevada	7,819	212	202	33	24	1,468	106	391	384	860	838	1,004	453
Fallon	437	13	10	.....	4	170	12	81	43	220	73	45	45
Fort McDermitt	344	5	8	3	4	168	60	122	117	260	31	89	10
Moapa River	123	7	7	5	1	40	6	48	12	20	3	37	3
Nevada	606	13	8	1	3	410	8	55	19	70	126	.....	100
Walker River	707	10	17	3	4	180	12	36	108	40	48	[5] 213	48
Western Shoshone	602	14	22	6	8	500	8	49	85	250	57	120	27
Reno, special agent	5,000	150	130	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	220
New Mexico	22,007	290	287	64	37	4,283	308	746	1,791	3,527	5,999	577	1,793
Jicarilla	642	19	8	4	15	370	43	8	70	25	140	17	55
Mescalero	626	17	20	5	5	194	30	15	40	30	35	110	55
Pueblo Bonito	2,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	17	35	517	[1] 122	60	450	.....
Pueblo day schools	8,421	200	217	40	14	2,013	163	539	361	920	2,189	.....	83
San Juan	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	52	126	800	2,400	1,600	.....	.....
Zuni	1,603	54	42	15	3	226	3	23	3	30	[1] 400	.....	25
New York: New York	5,825	93	76	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	.....	1,575
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,211	38	29	7	13	450	21	30	43	140	[1] 448	.....	[1] 460
North Dakota	8,710	222	151	46	59	6,206	965	963	1,026	1,520	1,673	394	1,406
Fort Berthold	1,154	51	45	13	14	225	23	48	23	180	261	.....	[1] 87
Fort Totten	999	35	25	9	6	1,036	68	100	130	400	273	.....	250
Standing Rock	3,434	30	35	9	26	3,185	797	593	796	680	420	394	350
Turtle Mountain	3,123	106	46	15	13	1,760	77	222	77	260	719	.....	719
Oklahoma	16,444	609	434	179	83	3,903	254	905	1,060	4,924	3,979	707	2,526
Cantonment	782	24	27	9	10	455	[2] 66	54	[5] 365	110	65	[5] 135	70
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,253	44	47	18	11	800	54	150	133	400	214	88	221

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] 1914 report.
[3] Does not include pupils at Pipestone.
[4] Underestimated last year.
[5] Underestimated.

TABLE 15.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.					Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—		Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Oklahoma—Continued.													
Kiowa	4,410	222	163	91	33	1,700	36	320	116	3,000	1,214	304	(1)
Osage	2,195	32	25	.....	.....	125	9	18	99	345	854	.....	854
Otoe	476	39	11	3	.....	74	10	62	48	220	138	.....	150
Pawnee	679	30	31	14	3	174	22	33	48	34	178	.....	178
Ponca	1,010	55	33	17	6	135	7	51	[2] 54	85	292	.....	255
Red Moon	155	7	5	2	2	50	23	24	34	45	43	6	54
Sac and Fox	687	22	12	6	.....	115	5	29	5	275	134	.....	132
Seger	593	30	18	5	5	268	15	125	[2] 100	300	84	73	171
Seneca	1,605	[3] 19	[3] 10	(1)	[3] 1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[3] 358	(1)	[3] 139
Shawnee	2,599	85	52	14	12	7	7	39	58	110	405	101	302
Oregon	11,481	102	71	18	28	1,774	281	487	2,507	2,595	2,965	153	2,767
Klamath	1,145	37	15	6	5	631	55	128	55	128	483	.....	360
Roseburg	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	1,900
Siletz	425	13	14	1	4	338	13	2	[4] 65	17	70	.....	70
Umatilla	1,152	25	21	2	9	455	74	225	206	[5] 225	275	34	200
Warm Springs	759	27	21	9	10	350	139	132	181	225	237	19	237
South Dakota	21,082	801	688	224	219	9,046	1,471	1,278	3,804	2,860	6,587	146	3,185
Cheyenne River	2,708	99	91	23	44	1,957	367	160	680	550	680	.....	680
Crow Creek	955	36	40	16	20	725	83	290	105	400	314	20	200
Flandreau	282	5	3	.....	1	50	1	2	12	2	154	1	125
Lower Brule	481	15	4	1	.....	90	25	50	[5] 108	[5] 350	124	.....	124
Pine Ridge	7,240	264	209	71	59	3,900	486	229	[5] 1,710	[5] 300	2,645	9	763
Rosebud	5,519	307	260	104	65	1,574	383	99	482	[4] 300	1,290	25	550
Sisseton	2,053	31	43	.....	20	350	36	150	401	500	[5] 850	1	243
Yankton	1,844	44	38	9	10	400	90	300	306	460	530	90	500
Utah	1,794	50	65	20	16	740	81	262	114	353	149	148	124
Shivwits	133	5	5	3	.....	100	2	78	2	133	36	14	17
Uintah and Ouray	1,161	34	49	15	16	640	79	184	[5] 112	220	113	134	92
Salt Lake, special agent	500	11	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

Washington	9,630	259	207	32	121	3,297	256	421	1,673	993	2,509	183	2,103
Colville	2,468	120	74	4	76	1,371	130	125	210	[4] 300	586	8	425
Cushman [6]	630	25	18	4	5	2	2	.....	57	10	144	.....	144
Neah Bay	702	20	15	2	8	354	13	.....	32	.....	211	.....	150
Spokane	611	11	16	3	4	200	.....	31	48	40	217	.....	217
Taholah	800	4	8	1	4	234	5	16	8	16	245	1	72
Tulalip	1,273	51	44	8	20	436	27	39	140	127	303	27	292
Yakima	3,146	28	32	10	4	700	79	110	1,228	500	803	147	803
Wisconsin	9,283	224	187	38	37	3,159	464	195	870	405	1,944	46	1,919
Carter	309	4	8	1	4	157	19	1	43	12	18	42	18
Hayward	1,259	20	13	2	3	646	55	50	200	62	300	4	294
Keshena	1,730	52	43	13	10	851	69	43	110	65	350	.....	268
Lac du Flambeau	706	13	14	2	7	230	42	70	42	200	195	.....	195
La Pointe	1,040	38	29	14	7	898	130	16	175	16	437	.....	[7] 500
Oneida	2,491	78	38	.....	4	30	13	15	225	50	470	.....	470
Red Cliff	505	6	8	.....	2	347	75	.....	75	.....	[4] 174	.....	[4] 174
Tomah	1,243	13	34	6	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,705	66	74	24	.....	1,094	142	1,278	[5] 511	[5] 1,278	105	572	31

[1] Unknown.
[2] Underestimated.
[3] Records incomplete.
[4] Overestimated last year.
[5] Underestimated last year.
[6] Does not include Taholah superintendency.
[7] As reported.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population	35.25
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population	30.50
Percentage of all deaths due to tuberculosis	35.08

TABLE 16.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1914.	During fiscal year 1915.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1915.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total 1915		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914		[1] 51		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
1912		[2] 53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911		[2] 50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900		5				[3] 4,176				
1888		4				[3] 2,198				
Arizona		14		377	54	1,691	1,745	1,629	24	92
Fort Apache	School	1	Frame	40		52	52	48	4	
Fort Mojave	do	1	Brick	10	2	94	96	95		1
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8	2	206	208	208		
Moqui [4]	do	1	do	35						
Navajo	School	1	Frame	40		370	370	335	5	30
Do [4]	Sanatorium	1	do	30						
Phoenix	School	1	Brick	55	4	495	499	497	2	
Do	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	46	70	116	55	9	52
Pima	School	1	do	8		101	101	93	1	7
Do [4]	Sanatorium	1	do	20						
Rice Station	School	1	Stone	15		168	168	168		
San Carlos	Agency	1	Camp	4		4	4	1	1	2
Truxton Canon	School	1	Brick	4		58	58	58		
Western Navajo	do	1	Stone	8		73	[3] 73	71	2	
California		5		152	19	575	594	575	5	14
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	9		51	51	50	1	
Fort Yuma	do	1	do	25	5	197	202	202		
Greenville [6]	do	1	do	12	1	61	62	59	1	2
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	6	1	14	15	13	1	1
Sherman Institute	do	1	Brick	100	12	252	264	251	2	11
Idaho		2		112	145	156	301	131	4	166
Fort Hall	School and agency	1	Stone	12		64	64	63	1	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium [5]	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	145	92	237	68	3	166
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium	do	1	Brick	70	47	55	102	59	4	39
Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	do	70	2	635	637	637		2

Michigan: Mount Pleasant	do	1	do	24		201	201	199	1	1
Minnesota		5		116	11	447	458	440	9	9
Fond du Lac [4]	Agency	1	Frame	30						
Leech Lake [4]	do	1	do	10						
Pipestone	School	1	Stone	16		143	143	142	1	
Red Lake [4]	Agency	1	Frame	30						
Vermillion Lake	School	(6)	do	6						
White Earth	Agency	1	do	24	11	304	315	298	8	9
Montana		3		73	2	230	232	224	6	2
Blackfeet [4]	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20						
Crow [7]	Agency	1	do	27	2	110	112	105	5	2
Flathead	do	(8)	do	12						
Fort Peck	School	1	Brick	14		120	120	119	1	
Nebraska		2		65	2	506	508	506	1	1
Genoa	School	1	Frame	40	2	506	508	506	1	1
Winnebago	Agency	1	do	25						
Nevada		3		42	1	134	135	128	2	5
Carson	School	1	Frame	14	1	128	129	122	2	5
Do [4]	Sanatorium	1	do	20						
Fort McDermitt	School	1	Stone	8		6	6	6		
New Mexico		8		208	14	863	877	852	7	18
Albuquerque	School	1	Frame	44	2	488	490	488		2
Jicarilla	do	1	do	8		20	20	20		
Mescalero [4]	Sanatorium	1	do	20						
Pueblo Bonito	Agency	(9)	do	4		39	39	34	4	1
Pueblo day schools	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	34	10	14	24	12	1	11
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	2	158	160	156		4
Do [4]	Agency	1	Frame	20						
Santa Fe	School	1	Brick	50		139	139	137	2	
Zuni	Agency	1	Stone	20		5	5	5		
North Carolina: Cherokee [4]	School	1	Frame	12						

[1] Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[2] Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[3] Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
[4] Not completed June 30, 1915.
[5] 1914 report.
[6] A large room is used when needed.
[7] In process of enlargement June 30, 1915.
[8] Not in operation fiscal year 1915.
[9] Temporary quarters.

TABLE 16.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1914.	During fiscal year 1915.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1915.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota		4		94		1,604	1,604	1,599	2	3
Fort Totten	School	1	Frame	20		[1] 1,398	1,398	1,398		
Standing Rock	Agency	1	do	25		141	141	139	2	
Turtle Mountain [2]	Sanatorium	1	do	20						
Wahpeton	School	1	Brick	24		65	65	62		3
Oklahoma		5		190	13	1,076	1,089	1,081	4	4
Cheyenne and Arapaho [3]	School	[4]	Frame	35		150	150	150		
Chilocco	do	1	Stone	35	13	311	324	320		4
Five Civilized Tribes [2]	Agency	1	Frame	60						
Kiowa [2]	do	1	Brick	35						
Osage	School	1	Frame	10		50	50	50		
Pawnee	do	[4]	do	10		78	78	76	2	
Seger	do	1	Brick	5		[5] 487	487	485	2	
Oregon: Salem	do	1	do	36	15	202	217	189	4	24
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	do	1	do	59	6	1,202	1,208	1,203		5
South Dakota		8		194	54	874	928	860	8	60
Canton Asylum [6]	Agency	1	Brick	48	50	4	54		6	48
Cheyenne River	do	2	Brick and frame.	46	4	103	107	107		
Flandreau	School	1	Frame	24		280	280	280		
Lower Brule	Agency	[7]	do	4						
Pierre	School	1	Brick	10		94	94	93	1	
Pine Ridge	do	1	do	20		84	84	84		
Rapid City	do	1	do	12		263	263	262	1	
Rosebud	Agency	1	do	30		46	46	34		12
Utah: Uintah and Ouray [2]	do	1	Frame							
Washington		4		79	8	494	502	499	2	1
Cushman	School	1	Frame	40	8	359	367	364	2	1
Spokane [2]	Sanatorium	1	do	15						
Tulalip	School	1	do	12		84	84	84		
Yakima	do	1	do	12		51	51	51		

Wisconsin		3		57	9	854	863	834	8	21
Hayward	School	1	Brick	10	1	519	520	517	1	2
Keshena	Agency	1	Frame	30	8	79	87	61	7	19
Lac du Flambeau	School	(7)	do	9						
Oneida	do	1	do	8		256	256	256		
Wyoming: Shoshone	Agency	(7)	Adobe	15						

[1] Includes 1,270 dispensary patients.
[2] Not completed June 30, 1915.
[3] 1914 report.
[4] Treated in dormitories.
[5] Includes 466 dispensary patients.
[6] Asylum for insane Indians.
[7] Not used.

TABLE 17.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Total 1915	51,761	18,231	$297,668	1,325	$30,196	6,650	10,256	$267,472	8,512	$201,917	4,625	$64,024	2,677	1,210	$137,893
1914	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	9,045	104,808	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912		16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,695	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953
1911[1]		15,987	395,165						5,759	195,488					
1900[1]		57,570	1,231,000												
1840[1]			11,800												
1830[1]			11,528												
Arizona	19,280	1,465	37,389	549	18,945	17	899	18,444	3,556	41,236	3,166	40,786		390	450
Camp Verde	250	35	112				35	112							
Colorado River	228	52	1,567			6	46	1,567	83	10,690	83	10,690			
Fort Apache	550	700	3,940	450	1,760		250	2,180	1,525	4,230	1,325	4,024		200	205
Fort Mojave	481	51	174				51	174	2	22	2	22			
Havasupai	103	24	46				24	46							
Kaibab	50	5	94				5	94							
Leupp	700								129	2,387	129	2,387			
Moqui	2,001								284	3,122	284	3,122			
Navajo	6,150	30	72				30	72	370	6,362	370	6,362			
Pima	3,150	189	1,230	62	124		127	1,106	170	4,248	150	4,241		20	7
Salt River	492	46	323			11	35	323	97	2,326	97	2,326			

[1] Only items reported.

TABLE 17.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.															
San Carlos	1,275	251	$29,508	37	$17,061	.....	214	$12,447	770	$4,324	600	$4,087	.....	170	$238
San Xavier	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	2,365	69	2,365	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon	150	82	323	.....	.....	.....	82	323	2	68	2	68	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	1,092	55	1,092	.....	.....	.....
California	3,896	330	4,054	5	47	63	262	4,007	256	3,672	182	3,385	3	125	287
Bishop	886	18	422	.....	.....	.....	18	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo	90	22	164	5	47	.....	17	117	39	88	27	45	.....	12	43
Digger	42	13	360	.....	.....	6	7	360	5	17	.....	.....	1	4	17
Fort Bidwell	450	59	216	.....	.....	3	56	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma	233	39	618	.....	.....	.....	39	618	107	2,560	107	2,560	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	700	50	350	.....	.....	50	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malki	430	19	420	.....	.....	4	15	420	42	580	36	538	.....	6	42
Pala	535	20	244	.....	.....	.....	20	244	8	92	6	63	2	.....	29
Round Valley	(1)	53	368	.....	.....	.....	53	368	49	156	.....	.....	.....	49	156
Soboba	530	37	892	.....	.....	.....	37	892	6	179	6	179	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	50	360	10,447	.....	.....	.....	360	10,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	25	130	5,316	.....	.....	.....	130	5,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain	[2] 25	230	5,131	.....	.....	.....	230	5,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	213	.....	75	.....	.....	(3)	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall	750	476	15,114	250	5,500	.....	226	9,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	3,860	1,191	9,233	34	986	58	1,099	8,247	566	4,572	93	2,437	170	303	2,135
Fond du Lac	100	34	642	3	162	20	11	480	7	180	3	154	4	.....	26
Grand Portage	160	27	458	8	74	19	.....	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	600	204	1,043	8	467	12	184	576	241	935	20	830	46	175	105
Nett Lake	285	34	1,287	.....	.....	7	27	1,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	75	4	90	.....	.....	.....	4	90	6	45	.....	.....	.....	6	45
Red Lake	640	122	324	.....	.....	.....	122	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	2,000	766	5,389	15	283	.....	751	5,106	312	3,412	70	1,453	120	122	1,959

Montana	1,597	3,688	60,187	264	2,001	2,176	1,248	58,186	346	3,710	161	715	159	26	2,995
Blackfeet	463	2,032	22,137	225	1,589	1,754	53	20,548	118	734	108	153	9	1	581
Crow	403	80	829	30	327	.....	50	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	[2] 281	105	1,105	.....	.....	.....	105	1,105	39	408	39	408	.....	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	400	150	5,170	.....	.....	.....	150	5,170	14	154	14	154	.....	.....	.....
Tongue River	50	1,321	30,946	9	85	422	890	30,861	175	2,414	.....	.....	150	25	2,414
Nebraska: Santee	670	71	3,035	.....	.....	.....	71	3,035	11	33	11	33	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	2,108	255	3,461	.....	.....	2	253	3,461	204	2,496	294	2,480	.....	10	16
Fort McDermitt	164	37	51	.....	.....	.....	37	51	29	239	29	239	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River	60	10	155	.....	.....	.....	10	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	300	33	408	.....	.....	2	31	408	58	296	58	296	.....	.....	.....
Walker River	185	60	729	.....	.....	.....	60	729	4	80	4	80	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	269	65	1,407	.....	.....	.....	65	1,407	113	1,881	103	1,865	.....	10	16
Reno, special agent	[2] 1,130	50	711	.....	.....	.....	50	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	6,301	198	23,590	17	907	153	28	22,683	741	15,431	591	13,806	36	114	1,625
Jicarilla	75	177	10,556	17	907	153	7	9,649	152	2,045	102	1,743	36	14	302
Mescalero	85	21	13,034	.....	.....	.....	21	13,034	100	1,323	.....	.....	.....	100	1,323
Pueblo Bonito	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	4,982	200	4,982	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	4,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1,833	74	1,833	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	5,248	215	5,248	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	2,887	1,131	25,005	.....	.....	.....	1,131	25,005	565	1,910	10	75	395	160	1,835
Fort Berthold	387	135	3,089	.....	.....	.....	135	3,089	405	1,610	10	75	395	.....	1,535
Fort Totten	200	15	100	.....	.....	.....	15	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	1,200	821	19,331	.....	.....	.....	821	19,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain	1,100	160	2,485	.....	.....	.....	160	2,485	160	300	.....	.....	.....	160	300
Oregon	2,228	103	1,348	.....	.....	.....	103	1,348	65	575	53	.....	.....	12	575
Klamath	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	64	.....	.....	.....	3	64
Roseburg	1,200	18	398	.....	.....	.....	18	398	1	20	.....	.....	.....	1	20
Siletz	225	46	528	.....	.....	.....	46	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	200	39	422	.....	.....	.....	39	422	61	491	53	[3]	.....	8	491
South Dakota	3,307	7,602	76,355	60	555	3,493	4,049	75,800	1,482	114,211	25	44	1,454	3	114,167
Cheyenne River	800	722	15,677	19	392	128	575	15,285	150	539	.....	.....	150	.....	539
Crow Creek	150	165	5,384	12	111	.....	153	5,273	25	44	25	44	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau	150	32	830	.....	.....	.....	32	830	3	12	.....	.....	.....	3	12
Lower Brule	100	37	2,863	.....	.....	.....	37	2,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Unknown.

[2] As reported.

[3] Not reported.

TABLE 17.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota—Con.															
Pine Ridge	1,372	2,656	$8,083	29	$52	1,590	1,037	$8,031	1,304	$113,616	.....	.....	1,304	.....	$113,616
Rosebud [1]	650	3,960	43,003	.....	.....	1,775	2,185	43,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	[1] 85	30	515	.....	.....	.....	30	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	125	437	9,119	34	315	403	.....	8,804	184	10,585	4	$23	180	.....	10,562
Shivwits	60	34	315	34	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	65	403	8,804	.....	.....	403	.....	8,804	184	10,585	4	23	180	.....	10,581
Washington	2,719	197	2,383	105	720	4	88	1,663	88	794	.....	.....	71	17	794
Colville	812	116	417	105	205	.....	11	212	67	428	.....	.....	67	.....	428
Cushman	225	8	145	.....	.....	.....	8	145	4	32	.....	.....	.....	4	32
Neah Bay	342	12	232	.....	.....	.....	12	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	300	18	4	.....	.....	.....	18	4	7	295	.....	.....	4	3	295
Taholah	540	18	533	.....	.....	4	14	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	500	25	1,052	(2)	515	.....	25	537	10	39	.....	.....	.....	10	39
Wisconsin	1,520	255	7,840	7	220	.....	248	7,620	28	1,707	.....	.....	5	23	1,707
Carter	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,600	.....	.....	5	15	1,600
Hayward	350	62	826	.....	.....	.....	62	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	500	133	6,168	7	220	.....	126	5,948	8	107	.....	.....	.....	8	107
Lac du Flambeau	200	25	244	.....	.....	.....	25	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	100	27	185	.....	.....	.....	27	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	140	8	417	.....	.....	.....	8	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	250	472	9,033	.....	.....	281	191	9,033	266	985	35	240	204	27	745

[1] As reported.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Grand total	84,929	6,596	78,333	10,791	9,899	7,270	27,960	4,557	492	26,438	59,447	[1] 15,359	18,596	8,239	5,572	615	26,438	59,460
Arizona	10,860	1,192	9,668	1,219	1,930	1,405	4,554	627	222	3	5,406	4,262	2,078	1,447	585	240	3	4,353
Camp Verde	111	7	104	24	.....	80	104	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River	147	18	129	29	89	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	118	11	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Fort Apache	755	220	535	8	220	86	314	.....	32	.....	346	189	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Fort Mojave	220	6	214	[2] 214	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Havasupai	40	8	32	1	.....	29	30	.....	.....	.....	30	2	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab	21	2	19	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	16	3	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp	331	6	325	15	84	.....	99	24	.....	.....	123	202	63	.....	20	.....	.....	83
Moqui	1,250	90	1,160	75	146	399	620	.....	.....	.....	620	540	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo	[3] 2,500	([4])	2,500	102	645	32	779	222	31	.....	1,032	1,468	616	25	190	35	.....	866
Pima	1,800	218	1,582	352	235	267	854	260	60	.....	1,174	408	218	224	235	60	.....	737
Salt River	372	31	341	142	.....	157	299	.....	.....	3	302	39	.....	158	.....	.....	3	161
San Carlos	800	34	766	21	251	125	397	.....	27	.....	424	342	216	100	.....	25	.....	341
San Xavier	1,180	162	1,018	191	.....	164	355	121	72	.....	548	470	.....	190	140	80	.....	410
Truxton Canon	120	10	110	11	97	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	108	2	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo	1,200	380	820	21	163	50	234	.....	.....	.....	234	586	220	35	.....	.....	.....	255
Scattered	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	2,667	236	2,431	705	333	503	1,541	9	.....	316	1,866	561	345	621	100	.....	316	1,382
Bishop	269	2	267	45	.....	138	183	.....	.....	59	242	25	.....	140	.....	.....	59	199
Campo	63	20	43	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	20	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger	14	.....	14	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Fort Bidwell	189	27	162	80	.....	64	144	.....	.....	.....	144	18	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma	218	4	214	22	180	.....	202	.....	.....	.....	202	12	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Greenville	160	39	121	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	([4])	22	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	([4])	.....
Hoopa Valley	340	16	324	32	153	.....	185	([5])	.....	[6] 60	245	79	165	.....	.....	.....	[6] 60	225

[1] Includes those in public schools, but not reported.
[2] Includes 14 pupils at Chilocco, Phoenix, and Sherman Institute.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Unknown.
[5] Does not include 100 from other reservations.
[6] 1914 report.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
California—Continued.																		
Malki	141	30	111	25	.....	.....	25	9	.....	52	86	25	.....	.....	100	.....	52	152
Pala	228	8	220	108	.....	55	163	.....	.....	29	192	24	.....	84	.....	.....	29	113
Round Valley	384	47	337	48	.....	134	182	.....	.....	22	204	133	.....	153	.....	.....	22	175
Soboba	247	42	205	31	.....	46	77	(1)	.....	64	141	64	.....	90	.....	.....	64	154
Tule River	138	1	137	14	.....	43	57	(1)	.....	18	75	62	.....	62	.....	.....	18	80
Scattered	276	.....	276	276	.....	.....	276	(1)	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	346	60	286	8	68	54	130	.....	.....	8	138	148	50	55	.....	.....	8	113
Southern Ute	109	8	101	6	68	17	91	.....	.....	8	99	2	50	30	.....	.....	8	88
Ute Mountain	237	52	185	2	.....	37	39	.....	.....	.....	39	146	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Florida: Seminole	149	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Idaho	1,019	293	726	60	312	29	401	154	8	135	698	28	300	50	210	20	135	715
Coeur d'Alene	189	68	121	10	.....	.....	10	82	.....	20	112	9	.....	.....	80	.....	20	100
Fort Hall	428	155	273	23	174	.....	197	22	8	27	254	19	200	.....	30	20	27	277
Fort Lapwai	[2] 402	70	[2] 332	27	138	29	194	50	.....	88	[2] 332	.....	100	50	100	.....	88	338
Iowa: Sac and Fox	[3] 165	11	[3] 154	16	64	64	144	.....	.....	4	[3] 148	6	80	70	.....	.....	4	154
Kansas	566	21	545	122	92	28	242	.....	.....	135	377	168	71	40	.....	.....	135	246
Kickapoo	244	7	237	17	92	28	137	.....	.....	[4] 44	181	56	71	40	.....	.....	44	155
Potawatomi	280	14	266	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	91	154	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	91
Scattered	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	778	31	747	440	.....	42	482	217	.....	70	769	.....	.....	32	352	.....	70	454
Bay Mills	44	1	43	1	.....	42	43	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32
Mackinac	310	30	280	15	.....	.....	15	[4] 217	.....	70	[5] 302	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	70	422

Scattered	424		424	424			424				424							
Minnesota	3,938	505	3,433	455	715	430	1,600	196		971	2,767	666	598	441	200		971	2,210
Fond du Lac	347	27	320	35		48	83			190	273	47		74			190	264
Grand Portage	93	10	83			28	28			39	67	16		20			39	59
Leech Lake	608	40	568	69	[6] 141	49	259			81	[6] 340	228	120	48			81	249
Nett Lake	[7] 392	54	[7] 238		[8] 143	62	205				205	33	110	60				170
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	46		46			24	24				24	22		36				36
Red Lake	411	90	321	64	150		214	86			300	21	118		70			188
White Earth	2,064	284	1,780	210	281	219	710	110		[4] 661	1,481	299	250	203	130		661	1,244
Scattered	77		77	77			77				77							
Montana	3,243	232	3,011	325	627	274	1,226	541	37	503	2,407	604	531	293	830	170	503	2,327
Blackfeet	955	53	902	67	219	41	327	129		126	582	320	144	46	145		126	461
Crow	441	29	412	26	118		144	55	137	76	412		147		125	170	76	518
Flathead	656	67	589	101			101	145		176	422	167			300		176	476
Fort Belknap	323	19	304	26	77	41	144	105			249	55	51	40	160			251
Fort Peck	472	20	452	40	124	103	267	68		103	438	14	120	120	40		103	383
Tongue River	331	44	287		89	89	178	39		22	239	48	69	87	60		22	238
Scattered	65		65	65			65				65							
Nebraska	1,239	66	1,173	403		20	423	157		350	930	243		30	247		350	627
Omaha	419	23	396	95			95			119	214	182					119	119
Santee	509	23	486	162			162	120		150	432	54			125		150	275
Winnebago	272	20	252	107		20	127	37		81	245	7		30	122		81	233
Scattered	39		39	39			39				39							
Nevada	1,889	245	1,644	274	91	280	645			342	987	657	70	319			342	731
Fallon	89	24	65	21		42	63				63	2		65				65
Fort McDermitt	107	25	82	1		76	77			1	78	4		80			1	81
Moapa River	60	6	54	5		24	29			1	30	24		20			1	21
Nevada	150	11	139	17	91	17	125				125	14	70	25				95
Walker River	141	7	134	41		44	85				85	49		60				60
Western Shoshone	178	22	156	20		77	97				97	59		69				69
Reno, special agent	1,000	150	850	5			5			340	345	505					340	340
Scattered	164		164	164			164				164							
New Mexico	7,043	954	6,089	879	578	1,169	2,626	171	37	21	2,855	3,234	468	1,078	200	30	21	1,797
Jicarilla	172	16	156	16	136		152				152	4	108					108
Mescalero	193	28	165	14	116		130				130	35	100					100
Pueblo Bonito	[9] 1,221	321	900	21		129	150				150	750		80				80
Pueblo day school	2,479	66	2,413	752		917	1,669	171		21	1,861	552		932	200		21	1,153
San Juan	[9] 2,500	500	2,000	6	216		222				222	1,778	180					180

[1] Unknown.
[2] Includes 30 pupils off reservation.
[3] Includes 64 pupils off reservation.
[4] 1914 report.
[5] Includes pupils off reservation.
[6] Includes 45 of Cass Lake.
[7] Includes 77 pupils off reservation.
[8] Vermillion Lake boarding school.
[9] Estimated.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
New Mexico—Continued.																		
Zuni	442	23	419	34	110	123	267	.....	37	.....	304	115	80	66	.....	30	.....	176
Scattered	36	.....	36	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: Scattered	163	.....	163	135	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	28	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
North Carolina: Cherokee	855	17	838	77	228	110	415	.....	.....	289	704	134	160	150	.....	.....	289	599
North Dakota	2,598	197	2,401	284	818	475	1,577	81	.....	28	1,686	715	700	450	63	.....	28	1,241
Fort Berthold	336	21	315	95	65	81	241	12	.....	.....	253	62	75	96	13	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten	275	21	254	11	187	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	198	56	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock	793	71	722	105	359	141	605	69	.....	.....	674	48	302	194	50	.....	.....	546
Turtle Mountain	1,159	84	1,075	38	[1] 207	253	498	.....	.....	28	526	549	.....	160	.....	.....	28	188
Scattered	35	.....	35	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	30,448	675	29,773	2,494	1,751	28	4,273	800	55	20,227	25,355	698	2,533	65	940	85	20,227	23,850
Cantonment	220	37	183	6	115	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	121	62	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Cheyenne and Arapaho	338	52	286	28	165	.....	193	.....	32	50	275	11	150	.....	.....	45	50	245
Kiowa	1,456	252	1,204	133	605	.....	738	15	23	286	1,062	142	593	.....	50	40	286	969
Osage	868	62	806	30	119	.....	149	49	.....	388	586	220	115	.....	75	.....	388	578
Otoe	145	12	133	40	65	.....	105	.....	.....	25	130	3	80	.....	.....	.....	25	105
Pawnee	204	14	190	73	75	.....	148	.....	.....	40	188	2	100	.....	.....	.....	40	140
Ponca	364	23	341	86	114	.....	200	.....	.....	41	241	100	90	.....	.....	.....	41	131
Red Moon	35	2	33	5	.....	28	33	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Sac and Fox	250	36	214	30	131	.....	161	.....	.....	51	212	2	80	.....	.....	.....	51	131
Seger	173	11	162	16	84	.....	100	.....	.....	17	117	45	79	.....	.....	.....	17	96
Seneca	770	140	630	88	135	.....	223	40	.....	312	575	55	100	.....	.....	.....	312	412
Shawnee	439	34	405	34	143	.....	177	132	.....	[1] 40	349	56	110	.....	200	.....	40	350
Total	5,262	675	4,587	569	1,751	28	2,348	236	55	1,250	3,889	698	1,587	65	325	85	1,250	3,312
Five Civilized Tribes	25,043	.....	25,043	1,782	.....	.....	1,782	564	.....	18,977	21,323	(2)	946	.....	615	.....	18,977	20,538

Cherokee Nation	11,687	(2)	11,687	361			361			8,954	9,315	(2)	60				8,954	9,014
Chickasaw Nation	3,311	(2)	3,311	172			172	[3] 95 / [4] 324		2,539	3,130	(2)	52		[3] 185 / [4] 310		2,539	3,086
Choctaw Nation	5,073	(2)	5,073	630			630	145		3,840	4,615	(2)	430		120		3,840	4,390
Creek Nation	4,582	(2)	4,582	496			496			3,356	3,852	(2)	304				3,356	3,660
Seminole Nation	390	(2)	390	123			123			288	411	(2)	100				288	388
Scattered	143		143	143			143				143							
Oregon	4,074	705	3,369	155	333	198	686	104		1,559	2,349	1,020	305	250	150		1,559	2,264
Klamath	375	57	318	8	111	125	244			43	287	31	112	150			43	305
Roseburg	[5] 3,000	600	2,400	5			5			1,500	1,505	895					1,500	1,500
Siletz	140	25	115	42		48	90			16	106	9		70			16	86
Umatilla	349	9	340	34	125		159	104			263	77	93		150			243
Warm Springs	155	14	141	11	97	25	133				133	8	100	30				130
Scattered	55		55	55			55				55							
South Dakota	5,886	526	5,360	1,156	973	1,160	3,289	711		652	4,652	708	1,031	1,396	710		652	3,789
Cheyenne River	691	93	598	228	97	24	349			168	517	81	180	22			168	370
Crow Creek	283	53	230	50	117		167	60			227	3	82		75			157
Flandreau	79		79	48			48			29	77	2					29	12
Lower Brule	155	14	141	44	50		94				94	47	111					111
Pine Ridge	1,895	146	1,749	276	250	679	1,205	220		181	1,606	143	210	823	240		181	1,454
Rosebud	1,366	26	1,340	181	169	457	807	431		85	1,323	17	200	551	395		85	1,231
Sisseton	748	18	730	119	170		289			[6] 76	365	365	133				76	209
Yankton	584	176	408	125	120		245			113	358	50	115				113	228
Scattered	85		85	85			85				85							
Utah	494	107	387	42	74	68	184			47	231	156	67	90			47	204
Shivwits	27	7	20			19	19				19	1		40				40
Uintah and Ouray	308	44	264	42	74	19	116			17	133	131	67				17	84
Salt Lake, special agent	159	56	103			49	49			30	79	24		50			30	80
Washington	2,966	279	2,687	364	341	628	1,333	219		468	2,020	780	661	641	260		468	2,030
Colville	703	100	603	30		212	242	111		164	517	86		190	190		164	544
Cushman	[7] 276	28	[7] 248	158		76	234	[7] 108		19	361		350	95	70		19	534
Neah Bay	223	29	194	33		122	155			39	194			120			39	159
Spokane	189	14	175			89	89				89	86		90				90
Taholah	[8] 160	10	[8] 150	9		65	74				74	76		76				76
Tulalip	396	65	331	32	186	64	282			46	328	3	180	70			46	296
Yakima	927	33	894	10	155		165			200	365	529	131				200	331
Scattered	92		92	92			92				92							

[1] Enrolled at Fort Totten.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Private schools.
[4] Includes Choctaw pupils.
[5] Estimated.
[6] 17 attend Birch Cooley.
[7] Includes pupils from off reservation.
[8] Does not include 100 pupils under Cushman.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.							Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.			Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Wisconsin	2,638	177	2,461	813	389	279	1,481	460	33	237	2,211	312	480	696	605	50	237	2,068
Carter	70	14	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	314	28	286	[1] 177	.....	57	234	.....	.....	21	255	31	.....	74	.....	.....	21	95
Keshena	524	11	513	77	113	38	228	282	.....	3	[2] 513	.....	170	80	340	.....	3	593
Lac du Flambeau	175	11	164	26	107	.....	133	.....	.....	31	164	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	31	201
La Pointe	316	23	293	49	.....	141	190	[2] 115	.....	50	355	.....	.....	490	200	.....	50	740
Oneida	699	33	666	232	169	.....	401	[3] 19	33	34	487	179	140	.....	.....	50	34	224
Red Cliff	183	13	170	31	.....	43	74	[2] 44	.....	52	170	.....	.....	52	65	.....	52	169
Tomah	[4] 187	44	143	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	[5] 46	97	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	46
Scattered	170	.....	170	170	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	557	67	490	17	182	26	225	110	.....	44	379	111	135	25	120	20	44	344
Alaska	312	.....	312	312	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	348	.....	348	348	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capacity [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,933

[1] Includes 155 pupils at Hayward School; does not include 71 from Red Cliff, La Pointe, and off reservation.
[2] Includes pupils from off reservation.
[3] Attend at St. Joseph's, Keshena.
[4] Includes pupils only from Tomah superintendency.
[5] Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.
[6] Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age	84,929	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	6,596	
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance		78,333

INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Government schools:		
Nonreservation boarding	10,791	
Reservation boarding	9,899	
Day	7,270	
		27,960
Mission schools:		
Contract boarding	1,751	
Noncontract—		
Boarding	2,711	
Day	492	
	3,203	
		4,954
Private schools: Contract boarding		95
Public schools		26,438
Total all classes		59,447
Number eligible children not in school		[1] 15,359

[1] Does not include eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total	33,022	33,009	26,128.4	
Arizona	5,050	5,178	4,290.4	
Camp Verde superintendency	60	80	62.9	
Camp Verde	30	32	25.1	Day.
Clarksdale	30	48	37.8	Do.
Colorado River	80	89	77.5	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency	372	338	282.1	
Fort Apache	200	220	193.9	Do.
Canon	42	43	34.2	Day.
Cibecue	50			Do.
East Fork	40	43	33.0	Do.
Cibecue	20	18	11.0	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork	20	14	10.0	Do.
Fort Mohave	200	200	197.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai	35	29	22.5	Day.
Kaibab	22	16	12.7	Do.
Leupp superintendency	83	108	94.4	
Leupp	63	84	72.1	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco	20	24	22.3	Mission boarding; independent.
Moqui superintendency	591	545	472.6	
Moqui	125	146	121.5	Reservation boarding.
Bacabi	65	56	45.4	Day.
Chimopovy	55	52	44.0	Do.
Oraibi	156	105	90.1	Do.
Polacca	100	107	93.2	Do.
Second Mesa	90	79	78.4	Do.
Navajo superintendency	866	930	721.9	
Navajo	300	294	255.6	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee	166	107	100.7	Do.
Tohatchi	150	244	123.0	Do.
Cornfields	25	32	26.0	Day.
Ganado	35	31	28.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth	40	68	64.5	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's	150	154	124.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix	700	794	658.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency	737	822	680.6	
Pima	218	235	207.9	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater	36	35	21.9	Day.
Casa Blanca	40	74	55.3	Do.
Gila Crossing	40	35	16.1	Do.
Maricopa	40	35	31.6	Do.
Sacaton (Pima)	28	42	20.0	Do.
Santan	40	46	32.9	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe)	35	38	22.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's	235	260	254.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's	25	22	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.
Rice Station	216	251	218.5	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency	158	157	107.3	
Salt River	88	84	58.6	Day.
Camp McDowell	40	42	28.0	Do.
Lehi	30	31	20.7	Do.
San Carlos superintendency	125	152	116.3	
San Carlos	100	125	95.5	Do.
Rice	25	27	20.8	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.				
San Xavier superintendency	410	357	299.1	
San Xavier	155	133	104.7	Day.
Tucson	35	31	18.0	Do.
Lourdes	30	24	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	30	30	27.0	Do.
San Miguel	20	18	15.7	Do.
Tucson Mission	140	121	116.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Truxton Canon	140	97	91.3	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	255	213	175.4	
Western Navajo	190	116	105.5	Do.
Marsh Pass	30	47	29.4	Do.
Moencopi	35	50	40.5	Day.
California	1,904	1,748	1,381.3	
Bishop superintendency	140	138	104.9	
Bishop	60	67	48.6	Do.
Big Pine	30	24	17.8	Do.
Independence	20	15	10.0	Do.
Pine Creek	30	32	28.5	Do.
Campo	30	23	22.6	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency	160	144	102.4	
Fort Bidwell	98	80	68.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas	24	25	10.1	Day.
Likely	20	18	12.0	Do.
Lookout	18	21	12.0	Do.
Fort Yuma	180	180	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Greenville	90	71	60.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley	165	153	111.4	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface	100	[1] 9	9.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency	84	55	41.3	
Pala	30	23	19.8	Day.
Capitan Grande	24	15	10.8	Do.
La Jolla	30	17	10.7	Do.
Round Valley superintendency	153	134	86.8	
Round Valley	80	56	40.0	Do.
Manchester	18	12	7.0	Do.
Ukiah	25	33	17.4	Do.
Upper Lake	30	33	22.4	Do.
Sherman	650	752	636.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency	90	46	41.0	
Cahuilla	30	12	10.6	Day.
Mesa Grande	30	15	14.9	Do.
Volcan	30	19	15.5	Do.
Tule River superintendency	62	43	27.3	
Tule River	30	18	10.5	Do.
Auberry	32	25	16.8	Do.
Colorado	105	122	102.0	
Southern Ute superintendency	80	85	81.5	
Southern Ute	50	68	66.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen	30	17	15.0	Day.
Ute Mountain	25	37	20.5	Do.
Idaho	580	503	380.5	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency—De Smet	80	82	68.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.

[1] Does not include 100 from other reservations.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho—Continued.				
Fort Hall superintendency	250	204	179.0	
Fort Hall	200	174	155.5	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd	30	22	17.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission	20	8	6.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	100	138	92.1	Reservation boarding.
Fort Lapwai superintendency	150	79	41.3	
Kamiah	50	29	16.8	Day.
St. Joseph's	100	50	24.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa	150	128	103.1	
Sac and Fox superintendency	150	128	103.1	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	80	64	64.0	Reservation boarding.
Fox	40	33	19.5	Day.
Mesquakie	30	31	19.6	Do.
Kansas	811	955	795.5	
Haskell	700	835	711.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency	111	120	83.6	
Kickapoo	71	92	73.2	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha	40	28	10.4	Day.
Michigan	734	629	551.8	
Bay Mills	32	42	30.3	Day.
Mackinac superintendency	352	217	179.4	
Baraga (Holy Name)	152	87	55.1	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood)	200	130	124.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant	350	370	342.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota	1,451	1,549	1,137.1	
Cass Lake	40	45	36.6	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency	74	48	26.1	
Fond du Lac	40	19	11.6	Day.
Normantown	34	29	14.5	Do.
Grand Portage	20	28	14.6	Do.
Leech Lake superintendency	128	145	89.6	
Leech Lake	80	96	70.6	Reservation boarding.
Squaw Point	24	22	10.0	Day.
Sugar Point	24	27	9.0	Do.
Nett Lake	60	62	38.7	Do.
Pipestone superintendency	248	232	199.5	
Pipestone	212	208	184.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley	36	24	15.1	Day.
Red Lake superintendency	188	236	198.5	
Red Lake	75	86	74.6	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake	43	64	57.5	Do.
St. Mary's	70	86	66.4	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Vermillion Lake	110	143	117.5	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency	583	610	416.0	
White Earth	250	281	195.0	Do.
Pine Point	53	47	23.0	Day.
Elbow Lake	30	20	8.2	Do.
Round Lake	30	29	14.4	Do.
Twin Lake	30	43	25.7	Do.
White Earth	60	80	46.7	Do.
St. Benedict's	130	110	103.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana	1,824	1,579	1,178.3	
Blackfeet superintendency	335	389	265.6	
Blackfeet	144	219	137.6	Reservation boarding.
Burd	16	6	5.0	Day.
Old Agency day	30	35	21.2	Do.
Holy Family	145	129	101.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency	442	310	240.7	
Crow	100	68	39.0	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	47	50	43.8	Do.
Black Lodge	30	21	18.5	Day; American Missionary Association.
Lodge Grass	50	47	34.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno	35	36	25.0	Day; American Missionary Association.
St. Ann's	25	16	13.6	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier	125	55	52.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola	30	17	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignatius.	300	145	138.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency	251	223	158.6	
Fort Belknap	51	77	54.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole	40	41	20.6	Day.
St. Paul's	160	105	83.2	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency	280	295	211.9	
Fort Peck	120	124	94.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	34	21.1	Day.
No. 2	30	25	14.0	Do.
No. 3	30	13	10.0	Do.
No. 4	30	31	24.0	Do.
Wolf Point	40	68	48.5	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency	216	217	162.7	
Tongue River	69	89	61.7	Reservation boarding.
Birney	47	45	32.5	Day.
Lamedeer	40	44	30.0	Do.
St. Labre's	60	39	38.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska	652	612	547.4	
Genoa	375	435	391.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	120	105.0	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency	152	57	51.0	
Decora	30	20	14.0	Day.
St. Augustine	122	37	37.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Nevada	675	663	531.9	
Carson	286	292	256.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency	65	42	27.6	
Fallon	40	25	14.0	Day.
Lovelocks	25	17	13.6	Do.
Fort McDermitt	80	76	74.8	Do.
Moapa River	20	24	18.4	Do.
Nevada superintendency	95	108	88.7	
Nevada	70	91	77.4	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth	25	17	11.3	Day.
Walker River	60	44	22.8	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency	69	77	43.5	
No. 1	35	34	18.0	Do.
No. 2	34	43	25.5	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico	2,526	2,776	2,342.3	
Albuquerque	400	441	426.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla	108	136	109.5	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero	100	116	105.2	Do.
Pueblo Bonito	80	129	90.4	Day.
Pueblo day schools superintendency	1,132	1,088	836.9	
Albuquerque—				
Acomita	32	71	37.4	Do.
Encinal	30	26	20.0	Do.
Isleta	120	99	70.0	Do.
Laguna	34	52	43.5	Do.
McCarty	38	38	27.0	Do.
Mesita	38	33	30.0	Do.
Paguate	60	66	52.0	Do.
Paraje	20	32	29.4	Do.
San Felipe	60	50	41.0	Do.
Seama	28	35	30.0	Do.
Bernalillo	125	106	98.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—				
Cochiti	28	27	18.2	Day.
Jemez	120	82	50.4	Do.
Picuris	24	26	18.0	Do.
San Ildefonso	40	20	12.0	Do.
San Juan	70	55	50.0	Do.
Santa Clara	40	43	32.0	Do.
Santo Domingo	50	58	42.0	Do.
Sia	30	17	14.0	Do.
Taos	70	87	57.0	Do.
St. Catherine's	75	65	65.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe	350	380	354.2	Nonreservation boarding.
San Juan superintendency	180	216	189.3	
San Juan	150	200	173.7	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena	30	16	15.6	Do.
Zuni superintendency	176	270	230.3	
Zuni	80	110	107.0	Reservation boarding.
Zuni	66	123	95.0	Day.
Christian Reformed	30	37	28.3	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina	310	338	206.0	
Cherokee superintendency	310	338	206.0	
Cherokee	160	228	155.0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove	40	29	9.7	Day.
Birdtown	40	38	18.2	Do.
Little Snow Bird	30	19	9.6	Do.
Snow Bird Gap	40	24	13.5	Do.
North Dakota	1,473	1,717	1,345.0	
Bismarck	60	111	89.9	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency	184	158	109.9	
Fort Berthold	75	65	37.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	35	25.0	Day.
No. 2	36	22	17.6	Do.
No. 3	30	24	20.0	Do.
Congregational	13	12	10.0	Mission boarding.
Fort Totten	323	394	350.9	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency	546	569	456.8	
Standing Rock	202	253	205.4	Reservation boarding.
Martin Kenel	100	106	91.3	Do.
Bullhead	40	39	33.3	Day.
Cannon Ball	40	27	19.2	Do.
Grand River	30	20	13.7	Do.
Little Oak Creek	40	22	15.2	Do.
Porcupine	24	19	14.7	Do.
No. 1	20	14	8.5	Do.
St. Elizabeth's	50	69	55.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Turtle Mountain superintendency	160	253	135.0	
No. 1	40	47	27.4	Day.
No. 2	30	59	25.2	Do.
No. 3	30	39	19.0	Do.
No. 4	30	68	48.3	Do.
No. 5	30	40	15.1	Do.
Wahpeton	200	232	202.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma	4,123	4,491	3,625.1	
Cantonment	90	115	76.5	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency	195	197	180.4	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150	165	152.5	Do.
St. Luke's	45	32	27.9	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco	500	653	543.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency	683	643	549.1	
Anadarko	110	123	109.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	160	173	146.0	Do.
Rainy Mountain	155	180	162.2	Do.
Riverside	168	129	104.3	Do.
Cache Creek	50	15	12.2	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone	40	23	15.4	Mission day.
Osage superintendency	190	168	115.6	
Osage	115	119	79.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis'	75	49	36.3	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe	80	65	65.0	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee	100	75	67.5	Do.
Ponca	90	114	100.4	Do.
Red Moon	65	28	18.0	Day.
Sac and Fox	80	131	80.1	Reservation boarding.
Seger	79	84	71.7	Do.
Seneca superintendency	100	175	155.9	
Seneca	100	135	124.6	Do.
St. Mary's	.....	40	31.3	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency	310	275	221.4	
Shawnee	110	143	106.8	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	100	55	38.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)	100	77	76.5	Do.
Total	2,562	2,723	2,245.4	
Five Civilized Tribes	1,561	1,768	1,379.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School	60	95	67.2	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation	304	381	289.3	
Euchee	100	127	97.5	Do.
Eufaula	112	126	110.3	Do.
Nuyaka	92	128	81.5	Do.
Chickasaw Nation	87	112	71.4	
Collins Institute	52	97	57.4	Do.
El Meta Bond College	35	15	14.0	Contract private boarding.
Choctaw Nation	550	659	553.9	
Armstrong Male Academy	120	137	133.4	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy	100	123	102.9	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy	110	128	107.0	Do.
Wheelock Academy	100	126	95.0	Do.
Old Goodland	80	86	72.0	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission	40	59	43.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.				
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations...	460	404	302.9	
Murray School of Agriculture...	150	80	62.1	Contract private boarding.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	50	56	46.7	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	158	115.3	Contract mission boarding Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	74	52.5	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	36	26.3	Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey.....	100	117	95.0	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,355	1,411	998.8	
Klamath superintendency.....	262	236	158.0	
Klamath.....	112	111	83.3	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	23	13.8	Day.
Yainax.....	30	39	14.6	Do.
No. 1.....	30	23	16.0	Do.
No. 2.....	30	12	9.6	Do.
No. 3.....	30	28	20.7	Do.
Salem.....	650	776	544.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency.....	70	48	30.4	
Siletz.....	50	35	20.1	Day.
Upper Farm.....	20	13	10.3	Do.
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	229	171.9	
Umatilla.....	93	125	96.3	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	104	75.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	122	94.2	
Warm Springs.....	100	97	79.0	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho.....	30	25	15.2	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	911	513.3	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,107	3,832	3,058.4	
Cheyenne River superintendency.....	202	121	99.6	
Cheyenne River.....	180	97	83.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 7.....	22	24	16.3	Day.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	177	138.0	
Crow Creek.....	82	117	88.5	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	60	49.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	384	341.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	111	50	45.3	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	251	195.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,273	1,149	861.7	
Pine Ridge.....	210	250	210.3	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	29	18.5	Day.
No. 3.....	23	18	12.9	Do.
No. 4.....	30	32	27.2	Do.
No. 5.....	30	52	25.8	Do.
No. 6.....	30	34	25.6	Do.
No. 7.....	33	39	25.2	Do.
No. 8.....	33	14	10.1	Do.
No. 9.....	30	26	16.3	Do.
No. 10.....	33	25	16.5	Do.
No. 11.....	30	13	10.7	Do.
No. 12.....	30	13	8.0	Do.
No. 13.....	24	12	10.0	Do.
No. 14.....	22	18	11.6	Do.
No. 15.....	24	18	13.0	Do.
No. 16.....	36	24	14.5	Do.
No. 17.....	30	23	16.3	Do.
No. 18.....	33	27	16.2	Do.
No. 19.....	30	26	17.4	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Pine Ridge superintendency—Contd.				
No. 20	24	25	13.4	Day.
No. 21	30	15	10.6	Do.
No. 22	27	27	15.6	Do.
No. 23	30	24	16.8	Do.
No. 24	33	26	20.3	Do.
No. 25	30	26	20.3	Do.
No. 26	30	26	23.5	Do.
No. 27	20	19	14.0	Do.
No. 28	23	17	10.2	Do.
No. 29	30	11	6.6	Do.
No. 30	20	20	10.7	Do.
Holy Rosary	240	220	193.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City	300	291	253.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency	1,146	1,057	819.2	
Rosebud	200	169	151.6	Reservation boarding.
Big White River	35	19	15.0	Day.
Black Pipe	20	20	18.0	Do.
Bull Creek	32	24	18.3	Do.
Corn Creek	40	21	14.0	Do.
Cut Meat	24	27	19.0	Do.
He-Dog's Camp	27	24	19.0	Do.
Ironwood	24	22	20.0	Do.
Little Crow's	26	18	13.0	Do.
Little White River	26	16	9.0	Do.
Lower Cut Meat	27	19	18.5	Do.
Milk's Camp	29	21	15.0	Do.
Oak Creek	26	33	24.0	Do.
Pine Creek	25	23	21.0	Do.
Red Leaf	23	19	14.3	Do.
Ring Thunder	23	21	17.0	Do.
Rosebud	25	27	20.0	Do.
Spring Creek	26	22	14.0	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	21	22	15.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier	26	19	13.0	Do.
White Lake	19	19	14.0	Do.
White Thunder	27	21	15.0	Do.
St. Mary's	70	71	65.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Francis'	325	360	256.5	Contract-mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton	133	170	149.2	Reservation boarding.
Springfield	60	112	63.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton	115	120	91.4	Reservation boarding.
Utah	157	142	110.1	
Shivwits	40	19	13.3	Day.
Uintah and Ouray	67	74	62.0	Reservation boarding.
Salt Lake, special agent	50	49	34.8	
Deep Creek	30	31	20.7	Day.
Skull Valley	20	18	14.1	Do.
Washington	1,562	1,570	1,178.7	
Colville superintendency	380	323	212.6	
No. 1	25	25	16.0	Do.
No. 3	30	43	24.0	Do.
No. 4	30	41	23.1	Do.
No. 5	30	30	19.9	Do.
No. 6	25	36	17.3	Do.
No. 7	25	9	3.5	Do.
No. 9	25	28	24.0	Do.
Sacred Heart Academy	90	37	30.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's	100	74	54.3	Do.
Cushman superintendency	515	566	439.0	
Cushman	350	382	306.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Skokomish	40	24	15.0	Day.
Jamestown	30	28	16.1	Do.
Port Gamble	25	24	12.7	Do.
St. George's	70	108	88.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Reservations and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Washington—Continued.				
Neah Bay superintendency	120	122	89.9	
Neah Bay	60	72	51.5	Day.
Quileute	60	50	38.4	Do.
Spokane superintendency	90	89	52.1	
No. 1	33	30	12.3	Do.
No. 2	32	42	28.0	Do.
No. 3	25	17	11.8	Do.
Taholah superintendency	76	65	42.9	
Taholah	36	51	33.4	Do.
Queets River	40	14	9.5	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	250	250	214.8	
Tulalip	180	186	176.3	Reservation boarding.
Lummi	40	41	21.0	Day.
Swinomish	30	23	17.5	Do.
Yakima	131	155	127.4	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin	2,416	1,787	1,466.0	
Hayward superintendency	274	283	228.4	
Hayward	200	226	191.0	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille	74	57	37.4	Day.
Keshena superintendency	590	452	351.1	
Keshena	170	113	89.6	Reservation boarding.
Neopit	80	38	23.8	Day.
St. Joseph's	220	242	196.4	Contract-mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	120	59	41.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau	170	107	88.8	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	690	256	209.9	
Odanah	490	141	96.9	Day.
Odanah (St. Mary's)	200	115	113.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency	190	202	176.0	
Oneida	140	169	141.0	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission	25	11	9.0	Mission day.
Hobart Mission	25	22	6.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency	117	87	67.9	
Red Cliff	52	43	31.4	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family)	65	44	36.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah	275	257	214.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg	110	143	129.8	Do.
Wyoming	300	318	285.1	
Shoshone superintendency	300	318	285.1	
Shoshone	135	182	168.0	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho	25	26	17.4	Day.
St. Stephen's	120	91	84.5	Contract-mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission	20	19	15.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 20.—*School libraries.*

[Schools not listed have reported no library.]

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Grand total	11,147	3,183	2,205	73,840	21,253	11,279	12,260	9,414	$8,983
Arizona	1,248	53	49	7,796	1,361	1,048	174	98	1,152
Camp Verde	68	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Colorado River	.....	.....	.....	887	112	227	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai	12	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab	.....	.....	.....	15	50	15	.....	.....	.....
Leupp	12	3	.....	87	135	16	3	.....	(1)
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day schools	.....	.....	.....	35	80	90	80	90	.....
Navajo	5	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Chin Lee	4	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Tohatchi	5	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Phoenix	760	30	40	900	830	640	.....	.....	1,040
Pima	.....	.....	.....	182	63	.....	80	.....	.....
Rice Station	.....	.....	.....	2,081	27	.....	10	.....	.....
San Carlos	12	.....	.....	903	4	39	1	8	6
San Xavier	42	6	7	[2] 207	27	13	.....	.....	10
Tucson	119	14	2	394	22	4	.....	.....	23
Truxton Canon	194	.....	.....	[2] 465	11	4	.....	.....	16
Western Navajo	15	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Marsh Pass	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	545	114	288	2,620	1,310	636	1,372	315	395
Bishop	225	12	.....	510	72	7	321	44	189
Big Pine	76	14	.....	186	59	4	80	9	99
Independence	59	8	.....	303	56	.....	54	8	.....
Pine Creek	39	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	(1)
Fort Bidwell	56	22	.....	362	158	7	.....	.....	(1)
Fort Yuma	49	13	162	115	13	183	.....	.....	107
Greenville	.....	.....	.....	258	164	22	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	15	20	10	104	340	17	.....	.....	(1)
Pala	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	(1)
Round Valley	.....	.....	.....	231	39	10	.....	.....	.....
Day schools	.....	.....	.....	86	20	16	.....	.....	.....
Sherman Institute	26	16	116	465	381	370	900	254	(1)
Colorado	10	.....	.....	795	174	74	39	57	12
Southern Ute	10	.....	.....	95	10	10	35	52	12
Ute Mountain	.....	.....	.....	[3] 700	164	64	4	5	.....
Idaho	47	49	43	347	264	97	279	91	130
Fort Hall	42	47	41	279	251	91	279	91	130
Fort Lapwai	5	2	2	68	13	6	.....	.....	(1)
Kansas	143	230	241	1,555	792	671	896	1,975	455
Haskell Institute	23	128	241	627	594	671	800	1,975	385
Kickapoo [3]	120	102	.....	928	198	.....	96	.....	70
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	30	50	200	130	308	308	308	308	338
Minnesota	1,145	142	108	6,980	664	414	380	425	501
Cass Lake	173	.....	.....	[3] 1,850	34	10	.....	.....	55
Fond du Lac	36	24	30	84	42	58	42	58	50
Leech Lake	83	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Pipestone	9	20	10	271	80	90	10	30	5
Red Lake	38	21	1	205	60	1	15	.....	30
White Earth	301	21	18	[4] 2,454	176	55	40	60	126
Day schools	505	56	49	1,916	272	200	273	277	193

[1] Not reported.
[2] Overestimated last year.
[3] As reported.
[4] Includes textbooks used also.

TABLE 20.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Montana	233	22	1	2,667	911	315	236	55	$163
Blackfeet	.....	[1] 18	.....	78	12	19	200	50	.....
Crow	11	2	.....	103	65	136	.....	.....	59
Pryor Creek	13	1	1	271	25	3	25	3	16
Fort Belknap	2	.....	.....	2	142	.....	.....	.....	2
Fort Peck	103	.....	.....	778	11	2	11	2	43
Tongue River	98	1	.....	[2] 1,435	656	155	.....	.....	43
Nebraska	38	22	8	996	102	397	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	38	22	8	259	99	383	.....	.....	[3]
Winnebago [4]	.....	.....	.....	737	3	14	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	126	72	.....	1,042	253	37	79	15	130
Carson	11	21	.....	49	88	13	.....	.....	23
Fallon	5	.....	.....	55	10	.....	.....	.....	3
Lovelocks	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	4	.....	.....	55	24	15	79	15	5
Nevada	10	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Walker River	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	95	51	.....	735	126	8	.....	.....	86
New Mexico	867	74	78	8,201	992	678	690	227	453
Albuquerque	394	70	60	876	110	374	.....	.....	170
Jicarilla	37	.....	3	342	10	26	.....	.....	13
Mescalero	4	.....	.....	122	66	8	.....	.....	3
Pueblo Bonito	.....	.....	.....	130	5	5	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	30	2	3	1,907	191	21	.....	.....	25
Santa Fe	391	.....	.....	[2] 3,604	400	212	400	212	234
Day schools	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Zuni	4	2	2	777	210	32	35	15	5
Day school	4	.....	10	178	.....	.....	15	.....	3
North Dakota	85	335	96	1,001	694	395	257	25	17
Bismarck	20	228	24	26	295	25	245	25	[3]
Fort Totten	.....	.....	.....	61	19	54	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	4	17	22	406	175	84	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain	11	.....	.....	378	35	2	12	.....	17
Wahpeton	50	90	50	130	170	140	.....	.....	[3]
Oklahoma	3,004	471	258	11,588	2,606	1,476	2,439	1,801	703
Cantonment	4	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cheyenne and Arapaho	31	18	90	217	32	103	20	40	84
Chilocco	.....	.....	.....	553	625	640	1,097	932	[3]
Kiowa—									
Anadarko	[2] 311	28	.....	[2] 524	28	58	.....	.....	[3]
Fort Sill	[2] 552	3	.....	[2] 703	174	.....	.....	.....	[3]
Rainy Mountain	[2] 309	28	.....	[2] 471	30	2	.....	.....	[3]
Riverside	[2] 666	1	3	[2] 1,092	152	51	.....	.....	44
Osage	201	3	18	[2] 2,656	209	25	.....	.....	118
Otoe	85	7	.....	[2] 560	82	.....	75	.....	38
Pawnee	147	187	51	[2] 525	199	61	.....	.....	[3]
Ponca	25	19	11	81	199	34	.....	.....	[3]
Sac and Fox	3	3	.....	152	3	2	.....	.....	2
Seger	24	12	.....	308	285	.....	308	285	26
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	53	35	96	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee	54	.....	.....	[2] 1,166	11	29	.....	.....	[3]
Total	2,412	309	173	9,369	2,064	1,101	1,590	1,257	317
Five Civilized Tribes	592	162	85	2,219	542	375	939	544	386
Armstrong	.....	.....	.....	55	60	21	.....	.....	[3]
Cherokee	51	45	.....	[5] 180	214	88	214	88	46
Collins	8	42	6	63	53	19	357	.....	11
Euchee	35	11	16	110	26	44	200	200	35
Eufaula	39	7	6	106	12	27	.....	.....	23

[1] Donated.
[2] Includes textbooks used also.
[3] Not reported.
[4] 1914 report.
[5] 1914 report included textbooks.

TABLE 20.—*School libraries*—Continued.

States and schools.	Number of books purchased during fiscal year.			Number of books in library June 30, 1915.			Circulation.		Amount expended during fiscal year.
	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Text and reference.	Literature.	Fiction.	Literature.	Fiction.	
Oklahoma—Continued.									
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.									
Jones	.....	.....	.....	[1] 23	29	18	150	200	.....
Mekusukey	22	.....	.....	377	56	3	.....	.....	$10
Nuyaka	54	1	1	[1] 138	16	43	.....	.....	44
Wheelock	383	56	56	[2] 1,167	76	112	18	56	217
Oregon	330	242	312	1,855	855	804	465	684	47
Klamath	.....	.....	.....	571	170	61	.....	.....	23
Salem	301	190	311	879	465	684	465	684	24
Umatilla	21	52	1	246	149	31	.....	.....	([3])
Warm Springs	8	.....	.....	159	71	28	.....	.....	([3])
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	14	96	6	39	3,511	1,041	2,075	1,722	([3])
South Dakota	1,476	613	184	14,093	3,613	1,728	1,813	1,442	3,412
Cheyenne River	280	81	.....	[2] 5,335	710	.....	710	.....	([3])
No. 7	.....	.....	.....	278	98	.....	98	.....	([3])
Crow Creek	.....	1	.....	228	21	6	.....	.....	1
Flandreau	606	86	.....	[2] 3,367	223	121	.....	.....	1,247
Lower Brule	104	.....	.....	[2] 1,136	235	103	.....	.....	([3])
Pierre	13	2	.....	182	404	.....	.....	.....	930
Pine Ridge	.....	.....	.....	250	100	100	50	100	.....
Day schools	110	162	71	[2] 1,338	1,124	853	460	449	909
Day-school inspector	10	.....	.....	238	117	111	40	55	.....
Rapid City	5	.....	22	100	.....	130	105	230	22
Rosebud (21 day schools)	63	251	84	197	451	284	300	600	195
Sisseton	12	16	4	188	66	9	.....	.....	([3])
Springfield	263	.....	.....	[2] 1,008	35	5	35	5	90
Yankton	10	14	3	248	29	6	15	3	18
Utah: Uintah	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	179	160	69	2,267	1,231	683	345	51	293
Colville Agency	2	2	1	113	49	.....	18	2	5
No. 1	1	.....	.....	22	34	2	29	2	1
No. 3	17	6	2	116	87	9	60	4	12
No. 4	24	2	1	134	50	10	45	3	12
No. 5	4	17	1	20	111	4	88	.....	11
No. 6	10	2	1	104	53	14	45	12	7
No. 7	30	1	1	291	31	16	20	10	13
No. 9	2	4	4	46	46	13	40	18	4
Cushman	41	52	12	346	318	351	.....	.....	146
Spokane	27	3	5	430	161	89	.....	.....	([3])
Tulalip	8	71	39	266	288	173	.....	.....	70
Yakima	13	.....	2	379	.....	2	.....	.....	12
Wisconsin	1,595	432	230	9,515	1,586	543	477	99	782
Hayward	63	16	15	111	127	41	127	41	([3])
Keshena	432	200	.....	[2] 4,586	361	3	200	3	([3])
Day school	54	.....	.....	796	64	14	25	5	([3])
Lac du Flambeau	335	25	40	[2] 2,101	111	78	50	50	345
Oneida	374	.....	37	487	500	74	75	.....	172
Red Cliff	93	.....	.....	526	4	3	.....	.....	([3])
Tomah	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenburg	244	191	138	798	419	330	.....	.....	265
Wyoming	32	6	34	192	26	24	26	24	.....
Shoshone	32	6	4	192	26	24	26	24	([3])
Arapaho	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1914 report included textbooks. [2] Includes textbooks used also. [3] Not reported.

TABLE 21.—*School statistics for 39 years.*[1]

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1915.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912	[3] 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913	[3] 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914	[3] 166	20,858	233	5,209	399	26,127
1915	[3] 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128

[1] For other years see 1913 report.
[2] Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.
[3] Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000	.....	1898	$2,631,771	4.54
1878	30,000	50.00	1899	2,638,390	.25
1879	60,000	100.00	1900	2,936,080	11.28
1880	75,000	25.00	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1881	75,000	.....	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1882	135,000	80.00	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1883	487,200	260.00	1904	3,522,950	[1] .23
1884	675,200	38.00	1905	3,880,740	10.15
1885	992,800	47.00	1906	3,777,100	[1] 2.67
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1907	3,925,830	3.93
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1908	4,105,715	4.58
1888	1,179,916	[1] 2.60	1909	4,008,825	[1] 2.36
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1910	3,757,909	[1] 6.26
1890	1,364,568	1.00	1911	3,685,290	[1] 1.93
1891	1,842,770	35.00	1912	3,757,495	1.96
1892	2,291,650	24.30	1913	4,015,720	6.87
1893	2,315,612	1.04	1914	[2] 4,403,355	9.65
1894	2,243,497	[1] 3.50	1915	[3] 4,678,627	6.25
1895	2,060,695	[1] 8.87	1916	[4] 4,391,155	6.14
1896	2,056,515	[1] 2.00			
1897	2,517,265	22.45	Total since 1876	94,055,002	.....

[1] Decrease.
[2] Includes $400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[3] Includes $440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[4] Includes $430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 22.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	1,426	$59,320	$8,701	12	$2,348	$4,021	$2,214	$443	$1,364
Arizona: San Xavier	[1] 60	12,000	780	2	720	319	126	139	54
California: Campo	5	200	.....	.....	.....	119	119	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall [2]	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota: Grand Portage [2]	4	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	49	530	742	1	80	215	215	.....	.....
Blackfeet	48	480	742	.....	.....	215	215	.....	.....
Crow [2]	1	50	.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska: Santee	20	2,100	574	.....	.....	215	215	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	6,380	355	8	1,068	3,153	1,539	304	1,310
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho [2]	410	32,800	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath	40	1,000	1,850	1	480	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Leased. [2] Only items reported.

TABLE 23.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and schools.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	126	$7,065	$2,289	91	$10,097	$2,949	$337	$20	$2,592
Arizona	60	5,027	2,089	79	9,152	2,864	252	20	2,592
Leupp [1]	10	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima	50	5,000	2,089	79	9,152	2,864	252	20	2,592
Minnesota: Grand Portage [1]	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	57	1,918	.....	2	870	85	85	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	47	418	([2])	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	10	1,500	.....	1	720	85	85	.....	.....
Utah	8	110	200	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits	5	50	200	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake, special agent [1]	3	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Only items reported. [2] School implements used.

TABLE 24.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1914.	New cases, fiscal year 1915.	Total cases, 1915.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1915.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total 1915	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	[1] 22	1,649	2,159	1,196	$102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	[2] 551	[2] 50,291	[2] 1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	[2] 923	[2] 67,627	[2] 3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	[3] 80	1,547	766	[2] 685	[2] 80,463	[2] 3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900	.....	.....	[4] 463	.....	97	18	.....	3	118	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	3	122	234	356	211	60	5	1	277	79	210	13,538	411	1	.....	.....	1	528	530
Arkansas	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	74	2	32	.....	.....	108
California	5	33	69	102	66	4	2	.....	72	30	66	1,670	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	2	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	5	3	8	5	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	700	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	45	140	185	58	27	10	2	97	88	58	7,150	164	2	1	2	.....	.....	5
Iowa	1	25	1	26	10	1	.....	.....	11	15	10	500	91	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Kansas	.....	2	43	45	16	14	.....	.....	30	15	15	1,500	30	15	4	.....	.....	.....	19
Michigan	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	3	75	105	180	26	17	.....	.....	43	137	23	1,350	64	725	38	14,215	356	632	15,966
Missouri	.....	21	27	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	52	10	.....	.....	.....	62
Montana	1	77	151	228	62	58	7	1	128	100	63	6,687	186	13	.....	12	.....	2	27
Nebraska	2	28	69	97	23	14	.....	.....	37	60	23	1,237	31	6	2	9	.....	.....	17
Nevada	1	45	147	192	139	31	7	.....	177	15	139	14,700	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	5	74	26	100	17	11	2	.....	30	70	16	1,600	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	1	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1	6	29	35	11	3	3	.....	17	18	10	1,190	45	16	1	.....	.....	1	18
Oklahoma	7	545	565	1,110	253	32	16	6	307	803	250	25,102	1,180	1,521	122	1,274	325	1,060	4,302
Oregon	1	23	88	111	64	3	3	.....	70	41	63	3,685	121	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	100	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1	83	75	158	21	20	5	2	48	110	21	2,000	108	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Texas	.....	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	15
Utah	4	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	350	.....	32	.....	.....	5	.....	37
Washington	.....	100	76	176	79	14	6	3	102	74	75	4,158	143	2	1	2	.....	.....	5
Wisconsin	1	247	324	571	170	8	6	7	191	380	145	14,550	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	3	3	6	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	300	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes 18 deaths and 4 escaped. [2] Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous. [3] Includes 75 suspended. [4] Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 25.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Grand total	1,365,404	6,489,063	$11,234,413	6,153,051	35,040,666	$74,863,615	34	$240,500	37	$324,930	44,030	$160,082	42,877	$102,732	296,125	$1,183,207
Arizona	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,267,500	4,280,600	11,799,050			3	11,000	1,948	4,897	5,957	11,664		
Colorado River [1]				22,500	22,500	22,500							250	250		
Fort Apache				650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000			1	6,000	1,010	2,430				
Moqui													85	170		
Navajo				430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000			1	2,000	450	1,125	1,000	2,000		
Pima [1]				20,000	10,000	20,000							2,770	5,540		
Salt River													617	1,234		
San Carlos				111,000	221,000	603,250			1	3,000	488	1,342	800	1,600		
San Xavier	9,440	7,000	7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500							435	870		
Truxton Canon				32,000	25,600	76,800										
California	23,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	106,815	1,069,200	920,100			2	5,000	534	1,045	777	1,404	6	12
Digger				287							6	12				
Fort Bidwell	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,228	5,000	20,000					153	306				
Fort Yuma				1,000	12,000	8,000										
Greenville													200	400		
Hoopa Valley	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000			1	3,000	352	704	352	704		
Pala [1]				200	100	500							25	50	6	12
Round Valley	3,000	50,000	75,000						1	2,000	23	23	190	240		
Soboba [1]				500	10,100	10,600										
Tule River				20,000	192,000	456,000							10	10		
Colorado: Southern Ute	1,900	300	900													
Idaho	27,246	66,000	139,500	75,223	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000			9,347	13,059	5,505	10,020
Coeur d'Alene	27,246	56,000	112,000	2,629	5,600	11,200	5	12,500					9,025	12,100	5,505	10,020
Fort Hall				45,594	100,000	460,000										
Fort Lapwai	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500			1	2,000			322	959		

[1] Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation.

TABLE 25.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Iowa: Sac and Fox				500	75	$375					2	$10	40	$300		
Michigan: Mackinac	14,677	21,204	$42,408													
Minnesota	181,530	62,223	370,338	119,460	121,704	1,148,684	14	$48,000	4	$13,000	301	2,170	1,592	6,751	85,067	$521,936
Fond du Lac	12,000	20,000	105,000													
Grand Portage	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	16,000										
Leech Lake	84,318	10,223	61,338						1	3,000			316	2,262	81,310	503,924
Nett Lake	52,212	17,000	119,000						1	3,000	236	1,652	72	254		
Red Lake				103,140	116,704	1,108,684			1	4,000	25	118	1,204	4,235	7	12
Vermillion Lake				320	2,000	24,000					40	400				
White Earth	8,000	10,000	60,000				14	48,000	1	3,000					3,750	18,000
Montana	48,443	347,233	845,215	357,040	2,407,600	6,123,600	8	67,000	6	12,380	450	837	1,373	3,355	4,873	13,412
Blackfeet				44,240	300,000	675,000									30	60
Crow	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600	1	2,000			20	20			20	104
Flathead	30,550	305,500	763,750	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	7	65,000	1	5,000	180	442	1,138	2,805	4,823	13,248
Fort Belknap				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000			200	400		
Fort Peck	15,893	39,733	79,465						1	380						
Tongue River				70,000	490,000	735,000			2	3,000	250	375	35	150		
Nebraska: Omaha				1,300	200	1,300										
Nevada	640	2,000	5,000	32,000	3,000	12,000										
Nevada				32,000	3,000	12,000										
Special agent	640	2,000	5,000													
New Mexico	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	587,113	1,599,882	4,671,220			5	7,750	1,347	2,340	203	759	2,212	5,706
Jicarilla	254,327	420,000	1,260,000	205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000	817	1,200	50	300	1,676	5,036
Mescalero				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600	230	690	153	459		
Pueblo day schools				25,360	32,382	73,720										
San Juan				5,000	50,000	45,000			1	1,450	300	450			536	670
Zuni				1,500	7,500	2200,5			1	1,700						

North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000							408	882		
North Dakota	100,000	50,000	250,000										1,549	3,879		
Fort Berthold													343	1,029		
Standing Rock	100,000	50,000	250,000										490	1,300		
Turtle Mountain													716	1,550		
Oklahoma	3,659	10,395	76,170	823,522	858,503	1,717,000									151,504	303,000
Five Civilized Tribes [1]				823,522	858,503	1,717,000									[2] 151,500	[3] 303,000
Otoe	3,000	9,000	63,000												4	28
Pawnee	400	1,200	12,000													
Ponca	259	195	1,170													
Oregon	204,885	2,064,200	2,400,700	1,127,508	12,973,200	28,619,200	3	35,000	4	13,000	930	1,422	3,308	5,096	6,912	25,315
Klamath	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,160,000	2	20,000	3	10,000	915	1,397	3,000	4,431	6,912	25,315
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000													
Siletz	700	19,000	19,000	3,188	195,000	195,000	1	15,000								
Umatilla	700	4,200	4,200	2,320	14,200	14,200							308	665		
Warm Springs	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000			1	3,000	15	25				
South Dakota	26,800	13,600	60,800	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000			5,450	27,275		
Lower Brule	1,800	3,600	10,800										25	150		
Pine Ridge	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,000			5,425	27,125		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	6,000					650	1,462
Washington	322,022	2,072,332	3,552,170	1,358,999	9,247,986	10,879,139	2	4,000	6	18,000	687	3,604	11,121	24,352	2,978	8,113
Colville	180,000	400,000	800,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000			3	11,000	505	3,220	1,465	3,330	3	3
Cushman	6,391	26,600	26,600										454	1,827		
Neah Bay	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000							15	15		
Spokane	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	2	4,000	2	4,000	182	384	347	674		
Taholah	59,558	818,512	818,512	226,530	4,214,900	4,214,900									315	315
Tulalip	19,121	446,000	1,323,368						1	3,000			4,633	13,900	2,582	7,746
Yakima	20,642	115,500	187,110	416,672	1,997,836	3,356,364							4,207	4,606	78	49
Wisconsin	145,435	92,576	309,212	146,051	1,698,089	6,675,335	2	74,000	2	221,000	37,831	143,757	1,463	3,303	36,325	293,984
Hayward	20,318	45,000	90,000	200	151	906	1	4,000					681	1,357	6,924	18,806
Keshena				125,617	1,600,000	6,000,000			2	221,000	37,831	143,757	84	318		
Lac du Flambeau	12,150	4,576	18,212	11,465	3,687	14,673										
La Pointe	104,967	23,000	161,000	8,769	94,251	659,756	1	70,000							29,401	275,178
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000	40,000										698	1,628		
Wyoming: Shoshone				44,160	334,530	756,037			2	14,800			289	653	93	219

[1] Choctaw and Chickasaw timberlands.

[2] Timber on lands sold in November, 1914.

[3] Estimated at $2 per M feet.

TABLE 26.—*Cost of care and protection of timber, acreage per employee for protection, and permanent improvements built to date, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.				Acreage per employee for protection.	Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees in forestry work.		Cost of fire fighting.	Total.		Roads.	Telephone lines.	Trails.	Cabins.
	Number.	Salaries.							
						Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	
Grand total....	160	$104,172	$9,522	$113,694	.....	3,091	2,047	3,172	64
Arizona.....	19	13,570	435	14,005	.....	837	570	625	10
Fort Apache.....	10	7,210	435	7,645	65,000	252	153	600	5
Navajo.....	2	600	.....	600	215,000	.....	152	.....	1
Pima.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	70	.....	.....
San Carlos.....	7	5,760	.....	5,760	18,500	3	166	25	3
Truxton Canon..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Western Navajo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	24	.....	.....
California.....	7	4,060	205	4,265	.....	107	137	97	5
Hoopa Valley...	3	1,900	70	1,970	33,000	70	95	50	3
Pala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley...	1	900	.....	900	3,000	1	30	4	1
Soboba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Tule River.....	3	1,260	135	1,395	6,666	26	12	38	1
Idaho.....	4	3,770	482	4,252	.....	.....	8	2	4
Coeur d'Alene...	1	750	.....	750	29,875	.....	8	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai....	3	3,020	482	3,502	9,300	.....	.....	2	4
Minnesota.....	20	14,211	35	14,246	.....	128	118	5	1
Fond du Lac....	3	2,700	35	2,735	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage..	2	600	.....	600	20,500	.....	10	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	5	.....
Nett Lake.....	2	2,000	.....	2,000	26,106	.....	.....	.....	1
Red Lake.....	4	2,280	.....	2,280	25,785	.....	58	.....	.....
White Earth....	9	6,631	.....	6,631	900	.....	50	.....	.....
Montana.....	10	11,710	2,776	14,486	.....	2	190	.....	1
Blackfeet.....	2	1,275	.....	1,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead.....	5	7,255	2,749	10,004	46,000	1	140	.....	1
Fort Belknap....	1	1,200	.....	1,200	32,000	.....	50	.....	.....
Tongue River...	2	1,980	.....	1,980	35,000	1	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	14	10,605	12	10,617	.....	314	87	430	9
Jicarilla.....	8	5,000	.....	5,000	57,446	45	52	.....	4
Mescalero.....	2	1,450	12	1,462	175,000	185	.....	300	1
Pueblo day schools.....	1	600	.....	600	25,360	25	.....	18	4
San Juan.....	3	3,555	.....	3,555	1,660	20	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	35	112	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	840	.....	840	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	45	.....	.....
Oregon.....	23	11,625	115	11,740	.....	570	347	130	16
Klamath.....	12	8,700	27	8,727	65,850	500	190	50	13
Siletz.....	3	450	.....	450	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	1	375	.....	375	3,020	.....	.....	.....	1
Warm Springs...	7	2,100	88	2,188	50,000	70	157	80	2
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	2	1,620	.....	1,620	38,100	124	.....	1,500	2
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	3	974	.....	974	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 26.—*Cost of care and protection of timber, acreage per employee for protection, and permanent improvements built to date, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Contd.

States and reservations.	Cost of care and protection of timber during year.				Acreage per employee for protection.	Permanent improvements built to date.			
	Employees in forestry work.		Cost of fire fighting.	Total.		Roads.	Telephone lines.	Trails.	Cabins.
	Number.	Salaries.							
						Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	
Washington	40	$22,177	$4,890	$27,067	.....	348	370	147	16
Colville	10	8,511	2,582	11,093	90,000	60	213	86	7
Spokane	3	1,750	799	2,549	37,000	171	29	26	3
Taholah	16	5,771	.....	5,771	18,000	7	40	30	.....
Tulalip	3	1,190	.....	1,190	6,373	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	8	4,955	1,509	6,464	54,660	110	88	5	6
Wisconsin	14	7,300	247	7,547	.....	307	97	136	.....
Hayward	5	2,000	.....	2,000	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	3	2,160	247	2,407	41,872	260	62	128	.....
Lac du Flambeau	3	1,020	.....	1,020	7,870	6	5	.....	.....
La Pointe	2	1,220	.....	1,220	56,868	38	20	.....	.....
Red Cliff	1	900	.....	900	8,000	3	10	8	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	3	1,710	325	2,035	14,720	24	78	100	.....

TABLE 27.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
									During fiscal year 1915.		To June 30, 1915.		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total	1,627,253	1,015,772	596,711	14,770	605,515	263,011	6,613	752,114	$896,843.79	$294,461.60	$11,275,458.91	$1,122,850.87	$12,398,309.78
Arizona	232,015	67,925	162,681	1,409	60,358	29,891	742	141,024	160,699.27	35,170.48	1,638,334.66	49,515.38	1,687,850.04
Camp Verde [1]	18			18			14	4			750.00		750.00
Colorado River	100,000	5,160	94,556	284	5,160	8,624	115	86,101	7,034.34	8,174.01	243,734.43	10,648.54	254,382.97
Fort Apache	6,737		6,650	87		2,200	87	4,150	2,035.85	963.98	15,462.36	963.98	16,426.34
Fort Mojave	15,115	15,085		30	15,085		30		90.03		42,690.20		42,690.20
Havasupai	304		300	4		258	4	42			2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab	40		40			40			189.86		5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canyon											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp	25			25			25				7,748.95		7,748.95
Moqui	10		10			10							
Navajo	12,248		12,000	248		[2] 2,000	65	10,183	44,691.21	4,562.08	353,725.90	4,562.08	358,287.98
Papago Reservation and Nomadic Papagoes									26,418.23		56,403.98		56,403.98
Pima	55,000	31,540	23,460		31,540	12,560		10,900	56,791.53	15,754.14	731,645.13	27,330.19	758,975.32
Salt River	12,950	8,040	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	45	5,932	67.04	4,997.98	7,944.49	4,997.98	12,942.47
San Carlos [1]	7,308		7,220	88		1,499	22	5,787	6,322.07		80,189.16		80,189.16
San Xavier	8,500	8,100	400		[2] 3,000	200		5,300	10,086.41	718.29	33,853.74	718.29	34,572.03
Truxton Canon	195		180	15		100	10	85			15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
Western Navajo	[3] 13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	6,972.70		36,098.95		36,098.95
California	43,516	18,342	24,831	343	12,859	11,141	318	19,198	139,023.44	7,897.71	597,472.02	27,868.73	625,340.75
Bishop	14,300	6,000	8,300		3,160	8,300		2,840	7,597.29				
Campo	320		315	5		140	5	175	1,429.73	71.07			
Digger	43			43			43						
Fort Bidwell	[4] 1,360	1,300		60	300		60	1,000					
Fort Yuma	8,260	8,090		170	8,090		160	10	67,738.11				
Hoopa Valley	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200	160	14	2,415	152.12				
Malki	13,091		13,081	10		[4] 1,571	10	11,510	23,689.28	4,274.01	597,472.02	27,868.73	625,340.75
Pala	2,298	1,552	735	11	1,109	388	11	790	18,919.97	3,011.07			
Round Valley									3,782.64				
Soboba	894		880	14		522	14	358	13,779.32	351.48			
Tule River	161		160	1		60	1	100	490.18				
Tuolumne									1,450.80	190.08			

.....	12,678	12,600	.....	78	1,800	.....	78	10,800	28,863.76	1,093.35	210,788.46	1,908.95	212,697.41
Fort Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute diminished.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100.67	.....	8,422.83	.....	8,422.83
Southern Ute.....	12,678	12,600	.....	78	1,800	.....	78	10,800	26,763.09	1,093.35	202,151.39	1,600.50	203,751.89
Idaho.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520	.....	3,463.37	30,977.02	860,752.25	137,743.44	998,495.69
Fort Hall.....	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520	.....	3,463.37	30,765.58	855,265.33	137,532.00	992,797.93
Fort Lapwai.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211.44	3,120.19	211.44	3,331.63
Lemhi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,366.13	.....	2,366.13
Montana.....	495,146	325,457	168,200	1,489	218,506	152,200	1,139	123,301	350,034.98	115,034.63	4,250,238.38	463,351.53	4,713,589.91
Blackfeet.....	143,664	67,000	76,500	164	46,836	76,500	164	20,164	61,484.56	1,115.06	942,700.14	19,152.32	961,852.46
Crow.....	153,702	153,307	.....	395	[2] 74,020	.....	205	79,477	73,472.29	68,150.99	1,088,960.49	306,259.57	1,395,220.06
Flathead.....	152,000	[2] 96,650	55,000	350	96,650	55,000	350	.....	122,595.12	34,920.50	1,407,470.36	77,002.84	1,484,473.20
Fort Belknap.....	34,340	.....	34,000	340	.....	[2] 20,000	180	14,160	14,418.88	5,627.86	222,924.66	37,447.23	260,371.89
Fort Peck.....	7,500	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	77,318.19	3,147.29	455,249.95	9,436.45	464,686.40
Fort Shaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,769.31	.....	2,769.31
Tongue River.....	[4] 3,940	1,000	[4] 2,700	240	1,300	[4] 700	240	2,000	745.94	2,063.93	130,162.97	14,053.12	144,216.09
Nevada.....	61,076	10,430	50,348	298	6,033	1,118	219	53,706	21,508.85	4,612.07	274,240.36	37,202.17	311,442.53
Carson School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.57	.....	1,827.00	.....	1,827.00
Carson Sink allotments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,655.39	4,289.08	71,903.39	19,833.08	91,736.47
Fallon.....	3,740	3,690	18	32	825	18	32	2,865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	1,763	1,158	530	75	698	.....	39	1,116	463.44	.....	5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Moapa River.....	600	600	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	249.58	322.99	9,954.35	322.99	10,277.34
Nevada (Pyramid Lake).....	21,030	.....	21,000	30	.....	[2] 620	30	20,380	1,303.79	.....	41,836.73	.....	41,836.73
Walker River.....	5,000	4,982	.....	18	4,000	.....	18	982	4,271.28	.....	104,032.40	12,758.38	116,790.78
Western Shoshone.....	28,943	.....	28,800	143	.....	[2] 480	100	28,363	4,552.80	.....	39,464.38	3,879.85	43,344.23
New Mexico.....	52,881	11,850	40,260	771	750	29,310	641	22,180	56,529.55	9,882.18	883,390.07	61,982.92	945,372.99
Jicarilla.....	2,210	1,850	.....	360	750	.....	240	1,220	.....	.....	5,921.78	.....	5,921.78
Mescalero.....	400	.....	360	40	.....	260	40	100	1,025.30	.....	15,462.82	.....	15,462.82
Pueblo Bonito.....	[1] 10,000	[1] 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	341.21	.....	341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	26,931	.....	26,900	31	.....	21,050	21	5,860	30,737.35	503.32	122,689.85	503.32	123,193.17
San Juan.....	6,220	.....	6,000	220	.....	3,000	220	3,000	11,565.19	6,593.24	193,365.97	43,627.50	236,993.47
Zuni.....	7,120	.....	7,000	120	.....	[2] 5,000	120	2,000	13,201.71	2,875.62	545,608.44	17,852.10	563,460.54
North Dakota: Standing Rock [1].....	89,646	88,640	.....	1,006	.....	.....	.....	89,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1914 report. [2] Overestimated last year. [3] Estimated. [4] As reported.

TABLE 27.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
									During fiscal year 1915.		To June 30, 1915.		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Oregon	125,193	17,000	106,955	1,238	15,000	7,915	278	102,000	$42,287.32	$2,180.70	$205,295.35	$2,180.70	$207,476.05
Klamath	118,130	10,000	106,955	1,175	10,000	[1] 7,915	215	100,000	41,894.48	2,180.70	199,815.01	2,180.70	201,995.71
Umatilla	[2] 5,050	5,000		50	5,000		50						
Warm Springs	2,013	2,000		13			13	2,000	392.84		5,480.34		5,480.34
South Dakota	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940	1,439.86		64,418.39		64,418.39
Pierre									1,439.86		28,439.16		28,439.16
Pine Ridge	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940			35,690.03		35,690.03
Rosebud											289.20		289.20
Utah	99,129	85,482	10,070	3,577	78,502	70	577	19,980	11,998.67	25,704.02	834,207.79	102,949.07	937,156.86
Salt Lake, special agent	710	640		70	640		70		37.47		37.47		37.47
Shivwits	77		70	7		70	7			76.06	1,155.35	76.06	1,231.41
Uintah and Ouray	98,342	84,842	10,000	3,500	77,862		500	19,980	11,961.20	25,627.96	833,014.97	102,873.01	935,887.98
Washington	201,460	174,534	26,786	140	109,534	24,786	40	67,100	31,231.34	39,646.07	562,535.85	155,194.23	717,730.08
Colville	[3] 14,360	9,534	4,786	40	9,534	4,786	40		5,510.56		13,050.11		19,050.11
Cushman									1,146.29		1,464.96		1,464.96
Yakima	187,100	165,000	[4] 22,000	100	100,000	20,000		67,100	24,456.37	39,646.07	541,873.74	155,194.23	697,067.97
Spokane									118.12		147.04		147.04
Wyoming: Shoshone	134,913	133,012		1,901	63,773		1,901	69,239	49,757.38	22,263.37	711,269.08	82,953.75	794,222.83
Administration: Special investigation, etc											182,516.25		182,516.25

[1] Overestimated last year. [2] Estimated. [3] As reported. [4] Reported "deeded."

TABLE 28.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1915.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.						Within service of ditches June 30, 1915.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.		
Grand total	*Miles.* 1,304	*Miles.* 2,422	*Acres.* 13,366	*Acres.* 37,940	*Acres.* 63,312	92,434	53,761	129	146,324	12,649	$3,448,122	*Acres.* 518,786	*Acres.* [1] 1,018,821
Arizona	287	246	4,723	14,113	206	32,266	18,997	14	51,277	6,036	409,101	58,572	173,443
Camp Verde [2]	.....	1	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	14	14	20	595	14	4
Colorado River	16	26	516	477	206	893	.....	.....	893	95	38,450	5,275	94,725
Fort Apache	54	12	.....	460	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	460	14,815	2,287	4,450
Fort Mojave [3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,115
Havasupai	4	10	.....	170	.....	.....	258	.....	258	56	6,260	262	42
Kaibab	.....	1	.....	[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]	700	15	25
Leupp	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]	25	.....
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 10	.....	10	[6] 30	[4]	[5] 10	.....
Navajo	[7] 50	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	2,500	55,451	4,248	8,000
Pima	58	48	3,154	6,000	.....	25,000	10,184	.....	35,184	1,700	140,788	35,184	19,816
Salt River	28	58	804	1,208	.....	5,573	1,400	.....	6,973	277	85,940	7,318	5,632
San Carlos [2]	48	50	.....	[6] 735	.....	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	283	31,926	2,189	5,119
San Xavier	6	12	249	2,000	.....	800	100	.....	900	175	16,450	1,700	[6] 6,800
Truxton Canon	[6] 1	.....	.....	[6] 40	.....	.....	[6] 45	.....	[6] 45	[6] 40	[4]	45	150
Western Navajo	[6] 20	[6] 25	[4]	[6] 400	.....	.....	[6] 1,000	.....	1,000	400	17,726	[4]	13,565
California	82	79	1,141	2,673	598	2,086	2,334	8	4,428	940	182,478	14,343	29,173
Bishop	1	.....	[6] 150	[6] 500	40	960	.....	.....	960	200	19,626	1,000	13,300
Campo	12	14	.....	144	.....	.....	145	.....	145	32	7,570	150	170
Digger	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	3	3	18	68	3	40
Fort Bidwell	[2] 5	[2] 4	.....	30	.....	300	.....	.....	300	30	6,000	360	1,000
Fort Yuma	10	30	802	788	558	619	.....	.....	619	150	15,700	8,260	.....
Hoopa Valley	.....	.....	[4]	.....	.....	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	85	5,600	[4]	2,789
Malki	16	16	.....	556	.....	.....	1,409	5	1,414	162	57,214	2,839	10,252
Pala	25	12	189	[8] 323	.....	[8] 207	100	.....	[8] 307	168	17,400	1,088	1,210
Soboba	4	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	520	.....	520	65	50,300	482	412
Tule River	8	1	.....	152	.....	.....	160	.....	160	30	3,000	161	.....
Colorado: Southern Ute	38	15	[9] 95	250	.....	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	75	7,535	[8] 4,000	[8] 8,678

[1] Does not include Standing Rock, which shows an irrigable area of 89,646 acres in preceding table.
[2] 1914 report.
[3] Overflow of Colorado River interfered with irrigation and crops.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Patches under springs.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Dry ditches.
[8] As reported.
[9] Part of allotment.

TABLE 28.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1915.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.						Within service of ditches June 30, 1915.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.		
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*							*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Idaho: Fort Hall	56	[1] 112	[2] 1,544	1,544	1,381	7,998	.....	.....	7,998	315	$200,805	27,920	17,180
Montana	230	843	2,967	5,396	35,000	27,120	.....	.....	27,120	604	995,436	173,990	321,156
Blackfeet	85	250	(3)	750	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	36,650	107,014
Crow	97	164	1,772	1,696	10,000	17,000	.....	.....	17,000	227	70,816	71,640	82,062
Flathead	[4] 11	[4] 363	495	1,500	25,000	10,120	.....	.....	10,120	61	900,000	49,400	102,600
Fork Belknap	28	58	700	1,205	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	267	22,720	15,600	18,740
Fort Peck [5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500
Tongue River	9	8	.....	[4] 245	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	49	[4] 1,900	700	3,240
Nevada	38	69	721	723	668	2,144	1,100	60	3,304	485	47,875	11,917	49,159
Fallon	4	21	369	306	.....	825	.....	30	855	50	2,890	3,740	.....
Fort McDermitt	7	.....	110	100	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	92	9,791	647	1,116
Moopa River	6	4	117	117	.....	225	.....	.....	225	40	5,425	600	.....
Nevada	9	32	(3)	200	650	.....	620	30	650	200	(3)	650	20,380
Walker River	[4] 12	[4] 12	125	(3)	18	1,094	.....	.....	1,094	(3)	(3)	2,500	2,500
Western Shoshone	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	.....	[4] 480	.....	480	103	29,769	3,780	25,163
New Mexico	222	232	50	11,194	.....	300	31,260	40	31,600	3,667	194,179	38,256	14,625
Jicarilla	11	2	[6] 50	[6] 150	.....	300	.....	40	340	58	13,005	805	1,405
Mescalero	4	.....	.....	20	(3)	.....	210	.....	210	20	3,411	300	100
Pueblo Bonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	10,000
Pueblo day schools	197	200	(3)	[4] 8,421	.....	.....	21,050	.....	2,050	2,189	(3)	26,931	.....
San Juan	(7)	(7)	.....	1,000	0	.....	[4] 5,000	.....	5,000	1,000	115,473	5,220	1,000
Zuni	10	30	.....	1,603	.....	.....	[4] 5,000	.....	5,000	[6] 400	61,490	5,000	2,120
Oregon	28	12	87	42	580	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	35	12,000	7,980	117,213
Klamath	22	10	75	2	380	[4] 1,500	.....	.....	1,500	35	(3)	7,780	110,350
Umatilla	6	2	[6] 12	40	[6] 200	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	12,000	[6] 200	4,850
Warm Springs	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,013
South Dakota; Pine Ridge	9	.....	6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	200	560	33,940

Utah	150	248	.....	105	.....	.....	70	7	77	30	187,138	82,899	16,230
Shivwits	3	1	.....	105	.....	.....	70	7	77	30	1,675	77	.....
Uintah and Ouray	147	247	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	185,463	[5] 82,112	16,230
Salt Lake, special agent	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	[5] 710	.....
Washington	101	406	905	600	24,879	9,220	.....	.....	9,220	183	1,147,240	40,686	160,774
Colville	20	20	55	150	320	[8] 220	.....	.....	[8] 220	8	10,300	81	14,279
Yakima	81	386	850	450	24,559	9,000	.....	.....	9,000	175	1,136,940	[4] 40,605	[4] 146,495
Wyoming: Shoshone	63	160	1,127	1,300	.....	8,000	.....	.....	8,000	279	64,135	[8] 57,663	77,250

[1] Includes drain ditch.
[2] Approximate.
[3] Not reported.
[4] As reported.
[5] 1914 report.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Unknown.
[8] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 29.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and made in the field.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by the department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total	4,535	671,546	6,473	850,094
Arizona	14	140	1,492	14,920
Colorado River	14	140	.....	.....
Pima (Gila River)	.....	.....	1,492	14,920
California	1	160	1	10
Yuma	.....	.....	1	10
Public domain	1	160	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall	1,784	338,910	.....	.....
Michigan: L'Anse and Vieux Desert	2	120	.....	.....
Minnesota	148	6,154	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	143	5,748	.....	.....
Leech Lake	1	91	.....	.....
Nett Lake (Boise Fort)	4	315	.....	.....
Montana	413	51,342	192	61,440
Fort Peck	.....	.....	192	61,440
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	413	51,342	.....	.....
Nebraska	3	164	.....	.....
Omaha	2	120	.....	.....
Santee	1	44	.....	.....
Nevada: Moapa River	117	605	.....	.....
North Dakota	278	46,539	788	206,155
Fort Berthold	.....	.....	788	206,155
Standing Rock	213	36,165	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	65	10,374	.....	.....
Oklahoma: Fort Sill, Apache	7	859	.....	.....
Oregon: Warm Springs	1	160	.....	.....
South Dakota	403	69,190	1,470	261,093
Cheyenne River	287	50,487	.....	.....
Crow Creek	113	18,063	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	.....	.....	574	117,733
Rosebud	3	640	896	143,360
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	.....	.....	1	50
Washington	1,364	157,203	2,291	282,615
Colville	.....	.....	2,291	282,615
Yakima	1,364	157,203	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	.....	.....	238	23,811

TABLE 30.—*Lands purchased for Indians in California to June 30, 1915.*

Band.	County.	Number of Indians.	Acres.	Amount paid.
Total	.....	3,479	6,783.51	$144,470.45
San Manuel	San Bernardino	56	5.13	1,795.50
Do	....do	56	7.50	200.00
Trinidad	Humboldt	43	60.00	1,198.40
Rumsey	Yolo	48	75.00	2,000.00
Pechanga, or Temecula	Riverside	179	235.00	6,650.00
Los Coyotes	San Diego	165	160.00	800.00
Hopland	Mendocino	120	630.00	5,750.00

TABLE 30.—*Lands purchased for Indians in California to June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Band.	County.	Number of Indians.	Acres.	Amount paid.
Etna and Ruffey's	Siskiyou	56	480.00	$2,208.00
Colus	Colusa	63	40.00	3,800.00
Cahto Laytonville	Mendocino	98	200.00	2,500.00
Blue Lake, or Mad River	Humboldt	45	26.00	1,500.00
Polasky, or Millerton	Madera	55	140.86	1,500.00
Cortina	Colusa	47	480.00	4,800.00
Campo	San Diego	165	720.00	12,500.00
Do	do	165	160.00	800.00
Do	do	165	160.00	1,200.00
Upper Lake	Lake	285	143.00	5,000.00
Lower Eel River	Humboldt	60	20.00	3,000.00
Grindstone	Glenn	56	80.00	1,050.00
Guidiville	Mendocino	92	50.00	2,000.00
Coyote Valley	do	48	100.00	2,484.80
Potter Valley	do	72	16.00	2,000.00
San Pasqual	San Diego	66	[1] 120	1,500.00
Do	do	66	[1] 80.00	300.00
Redwood Valley and Little River	Mendocino	51	80.00	2,000.00
Palm Springs	Riverside	35	800.00	6,000.00
East Lake	Lake	134	88.00	6,600.00
Point Arena, or Manchester	Mendocino	84	65.00	4,908.75
San Joaquin, or Big Sandy	Fresno	114	280.00	2,800.00
Alexander Valley, or Wappo	Sonoma	74	24.00	1,800.00
Smith River	Del Norte	163	163.00	7,200.00
Middletown, or Loconami	Lake	51	108.70	2,650.00
Sherwood	Mendocino	92	230.72	5,750.00
Tuolumne	Tuolumne	78	289.52	3,500.00
Bear River	Humboldt	.....	15.00	1,500.00
Scotts Valley	Lake	60	56.68	2,900.00
Big Valley	do	92	80.00	12,000.00
Ukiah, or Pine Ville	Mendocino	130	95.28	8,500.00
Point Arena	do	.....	40.00	600.00
Guideville	do	.....	34.12	2,100.00
Bishop	Inyo	.....	15.00	1,125.00
Wappo	Sonoma	.....	30.00	2,500.00
Crescent City	Del Norte	50	100.00	3,500.00

[1] Improvements only.

TABLE 31.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.[1]			Inherited-land sales.[2]		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total	2,824	316,030.30	$5,166,756.90	8,021	998,711.89	$15,185,297.86
Total 1915	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911 [3]	494	53,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910 [3]	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 [4]	235	34,050.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907	.....	.....	.....	820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906	.....	.....	.....	643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905	.....	.....	.....	978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904	.....	.....	.....	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903	.....	.....	.....	[5]	44,493.99	757,173.25
California	3	115.69	4,520.00	1	160.00	640.00
Fort Bidwell	2	40.50	350.00	1	160.00	640.00
Hoopa Valley	1	75.19	4,170.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015–1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L.,444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678–679).
[2] Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245–275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678–679).
[3] Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.
[4] Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.
[5] Unknown.

TABLE 31.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Colorado: Southern Ute	1	40.00	$320.00	2	320.00	$810.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai	5	322.43	12,520.50	8	554.86	14,901.00
Kansas	14	576.32	23,415.00	10	697.23	24,659.28
Kickapoo	1	40.00	800.00	2	159.56	8,658.28
Potawatomi	13	536.32	22,615.00	8	537.67	16,001.00
Michigan: Mackinac	6	310.00	3,065.00	4	226.61	4,061.50
Minnesota	19	1,215.35	24,103.30	8	526.00	14,071.30
Fond du Lac	4	200.00	3,462.00	1	80.00	2,044.00
Leech Lake	5	302.00	4,669.30	4	244.50	2,980.80
Nett Lake				2	120.00	8,326.50
Red Lake	1	35.40	5,200.00			
White Earth	9	677.95	10,772.00	1	81.50	720.00
Montana	8	1,163.96	11,424.65	50	10,282.84	64,305.07
Crow	3	682.37	4,127.15	41	9,423.16	42,199.07
Flathead	5	481.59	7,297.50	9	859.68	22,106.00
Nebraska	12	572.79	29,364.67	32	2,228.61	105,132.40
Omaha	3	158.79	14,335.27	8	680.00	40,562.06
Santee	7	334.00	12,825.00	8	798.60	12,895.00
Winnebago	2	80.00	2,204.40	16	750.01	51,675.34
North Dakota	26	2,955.75	23,803.40	20	2,172.94	21,415.67
Fort Berthold	1	160.00	2,400.00	1	160.00	1,600.00
Fort Totten	11	745.13	11,098.40	10	852.02	12,738.67
Turtle Mountain	14	2,050.62	10,305.00	9	1,160.92	7,077.00
Oklahoma	160	13,473.72	187,557.62	88	12,832.29	181,028.25
Cantonment	14	1,497.16	13,574.30	10	1,625.59	10,773.70
Cheyenne and Arapaho	32	3,712.46	47,802.25	17	2,339.30	47,948.00
Kiowa				1	155.29	3,255.00
Osage	12	1,760.00	12,471.00	6	3,937.31	38,538.50
Otoe	39	2,669.85	23,896.30	6	730.00	9,791.25
Pawnee	20	1,280.29	29,588.00	8	619.96	11,086.00
Ponca	22	1,016.02	27,359.27	11	1,222.49	32,082.80
Red Moon	1	160.00	2,005.00	2	316.19	5,540.00
Seger	11	961.21	20,765.50	1	160.00	2,003.00
Seneca	5	275.73	7,360.00	25	1,652.16	19,060.00
Shawnee	4	141.00	2,736.00	1	73.40	950.00
Oregon	32	3,690.60	36,499.70	55	6,713.92	87,708.10
Klamath	3	480.00	3,365.00	13	1,603.00	10,600.00
Roseburg	24	2,838.62	18,554.20	30	4,117.06	22,660.10
Siletz	1	100.00	1,562.50	1	5.00	126.00
Umatilla	4	271.98	13,018.00	11	988.86	54,322.00
South Dakota	73	6,187.00	154,492.84	36	4,896.26	79,603.11
Cheyenne River	1	253.10	1,961.53	4	753.75	5,940.00
Crow Creek	1	160.00	835.00	6	847.80	7,455.34
Lower Brule				2	400.00	3,160.80
Pine Ridge	7	1,025.00	5,250.00			
Rosebud	4	800.00	5,064.00	6	1,429.16	13,008.00
Sisseton	30	2,201.82	56,956.70	5	560.85	12,744.00
Yankton	30	1,747.08	84,425.61	13	904.70	37,294.97
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	14	753.98	14,398.88	41	24,040.47	51,967.24
Washington	7	481.16	18,840.00	17	1,413.67	49,486.10
Coeur d'Alene	1	80.00	930.00	3	480.00	9,151.00
Colville	2	153.90	11,610.00	1	80.00	1,500.00
Cushman	2	84.76	2,400.00	4	103.42	3,750.00
Tulalip	1	160.00	3,800.00	2	130.25	7,670.00
Yakima	1	2.50	100.00	7	620.00	27,415.10
Wisconsin	15	827.67	17,094.00	10	391.36	6,452.00
Lac du Flambeau	1	101.20	3,036.00			
La Pointe	3	220.24	4,100.00			
Oneida	7	255.48	6,532.00	9	326.26	5,885.00
Red Cliff	4	250.75	3,426.00			
Wittenberg				1	65.10	567.00
Wyoming: Shoshone	27	1,742.67	23,305.00	11	788.39	9,327.50

TABLE 32.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1915.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Total	10,694	1,044,874.18	2,022	208,353.62	1,254	314	940	124,114.86
Arizona: San Xavier	1	40.00	1	12.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	20	1,173.00	1	10.00	1	1	.....	.....
Bishop	2	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	15	838.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley	2	15.00	1	10.00	1	1	.....	.....
Idaho	85	9,323.62	53	3,252.18	33	7	26	2,564.50
Coeur d'Alene	46	6,834.16	4	627.65	12	3	9	1,066.34
Fort Lapwai	39	2,489.46	49	2,624.53	21	4	17	1,498.16
Kansas	101	7,248.14	55	5,082.84	23	4	19	1,669.40
Kickapoo	41	2,551.98	30	2,652.84	7	3	4	160.27
Potawatomi	60	4,696.16	25	2,430.00	16	1	15	1,509.13
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant	14	1,183.28	3	142.24	5	.....	5	388.24
Minnesota	3,640	291,103.51	10	640.00	28	6	22	1,618.29
Fond du Lac	18	1,357.50	4	200.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage	12	1,035.92	1	80.00	7	1	6	475.92
Leech Lake	28	2,035.20	3	200.00	13	3	10	652.96
Nett Lake	9	834.89	2	160.00	4	.....	4	409.41
White Earth[1]	3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	373	39,980.62	248	29,002.46	121	48	73	8,144.89
Blackfeet	3	640.97	.....	.....	3	.....	3	640.97
Crow	44	8,574.88	208	25,448.72	14	4	10	1,876.78
Flathead	317	28,401.17	39	3,354.74	88	31	57	4,643.54
Fort Peck	9	2,363.60	1	200.00	16	13	3	983.60
Nebraska	968	63,511.62	466	43,859.77	54	23	31	2,208.60
Omaha	563	36,438.44	175	23,931.00	19	13	6	520.00
Santee	242	17,808.69	256	17,510.00	14	2	12	1,000.15
Winnebago	163	9,264.49	35	2,418.77	21	8	13	688.45
Nevada: Carson	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	803	140,482.31	127	19,369.10	268	33	235	34,798.66
Fort Berthold	13	1,652.90	2	164.00	2	.....	2	429.96
Fort Totten	44	3,742.65	29	2,591.30	17	2	15	1,247.96
Standing Rock	185	56,614.53	45	8,882.21	44	15	29	5,695.55
Turtle Mountain	561	78,472.23	51	7,731.59	205	16	189	27,425.19
Oklahoma	1,721	153,853.63	328	32,235.02	221	96	125	14,582.75
Cantonment	50	7,175.88	26	3,932.66	68	44	24	3,603.07
Cheyenne and Arapaho	133	17,251.48	12	2,333.49	23	19	4	448.90
Kiowa	155	19,775.14	20	3,277.86	2	.....	2	412.93
Otoe	81	9,516.03	8	1,348.63	21	.....	21	2,364.43
Pawnee	56	5,781.32	12	1,200.87	16	1	15	1,659.09
Ponca	67	4,905.01	25	3,023.36	14	4	10	1,240.00
Sac and Fox	103	10,860.06	21	2,887.07	13	.....	13	1,492.25
Seger	34	3,757.77	1	40.00	16	12	4	480.00
Seneca	548	34,441.64	184	12,061.08	27	6	21	2,222.08
Shawnee	494	40,389.30	19	2,130.00	21	10	11	660.00

[1] Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).

TABLE 32.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1915.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Oregon	286	21,235.13	65	6,283.62	27	6	21	2,109.38
Klamath	[1] 30	4,552.27	3	482.72	10	2	8	1,190.66
Roseburg	14	2,067.09	10	1,511.29	3	1	2	240.00
Siletz	20	1,378.78	7	562.72	7	.....	7	478.72
Umatilla	219	12,876.99	40	2,966.89	7	3	4	200.00
Warm Springs	3	360.00	5	760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,336	249,368.77	191	36,030.36	307	61	246	46,676.43
Cheyenne River	88	20,952.29	18	3,308.86	33	6	27	5,968.77
Crow Creek	50	8,102.06	16	2,638.50	17	3	14	2,398.50
Lower Brule	63	17,331.89	6	1,050.00	10	2	8	1,440.00
Pine Ridge	412	82,053.65	80	18,050.82	189	24	165	33,689.28
Rosebud	351	78,725.25	54	9,315.43	5	.....	5	1,124.13
Sisseton	133	12,596.11	5	556.75	34	19	15	1,345.63
Yankton	239	29,607.52	12	1,110.00	19	7	12	710.12
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	4	240.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	40.00
Washington	218	17,348.85	259	20,726.01	59	24	35	2,826.86
Colville	49	3,950.56	1	80.00	6	2	4	320.61
Cushman	6	570.00	3	153.90	4	2	2	200.00
Spokane	34	3,082.50	.....	.....	28	8	20	1,725.55
Taholah	.....	.....	1	80.00	2	1	1	80.00
Tulalip	12	1,678.36	1	163.85	8	5	3	260.70
Yakima	117	8,067.43	253	20,248.26	11	6	5	240.00
Wisconsin	1,095	45,499.17	179	9,465.97	98	4	94	5,854.33
Hayward	2	133.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	10	711.14	.....	.....	6	1	5	282.99
La Pointe	49	3,875.89	9	959.97	52	2	50	4,115.73
Oneida	1,029	40,520.62	169	8,426.00	36	1	35	1,177.13
Red Cliff	5	258.48	1	80.00	4	.....	4	278.48
Wyoming: Shoshone	26	2,922.53	36	2,241.65	8	1	7	632.53

[1] Last year's report included trust patents.

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applications approved.	Acreage approved.
1907	889	92,132.50
1908	1,987	153,991.78
1909	1,166	133,331.79
1910	955	99,339.10
1911	1,011	115,575.37
1912	344	45,529.49
1913	520	67,477.49
1914	1,148	152,405.44
1915	940	124,114.86
Total	8,960	983,897.82

TABLE 33.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla.[1]		Five Civilized Tribes.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total	470	24,408.07	7,788	462,230.97
1915	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909	.....	.....	1,865	52,761.09

[1] Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).
[2] Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who hold 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 34.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Grand total	188	16,894
Total 1915	65	5,616
1914	33	3,951
1913	23	1,600
1912	25	1,917
1911	42	3,810
Mackinac, Mich	1	62
Mount Pleasant, Mich	1	40
Seneca, Okla	15	1,780
Absentee Wyandot, Oreg	2	160
Roseburg, Oreg	1	80
Sisseton, S. Dak	1	160
Tulalip, Wash	2	160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis	3	246
La Pointe, Wis	36	2,770
Red Cliff, Wis	3	158

TABLE 35.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw.[1]		Osage.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate	52	16,784	457	.....
1915	5	800	12	5,880
1914	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913	1	400	23	10,890
1912	1	480	22	10,890
1911	.....	.....	84	41,160
1910	.....	.....	293	143,570
1909	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908	6	2,400	.....	.....
1907	6	2,400	.....	.....
1906	1	400	.....	.....

[1] Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).
[2] Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 36.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1914 (both included).					Fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.				
				Revenue.					Revenue.		
		Total production.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.	Total production.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
Total			1,770,903	$583,265	$17,121,251	$724,992		1,701,797	$670,716	$2,475,861	$39,416
California: Greenville	Miscellaneous		80	[1] 24							
New York: New York Agency	Oil (barrels) [2]	8,452			14,554		796			1,192	
	Gas [2]				4,700					1,833	
Oklahoma			1,710,761	563,776	17,071,651	724,992		1,685,894	668,771	2,472,629	39,416
Cantonment	Miscellaneous		480		[1] 34						
Kiowa	Oil and gas		[3] 8,638	5,440							
Osage	Oil (barrels)	[4] 7,993,892	714,673	5,262	4,727,908	536,999	7,426,209	714,673	12,591	523,576	
	Gas	(5)			33,567		(5)			11,985	
Otoe	Oil and gas							6,700	2,125		2,205
Pawnee	do	(5)	10,101	14,006		[3] 1,454	(5)	19,548	7,432		7,552
Ponca	Oil (barrels)	654,091	1,040	5,366	[6] 73,821		129,442	1,040	738	7,992	
	Gas	(5)	560		[6] 1,000		(5)		50	490	
Shawnee	Oil (barrels)		1,868	[3] 280		[3] 77					
Sac and Fox	do		35,305	[7] 22,769		14,110		14,000	25,214		3,649
Five Civilized Tribes	do	156,693,276	744,240	[3] 422,351	8,954,358	[3] 172,352	27,098,994	714,304	536,271	1,700,233	26,010
	Gas		(5)	(5)	222,463		(5)	(5)	(5)	46,996	
	Coal (tons)	211,910	7,737	2,639	16,791		183,014	7,737		13,759	
	Miscellaneous	8,156	80,078	27,163	2,336			98,042	32,664		
	Coal (tons) [2]	36,178,216	[3] 101,081	[3] 56,000	3,013,648		2,558,559	104,890	48,186	167,374	
	Asphalt (tons) [2]	51,122	[3] 4,960	[3] 2,500	25,725		3,261	4,960	3,500	224	
Wyoming			60,062	19,465	30,346			13,903	1,945	207	
Shoshone	Oil and gas		2,406	[8] 3,877			5,405	2,584	518	207	
	Coal (tons)	968	1,048	1,502			1,022	(5)	(5)		
	Miscellaneous		9,214	3,219							
	Oil (barrels)	874	47,394	10,867	30,346		289	13,319	1,427		
	Coal (tons)	354,905					1,490	(5)	(5)		

[1] From 1913 to 1914.
[2] Unallotted; all other allotted.
[3] For 1914.
[4] One-eighth of actual production; from 1901 to 1914.
[5] Not reported.
[6] From 1911 to 1914.
[7] From 1912 to 1914.
[8] From 1907 to 1914.

TABLE 37.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		$820,679.79
Arizona:		
Fort Apache	Water main	1,152.20
Do	Frame hospital	2,000.00
Fort Yuma	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River	[1] 76,000.00
Kaibab	Frame office	1,200.00
Navajo	Frame sanatorium	12,007.14
Phoenix	Brick industrial building	14,900.00
Phoenix, East Farm Sanatorium.	Frame lavatory building	1,034.00
Do	Frame barn	975.00
Do	Brick boiler house	1,000.00
Pima	Refrigerating plant	2,525.00
San Carlos	2 steel highway bridges across Gila and San Carlos Rivers, White Mountain Reservation.	54,212.24
San Carlos Bylas day school.	Day school plant	9,621.00
San Xavier	Adobe office and quarters at Indian Oasis	1,350.00
Western Navajo	Additions to stone dormitory	21,500.00
Do	Steel bridge across Moencopi Wash, Navajo Reservation	5,741.00
Western Navajo, Marsh Pass day school.	2 frame day-school buildings	6,100.00
California:		
Bishop	Addition to frame schoolhouse	3,625.48
Bishop, Pine Creek day school.	Combined frame schoolhouse and quarters	4,707.28
Campo	Frame office building	459.27
Greenville	Frame quarters	5,964.00
Hoopa Valley	Frame jail	200.00
Pala	Frame cottage and remodeling old cottage	2,478.20
Soboba	Frame horse barn	875.00
Idaho:		
Coeur d'Alene	Concrete driveways and walks	950.00
Do	Drilling well and construction of pump house	4,647.20
Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel and Kootenai day schools.	2 day-school plants	8,839.75
Iowa:		
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	Frame office building	2,038.41
Do	Heating plant	5,000.00
Kansas: Haskell Institute	Stone shop buildings and boiler house	8,000.00
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	Central heating system	7,232.72
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake	Wooden bridge over Mississippi River	5,000.00
Leech Lake	Frame horse and dairy barns	4,024.75
Nett Lake	Physician's frame cottage and office	2,392.50
Pipestone	Frame dairy and horse barns	4,081.04
Red Lake—		
Cross Lake School	Frame cottage	1,414.47
Do	Frame dairy barn	1,200.00
Red Lake Reservation	Wooden bridge across Black Duck River	1,000.00
White Earth	Frame cottage	1,558.00
Montana:		
Crow	Concrete oil and paint house	475.00
Flathead	New agency plant	25,483.39
Fort Belknap (irrigation)	Frame shop and coal shed	463.25
Do	Frame office and mess hall	2,798.25
Fort Peck	Frame dairy barn	2,119.96
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Brick lavatory annex	2,480.32
Do	Addition to brick hospital	3,957.88
Do	Superintendent's brick cottage	5,469.65
Do	Septic tank	655.00
Nevada: Fallon	Frame cottage	2,138.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque	Brick shop and domestic-science buildings	15,000.00
Albuquerque Pueblos (Laguna).	Frame sanatorium	12,990.00
Albuquerque, San Felipe day school.	Adobe horse barn	337.27
Alququerque, Paguate day school.	Water system	3,775.00
Jicarilla	Frame cottage (field matron)	450.00
Pueblo Bonito	Brick quarters	8,900.00
Do	3 brick cottage dormitories	29,740.00
Do	Shop building and barn	750.00
Santa Fe	Addition to brick dormitory	16,228.00
Do	Water-supply extension	1,600.00
Do	Frame dairy barn	3,848.32
San Juan	Steel highway bridge over San Juan River, Navajo Reservation.	16,500.00
Zuni	Water system	2,176.02
Do	2 frame cottages	3,275.00

[1] Government appropriation, $25,000.

TABLE 37.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
North Dakota:		
Fort Berthold	Frame employees' quarters	$3,995.00
Do	Telephone towers	560.00
Do	Tank and tower	2,355.00
Fort Berthold (Shell Creek).	Frame cottage, barn, and outhouse	2,083.00
Standing Rock	Frame hospital	26,000.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment	Electric lighting	2,693.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Brick lavatory building	4,764.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Armstrong Academy	Drilling well	685.00
Collins Institute	Frame schoolhouse	3,850.00
Euchee boarding school.	Wiring school buildings	800.00
Eufaula boarding school.	Frame domestic-science cottage	1,300.00
Jones Academy	Frame dairy barn	378.30
Kiowa (Fort Sill)	Brick hospital	37,280.00
Osage	Frame cottage	3,000.00
Do	Stone oil house	523.00
Ponca	Frame office building	4,000.00
Seger	Heating plant	365.00
Shawnee	Steel water tank	1,180.00
Oregon: Klamath	Frame cottage for forest supervisor	2,560.40
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Wiring buildings	1,500.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum	Electric lighting	705.00
Do	Brick hospital	31,149.00
Cheyenne River	....do	34,700.00
Crow Creek	1 frame cottage	1,522.20
Crow Creek Reservation	Steel bridge across Elm Creek	2,150.00
Flandreau	Frame dairy, meat, and ice buildings	3,054.00
Lower Brule	Frame dormitory	4,500.00
Do	Frame dairy barn	1,500.00
Do	Drilling wells	6,000.00
Pierre	Brick employees' quarters	12,742.00
Pine Ridge	Frame quarters	3,500.00
Rosebud	Brick schoolhouse	22,595.00
Do	Brick hospital	33,200.00
Do	2 cottages for hospital employees	1,540.00
Do	Frame cottage, barn, and outhouses for farmer at Hamil, S. Dak.	2,980.00
Do	Frame barn, Butte Creek, S. Dak	900.00
Sisseton	Frame cottage	1,400.00
Springfield	Wagon shed and poultry house	522.99
Washington:		
Colville	Stallion barn	1,793.54
Do	Implement shed, garage, and water, sewer, and lighting	1,792.00
Do	Concrete oil house	450.00
Colville (Inchelium subagency).	Concrete guardhouse	775.00
Cushman	Concrete walks and driveways	5,295.70
Neah Bay, Quileute day school.	Frame schoolhouse	2,000.00
Spokane (Wellpinit)	5 frame cottages, guardhouse, office building, and warehouse, and water and sewer systems.	10,600.00
Wisconsin:		
Hayward	Tank and tower	2,351.00
Keshena	Brick dormitory, schoolhouse, and lavatory building	44,846.00
Do	Steel highway bridge across Wolf River	5,054.40
Tomah	Remodeling laundry and construction of pump house	836.00
Do	Central steam heating plant	10,000.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone	Dairy barn	2,182.18
Do	Oil house	574.12
Do	Flour and saw mill	18,000.00
Do	2 steel bridges	982.00

TABLE 38.—*Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		$746,104.58
Arizona:		
Fort Apache	Frame dormitory	[1] 9,306.15
Do	Frame cottage	[1] 1 704.20
Fort Mojave	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock, Ariz.	[1] [2]74,450.00
Moqui	4 cottages	[1] 4,573.55
Navajo—		
Navajo School	Stone dormitory	[1] 9,344.88
Chin Lee School	Stone schoolhouse	14,891.36
Luki Chuki day school	Stone schoolhouse and quarters	14,517.28
Tohatchi School	Frame hospital	5,431.18
Phoenix School and East Farm Sanatorium.	Sewer system	22,347.00
Pima	Frame sanatorium	[1] 14,466.66⅔
Pima, Gila Bend, Cocklebur, and Chiu Chuischui day schools.	3 adobe day-school buildings	16,800.00
Rice Station	Stone domestic-science building	1,573.48
Salt River	Frame office building	1,500.00
San Xavier	Frame sanatorium	[1] 14,466.66⅔
San Xavier, Comababi, Indian Oasis, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa day schools.	4 adobe day-school buildings	29,313.44
Western Navajo	Additions to stone dormitory	25,300.00
California, Hoopa Valley	Cement bakery building	1,850.00
Idaho:		
Fort Hall	Addition to stone schoolhouse	5,850.00
Do	Frame horse barn	2,500.00
Fort Lapwai	Frame barn	2,381.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Brick boiler house and laundry	7,055.00
Do	Electric wiring buildings	2,123.00
Kansas:		
Haskell Institute	Brick gymnasium	20,075.94
Kickapoo	Frame dairy barn	[1] 1,917.63
Michigan, Mount Pleasant	Brick gymnasium	[1] 19,000.00
Minnesota:		
Fond du Lac	Frame hospital	24,537.76
Leech Lake	Addition to frame dormitory	[1] 2,995.24
Do	Remodeling frame building for hospital	[1] 800.00
Nett Lake	Frame schoolhouse	3,500.00
Pipestone	2 frame cottages	2,320.00
Do	Stone lavatory annex	3,500.00
Red Lake	Frame hospital	20,105.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet	Frame sanatorium	[1] 14,466.66⅔
Crow	Frame hospital	[1] 2,761.81
Fort Belknap	2 lavatory annexes	6,494.00
Tongue River	Flour mill	[1] 7,640.70
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Brick laundry building	[1] 3,006.08
Do	Brick industrial building	[1] 2,607.71
Omaha	Remodeling employees' building	1,030.80
Winnebago	Electric lighting	848.00
Do	Remodeling building for hospital	8,692.85
Do	Frame cottage	1,559.40
Nevada:		
Carson	Frame sanatorium	[1] 14,466.66⅔
Fallon	Frame office building	450.00
Do	Water system	1,000.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium	[1] 24,134.30
Albuquerque Pueblos—		
Isleta day school	Adobe schoolhouse and quarters	10,055.00
Laguna Sanatorium	Frame dairy and horse barns	3,500.00
Mescalero	Frame sanatorium	14,466.66⅔
Pueblo Bonito	2 brick dormitories	19,600.00
Do	Drilling well	1,400.00
Santa Fe	Brick and frame dairy barn	3,848.32
San Juan	Frame hospital	[1] 6,000.00
San Juan, Aneth day school.	Stone dormitory and repair of building	7,000.00
San Juan, Toadlena day school.	2 stone dormitories	18,000.00

[1] Cost to June 30, 1915.

[2] Government appropriation, $25,000.

TABLE 38.—*Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
North Carolina:		
Cherokee	Frame hospital	$3,030.25
Do	Frame dining hall, kitchen and bakery, and sleeping porches.	2,063.08
North Dakota:		
Standing Rock	Cement sidewalks	[1] 990.70
Turtle Mountain	Frame sanatorium	[1] 14,466.66⅔
Wahpeton	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.	[1] 9,750.30
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment	Frame schoolhouse	3,735.00
Do	2 frame lavatory buildings	1,917.07
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Frame dairy barn	[1] 2,068.81
Do	Water system	2,333.97
Do	Central heating plant	[1] 7,916.36
Chilocco	Addition to stone schoolhouse	11,085.00
Choctaw Sanatorium	Frame hospital and power house, and water, sewer, and lighting systems.	48,954.00
Five Civilized Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters	2,022.96
Do	Frame laundry and lavatory building	3,500.00
Kiowa—		
Fort Sill School	Annex to boys' dormitory	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School.	Frame school building	10,307.00
Do	Frame laundry building	2,698.00
Do	Annex to boys' dormitory	4,065.00
Do	Acetylene gas lighting	1,156.62
Riverside School	Water system	3,542.60
Osage	Frame domestic-science cottage	1,855.90
Oregon: Umatilla School	Water system	2,832.75
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	3 frame cottages	4,432.18
South Dakota:		
Canton Insane Asylum	Frame cottage	3,997.60
Crow Creek	2 frame cottages	3,139.94
Pierre	Brick mess hall	16,842.00
Pine Ridge	Frame lavatory building	2,700.00
Yankton	Water and sewer systems	1,866.32
Utah: Uintah	Water system	[1] 6,272.11
Washington:		
Spokane Agency	Remodeling building for hospital	5,367.00
Tulalip	Frame quarters	2,650.00
Wisconsin: Oneida	Septic tank	1,720.00

[1] Cost to June 30, 1915.

TABLE 39.—*Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value, miscellaneous.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Total 1915	[1]$27,166,323	$442,056	212,828	150,219	[2] 9,435	187,653	70,773	6,104	2,091,916	$1,508,525	$48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	$2,114,623	$1,199,733
1914	*24,462,494*	490,282	215,616	*145,058*	10,772	186,995	64,581	4,716	*1,980,918*	1,568,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633	571,924
1913	22,777,075	[3]	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991							1,783,950	535,774
1912	22,238,242	[3]	531,123	[4]	[4]	265,114	[5]	[5]	1,789,287							1,571,795	490,808
1911	17,971,209	[3]	530,000	[4]	[4]	269,321	[5]	[5]	1,219,157								
1900	8,187,818	[3]	353,387	[4]	[4]	257,610	[5]	[5]	575,710								
1890	6,384,441	[3]	443,244	[4]	[4]	170,419	[5]	[5]	964,759								
Arizona	5,815,277	32,437	56,569	20,283	2,899	47,162	16,562	2,022	1,350,000	103,060	3,774	187	14	1,142	268	750,417	776,287
Camp Verde	1,200	100	40	30												75	38
Colorado River	45,191	3,416	430	357	22	455	350	12		8,570		49				5,455	1,370
Fort Apache	447,515	8,000	4,635	2,550	[4]	[6] 6,557	1,228	497		7,300		12			50	35,000	6,400
Fort Mojave	15,195	1,815	112	90	12	120										601	
Havasupai	13,290	270	385	320	7	90	35	7								1,750	846
Kaibab	22,100		25			450	50	13		1,226	6	1			10	1,730	220
Leupp	558,000	3,000	3,100	3,000	[7]	2,150	650	35	160,000	1,850			4		10	22,000	39,750
Moqui	442,630	3,550	4,150	2,000	159	2,000	3,900	100	120,000	2,150		2	5		10	11,309	126,440
Navajo	2,531,500	1,500	27,200	[4]	880	15,000	[5]	625	920,000	4,200	3,768			16		[8] 550,000	550,000
Pima	353,300	700	2,700	2,500	805	5,700	2,900	250		4,650		27	2			24,030	1,880
Salt River	49,856	2,211	730	736	50	355	114	12		860		5		3		9,915	341
San Carlos	220,075	1,000	3,025	800	343	3,460	135	178		57,132				972	160	5,775	2,660
San Xavier	666,420	5,300	4,670	2,900	121	8,500	6,200	160		1,100		2			10	72,590	8,330
Truxton Canon	42,830		167	[4]		[6] 825		33		14,022		89	3	151	18		
Western Navajo	406,175	1,575	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000							10,187	38,012
California	473,616	26,883	2,031	1,784	29	3,711	963	73	1,389	30,390	327	150	4	105	5	35,821	7,054
Bishop	28,776	2,281	250	100		100		6	1,033	50		1					
Campo	11,398	1,413	37	44	3	78	37	7		900				14	1		
Digger	331	66	2			2										36	
Fort Bidwell [9]	19,650	810	300	130	9	40	40	3	65	1,310		10			1		

[1] Includes tribal stock valued at $1,694,721.
[2] Difference over last year due partly to number of pony stallions reported.
[3] Unknown.
[4] Included with horses and mules.
[5] Included with cows and heifers.
[6] Includes calves.
[7] Stallions included with horses.
[8] Includes sale of wool, $250,000.
[9] 1914 report except purchased, sold, and slaughtered.

TABLE 39.—*Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
						Cattle.											
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value, miscellaneous.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
California—Continued.																	
Fort Yuma	$30,899	$4,399	12	140	.....	60	15	2	.....	$21,930	$317	123	1	20	2	$475	.....
Hoopa Valley	60,698	4,118	110	52	1	562	118	14	.....	1,590	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	815	$4,070
Malki	62,860	3,615	186	229	3	343	232	3	.....	1,250	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11,640	790
Pala	62,642	4,877	349	376	2	366	50	9	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,817	1,145
Round Valley	78,625	902	189	168	1	1,113	190	7	.....	135	10	1	.....	.....	.....	7,439	.....
Soboba	76,367	3,542	286	345	1	647	261	16	14	3,225	.....	5	.....	71	1	4,649	929
Tule River	[1] 41,370	860	310	200	9	400	20	6	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,950	120
Colorado	193,400	200	1,050	400	72	1,825	140	176	7,361	104,165	.....	48	.....	1,500	100	.....	730
Southern Ute	37,260	200	450	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	2,361	5,075	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	[2]	[2]
Ute Mountain	156,140	.....	600	400	72	1,700	140	176	5,000	99,090	.....	.....	.....	1,500	100	[2]	730
Florida: Seminoles	4,200	3,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....
Idaho	643,162	16,140	7,787	2,405	178	6,868	1,022	143	206	74,350	1,004	316	.....	489	40	68,978	8,250
Coeur d'Alene	107,160	8,985	1,362	[3]	13	1,175	136	20	164	18,354	1,004	131	.....	36	.....	13,880	5,600
Fort Hall	310,747	2,180	2,385	2,405	40	4,827	686	123	42	50,055	.....	144	.....	452	40	55,098	2,650
Fort Lapwai	225,255	4,975	4,040	.....	125	866	200	.....	.....	5,941	.....	41	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox	7,540	640	70	60	5	57	25	2	.....	5,640	.....	28	.....	[4] 72	2	180	700
Kansas	223,608	10,363	809	335	10	627	700	12	.....	15,287	237	70	.....	22	1	.....	.....
Kickapoo	133,618	8,423	526	175	6	327	300	4	.....	5,560	135	8	.....	16	1	.....	.....
Potawatomi	89,990	1,940	283	160	4	300	400	8	.....	9,727	102	62	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	18,330	2,105	48	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Mills	375	100	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	17,955	2,005	45	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	305,084	13,952	868	967	41	1,524	468	142	458	44,796	2,445	200	.....	102	2	7,590	8,786
Fon du Lac	26,561	2,107	47	63	.....	95	2	.....	40	9,555	405	32	.....	45	.....	.....	.....

Grand Portage	180	30				6											
Leech Lake	32,917	896	173	101	10	90	68	5	39	15,009	1,638	81		33	2	840	
Nett Lake	4,502	52	12	25	2	3	2			850		4				375	
Red Lake	122,754	5,627	231	344	13	316	171	47	237	11,447	147	31		6		6,375	8,786
White Earth	[1] 118,170	5,240	405	434	16	1,014	225	90	142	7,935	255	52		18		[2]	[2]
Montana	4,380,135	19,417	13,873	15,053	461	35,334	10,906	815	10,437	330,509	1,742	553	9	4,388	167	364,351	73,933
Blackfeet	1,763,253	3,440	4,500	6,500	144	8,858	4,600	200	6,037	105,609		10		1,798	60	178,591	6,527
Crow	[5] 965,913	2,948	2,224	2,303	135	[6] 12,677	2,902	282		25,389	1,497	225	2	14	41	30,800	
Flathead	585,785	6,585	2,411	1,300	140	5,485	884	86	3,500	19,320		108		6		62,920	62,501
Fort Belknap	164,295	875	979		4	1,919		60		110,730	50	3	4	1,800	60	4,050	50
Fort Peck	393,509	4,739	2,259	2,450	36	1,895	520	37	900	38,844	8	159	1	298	6	76,920	2,085
Tongue River	507,380	830	1,500	2,500	2	[6] 4,500	2,000	150		30,617	187	48	2	472		11,070	2,770
Nebraska	391,521	33,406	2,070	1,060	5	505	50	28	40	33,168	1,801	204	1	10	1		
Omaha	186,605	23,515	[7] 990	600	3	250		20	40	8,238	320	56					
Santee	40,585	1,185	230	160	2	80	50	6		1,165		4	1		1	[2]	[2]
Winnebago	164,331	8,706	850	300		175		2		23,765	1,481	[8] 144		10		[2]	[2]
Nevada	312.848	7.079	4,775	1,200	12	2,153	1,696	32	10	11.817	20	48		124	8	23,594	4,749
Fallon	4.962	462	69	74		2										424	42
Fort McDermitt	8,400	110	285	[3]		4			10	125		1				372	
Moapa River	2.970	160	41	30	1					375		3				112	52
Nevada	13.572	142	257	[3]	2	180		6		1,265		2		22		1,510	320
Walker River	31,020	770	195	189		310	64	8		4.652	20	42		2	8	5,326	735
Western Shoshone	216.624	1.135	908	907	9	1,632	1,632	18		5,400				100		12.850	3,000
Reno, special agent	35,300	4,300	3,000			25										3,000	600
New Mexico	3,603,320	13.959	71,488	72.390	4,744	13.948	4,655	718	710,938	115.655	27.431	178	1	1,221	70	104.417	170,895
Jicarilla	84.029	229	1,406	[3]	61	260	40	8	11,496	25.376	[9] 23,477	6		10	1	10.850	945
Mescalero	156.120	250	427	850	43	1.350	15	69	7.717	84.697	160	163		1,211	69	16.267	990
Pueblo Bonito	[10] 547,250	2.000	5,200	5.000	305	2.000	500	50	149.000	2,700	[9] 2,700					[2]	[2]
Pueblo day schools	533,661	7.340	3.430	2.300	236	6,238	2,000	271	66.725							17.390	17,110
San Juan	2,101,770	3,000	60,800	64,000	4,059	3,400	2,000	300	440.000	500		3				22.450	115.250
Zuni	180,490	1,140	225	240	40	700	100	20	36,000	2,382	1,094	6	1			37,460	36,600
North Carolina, Cherokee	43,975	12,850	95	25		500	300	10	250	3,268	710	16		4		4,950	5,450
North Dakota	1,661.753	15,063	11,070	6.325	151	9.872	3,288	360	440	55,920	310	71	18	342	153	72,607	9,245
Fort Berthold	454.675	625	3.608	[3]	47	2,212	1,038	76		16.660	310	5	18		3	39.815	2.910
Fort Totten	274.200	7.400	1.500	1.000	6	300				500		4				8.850	5,875
Standing Rock	[10] 781,378	2.138	5,212	5,005	88	6,760	1,950	264		38,760		62		342	150	23,942	460
Turtle Mountain	151.500	4,900	750	320	10	600	300	20	440							[2]	[2]

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] No record.
[3] Included with horses and mules.
[4] Includes 25 steers.
[5] Underestimated last year.
[6] Includes calves.
[7] Includes 150 colts.
[8] Includes 6 ponies.
[9] Sheep.
[10] As reported.

TABLE 39.—*Number and value of live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value, miscellaneous.	Number horses and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Oklahoma	$2,297,743	$105,069	6,715	4,228	61	10,750	13,166	339	17	$35,431	$180	235	.....	42	5	$50,747	$5,670
Cantonment	48,401	1,019	522	160	11	65	8	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	83,803	2,045	727	242	12	677	37	6	1	13,540	.....	89	.....	26	2	.....	.....
Kiowa	[1] 300,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,147	40	6	.....	.....	3	(2)	(2)
Osage	1,395,600	55,350	2,500	3,000	25	8,000	12,500	300	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
Otoe	36,685	985	230	150	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	900
Pawnee	42,045	4,670	222	140	3	130	40	8	.....	2,253	.....	9	.....	9	.....	7,080	1,300
Ponca	40,389	1,579	292	117	.....	41	2	.....	.....	6,925	35	60	.....	.....	.....	432	370
Red Moon	20,850	250	216	38	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2,580	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	875	105
Sac and Fox	59,776	3,816	314	32	.....	95	3	2	.....	1,825	75	10	.....	3	.....	.....	2,995
Seger	52,537	2,327	375	134	[3] 8	227	31	12	.....	4,094	.....	24	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	143,965	21,065	795	.....	.....	795	490	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,150	.....
Shawnee	[3] 73,692	11,963	522	215	2	660	55	8	4	3,037	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	589,175	2,870	6,086	1,160	45	7,085	1,020	131	900	36,312	73	16	1	560	42	96,549	6,610
Klamath	369,510	1,110	1,006	1,100	41	4,750	1,000	100	.....	7,000	30	14	.....	11	41	84,365	4,430
Roseburg	[4] 25,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
Siletz	15,390	1,170	80	60	.....	120	20	3	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	[4] 33,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Warm Springs	146,275	590	5,000	(5)	4	2,215	(6)	31	.....	29,312	43	2	1	549	1	12,184	2,180
South Dakota	4,298,679	71,905	16,921	17,431	407	29,472	9,832	731	421	372,794	2,506	833	20	5,083	250	397,445	43,597
Cheyenne River	[3] 547,461	2,223	[3] 2,865	3,218	[7] 82	3,489	1,573	152	412	171,820	650	157	7	[8] 2,680	80	49,157	11,430
Crow Creek	328,339	4,289	975	1,367	38	1,175	750	36	.....	14,695	.....	54	6	[8] 67	15	32,000	4,202
Flandreau	6,350	550	32	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,060	870
Lower Brule	182,345	1,985	350	650	25	[8] 1,616	200	55	.....	3,670	20	35	.....	5	.....	12,565	2,195
Pine Ridge	1,805,989	8,239	5,884	7,027	155	14,253	6,318	267	.....	94,721	118	356	.....	[8] 1,637	32	298,563	24,900
Rosebud	1,058,430	18,830	5,400	3,700	99	8,200	840	200	.....	42,307	337	69	5	325	122	.....	.....
Sisseton	[3] 155,830	13,613	615	439	3	327	26	7	9	27,926	75	46	2	[8] 346	1	3,100	.....
Yankton	213,935	22,185	800	1,010	5	400	125	14	.....	17,655	1,306	116	.....	23	.....	.....	.....

Utah	214,597	2,222	1,042	288	19	1,616	460	49	2,150	31,083	16	192	.....	41	5	7,819	2,426
Shivwits	2,320	50	66	6	1	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	209,407	2,022	776	282	18	1,591	450	47	2,150	31,083	16	192	.....	41	5	7,819	2,426
Salt Lake, special agent	2,870	150	[9] 200	.....	.....	15	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	893,746	33,754	7,173	2,700	156	6,482	4,394	216	6,663	33,420	86	87	.....	279	54	114,385	22,021
Colville	666,644	21,384	4,943	2,088	90	4,274	2,311	143	202	19,850	.....	35	.....	225	50	105,330	20,290
Cushman	34,878	2,214	194	119	.....	239	20	6	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,605	150
Neah Bay	7,687	377	190	20	5	71	8	.....	.....	100	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	800	200
Spokane	27,121	560	298	295	34	324	12	8	.....	756	.....	5	.....	6	.....	1,795	800
Taholah	9,568	273	37	36	.....	63	.....	10	.....	50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	69,548	8,746	201	142	1	[8] 411	43	19	1,314	4,646	86	17	.....	7	4	4,855	581
Yakima	[10] 78,300	200	1,400	([5])	26	1,100	2,000	30	5,000	8,018	.....	28	.....	[8] 41	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	340,331	17,957	1,466	365	16	1,619	206	25	36	33,275	1,530	99	.....	166	.....	6,913	3,330
Carter	8,150	200	75	70	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	13,080	220	60	70	3	120	8	12	.....	845	65	4	.....	6	.....	894	330
Keshena	44,151	4,702	[11] 332	([5])	.....	177	30	2	16	8,995	.....	34	.....	13	.....	3,444	1,350
Lac du Flambeau	19,375	275	70	68	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	4,195	125	16	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	112,275	5,750	114	145	2	275	168	10	20	17,750	1,000	38	.....	[12] 132	.....	2,575	1,650
Oneida	136,600	6,000	805	([5])	.....	1,001	.....	.....	.....	60	49	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	6,700	810	10	12	1	16	.....	1	.....	850	300	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	454,283	785	802	1,760	124	6,461	920	80	200	38,185	4,383	151	14	112	21	7,500	50,000

[1] Value reported 1914.
[2] No record.
[3] Overestimated last year.
[4] Estimated.
[5] Included with horses and mules.
[6] Included with cows and heifers.
[7] Decrease due to epidemic.
[8] Includes calves.
[9] Ponies.
[10] Underestimated last year.
[11] Includes 268 ponies and colts.
[12] Includes 100 steers and 2 ponies.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total...	$33,357,928	$3,795,267	$1,001,232	$14,289	$12,398,310	$1,677,871	$1,766,933	$12,704,026
Arizona.....	2,416,870	295,283	158,920	877	42,362	135,320	35,282	1,748,826
Camp Verde.....	4,330	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,055
Colorado River....	136,400	730	318	527	36,657	12,583	276	85,309
Fort Apache.....	200,681	27,298	10,480	.....	.....	12,881	18,527	131,495
Fort Mojave.....	110,434	1,960	6,734	.....	.....	2,023	.....	99,717
Havasupai.....	7,241	500	346	.....	35	2,909	.....	3,451
Kaibab.....	6,045	3,185	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,810
Leupp.....	91,041	17,387	7,065	.....	4,605	4,823	.....	57,161
Moqui.....	133,630	19,400	26,420	.....	.....	4,110	.....	[1] 83,700
Navajo.....	402,065	42,325	26,514	.....	.....	9,709	3,204	320,313
Phoenix.....	502,733	.....	50,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,260
Pima.....	158,785	6,208	2,900	350	1,065	19,402	.....	128,860
Rice Station.....	87,575	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,975
Salt River.....	41,380	5,915	2,200	.....	.....	9,048	.....	24,217
San Carlos[2].....	216,633	156,265	8,210	.....	.....	13,337	13,275	25,606
San Xavier.....	16,891	5,750	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	9,841
Truxton Canon...	138,180	3,850	6,245	.....	.....	[2] 7,000	.....	121,085
Western Navajo...	162,826	4,570	6,090	.....	.....	36,195	.....	115,971
California.....	894,993	56,303	33,649	150	12,675	82,392	7,703	702,121
Bishop.....	33,154	767	169	.....	600	.....	.....	31,618
Campo.....	9,974	3,070	90	.....	.....	90	.....	6,724
Digger.....	4,824	4,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	104,470	.....	500	150	.....	.....	.....	103,820
Fort Yuma.....	81,139	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,339
Greenville.....	48,314	.....	3,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,419
Hoopa Valley.....	60,190	4,900	1,850	.....	.....	9,075	3,950	40,415
Malki.....	21,425	15,260	45	.....	8,900	.....	.....	1,220
Pala.....	29,510	6,555	1,090	.....	3,100	2,110	.....	16,655
Round Valley.....	76,191	2,835	630	.....	.....	.....	3,525	69,201
Sherman Institute	362,331	.....	24,215	.....	.....	60,906	.....	277,210
Soboba.....	46,190	15,528	1,165	.....	.....	10,211	.....	19,286
Tule River.....	13,281	1,764	.....	.....	75	.....	228	11,214
Colorado.....	89,013	38,923	1,995	.....	2,225	2,900	.....	43,070
Southern Ute.....	63,863	16,773	1,925	.....	2,225	.....	.....	42,940
Ute Mountain.....	[3] 25,250	[3] 22,150	70	.....	.....	2,900	.....	130
Idaho.....	461,486	80,133	38,480	.....	17,342	76,362	1,605	247,564
Coeur d'Alene.....	64,426	49,470	1,705	.....	.....	1,565	570	11,116
Fort Hall.....	228,809	30,663	12,610	.....	17,342	14,352	.....	153,842
Fort Lapwai.....	31,326	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,035	28,851
Fort Lapwai Sanitorium.....	136,925	.....	22,725	.....	.....	60,445	.....	53,755
Iowa: Sac and Fox..	99,253	.....	83,140	.....	.....	415	.....	6,698
Kansas.....	527,876	9,225	24,488	.....	.....	131,418	.....	362,745
Haskell Institute..	443,189	.....	24,363	.....	.....	106,935	.....	317,891
Kickapoo	70,314	.....	125	.....	.....	24,483	.....	45,706
Potawatomi.....	14,373	9,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,148
Michigan.....	205,652	310	11,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,862
Bay Mills.....	2,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360
Mackinac.....	2,385	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Mount Pleasant...	200,907	.....	11,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,427
Minnesota.....	681,901	138,114	31,077	.....	.....	9,146	6,916	496,648
Cass Lake (Leech Lake).....	17,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,279
Fond du Lac.....	12,505	7,745	500	.....	.....	100	.....	4,160
Grand Portage....	9,022	8,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Leech Lake.....	98,358	33,303	2,225	.....	.....	4,736	.....	58,094
Nett Lake.....	30,273	13,572	2,575	.....	.....	.....	271	13,855
Pipestone.....	150,185	5,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,260
Red Lake.....	117,912	18,329	845	.....	.....	4,310	6,495	87,933
Vermillion Lake..	58,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,535
White Earth.....	[1] 187,832	50,368	24,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,532

[1] Overestimated last year. [2] 1914 report. [3] Increase due to increase in stock.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana	$1,061,838	$346,316	$35.215	$1,151	$170,604	$104.968	$17.355	$386,229
Blackfeet	[1] 132.436	31.411	2.575	.....	.....	5.920	.....	92,530
Crow	305.222	124,385	12.990	.....	52.017	25,970	970	88.890
Flathead	195.766	71.605	925	.....	108.951	700	12,685	[2] 900
Fort Belknap	144.872	21.757	2,450	.....	8,136	57.492	200	54.837
Fort Peck	157.927	52,958	15,990	1,151	.....	14,736	.....	73.092
Tongue River	125,615	44,200	285	.....	1,500	150	3,500	75,980
Nebraska	446,040	100,305	5.815	.....	.....	16.175	.....	323,745
Genoa	316.745	.....	5,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,175
Omaha	24.000	7,825	.....	.....	.....	16,175	.....	.....
Santee	30.500	30.050	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Winnebago	74,795	62,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,365
Nevada	298,838	43,262	4,866	29	3,414	29,657	.....	217,610
Carson	100,670	1,936	3,601	.....	.....	21,053	.....	74,086
Fallon	12,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,125
Fort McDermitt	16,045	3,817	850	.....	70	3,630	.....	7,678
Moapa River	4,668	.....	90	.....	173	.....	.....	4,405
Nevada	75,892	8,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,442
Walker River	17,278	.....	.....	.....	2,075	.....	.....	15,203
Western Shoshone	71,425	28,359	325	.....	1,096	4,974	.....	36,671
Reno, special agent	729	700	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,358,890	99,499	51,164	.....	16,933	141,181	22,600	1,027,513
Albuquerque	258,805	9,900	8,725	.....	.....	32,550	.....	207,630
Jicarilla	135,431	26,483	5,507	.....	188	13,671	9,150	80,432
Mescalero	136,747	14,698	2,304	.....	.....	15,055	11,650	92,980
Pueblo Bonito	136,725	18,000	825	.....	.....	8,000	.....	109,900
Pueblo day schools	126,024	1,700	16,804	.....	.....	11,718	.....	95,802
San Juan	228,072	28,718	5,391	.....	.....	31,037	1,800	161,126
Santa Fe	183,803	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,056
Zuni	153,280	.....	8,798	.....	16,745	29,150	.....	98,587
New York Agency	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina:								
Cherokee	97,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,357
North Dakota	977,685	163,691	61,177	313	.....	114,556	.....	637,948
Bismarck	83,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,379
Fort Berthold	80,296	41,936	1,777	313	.....	27,993	.....	8,277
Fort Totten	200,488	7,978	6,410	.....	.....	4,410	.....	181,690
Standing Rock	336,209	81,578	29,900	.....	.....	48,108	.....	176,623
Turtle Mountain	60,687	26,509	3,755	.....	.....	2,885	.....	27,538
Wahpeton	216,626	5,690	19,335	.....	.....	31,160	.....	160,441
Oklahoma	2,801,268	187,767	59,913	100	.....	240,904	.....	2,312,584
Cantonment	87,100	1,325	400	100	.....	62,791	.....	22,484
Cheyenne and Arapaho	366,877	23,335	3,037	.....	.....	90,605	.....	249,900
Chilocco	660,869	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	656,369
Five Civilized Tribes	15,035	15,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	485,894	32,190	46,376	.....	.....	46,669	.....	360,659
Osage	186,234	35,875	1,275	.....	.....	8,675	.....	140,409
Otoe	66,508	6,800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,308
Pawnee	133,775	29,982	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,493
Ponca	95,856	17,435	300	.....	.....	5,523	.....	72,598
Red Moon	69,852	2,060	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,728
Sac and Fox	55,120	14,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,820
Segar	100,074	2,950	2,876	.....	.....	12,996	.....	81,252
Seneca	[1] 22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000
Shawnee	104,375	6,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,895
Total [3]	2,449,569	187,767	59,528	100	.....	227,259	.....	1,974,915

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] Buildings included under administration.
[3] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes	$351,699	.....	$385	.....	.....	$13,645	.....	$337,669
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee orphan school	33,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,197
Chickasaw Nation—Bloomfield Seminary	11,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,777
Collins Institute	20,705	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,555
Choctaw Nation—Armstrong Male Academy	55,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,456
Jones Male Academy	30,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,823
Wheelock Academy	30,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,321
Creek Nation—Euchee boarding school	49,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,110	.....	39,467
Eufaula boarding school	34,590	.....	125	.....	.....	3,535	.....	30,930
Nuyaka boarding school	30,485	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,375
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey Academy	54,768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,768
Oregon	700,238	$14,865	29,435	$30	$14,327	114,547	$22,220	504,814
Klamath [1]	139,238	4,470	2,825	.....	14,327	19,677	19,235	78,704
Roseburg	1,980	1,900	.....	30	.....	.....	50	.....
Salem	347,135	.....	22,807	.....	.....	91,820	.....	232,508
Siletz	[2] 17,139	[2] 5,945	1,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,541
Umatilla	120,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635	120,140
Warm Springs	73,971	2,550	2,150	.....	.....	3,050	2,300	63,921
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	545,190	.....	25,920	.....	.....	101,400	.....	417,870
South Dakota	3,217,021	885,421	264,576	1,355	27,700	291,502	380,485	1,365,982
Canton Asylum	138,521	.....	138,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	381,641	190,767	40,435	.....	1,200	43,110	.....	106,129
Crow Creek	112,528	37,048	2,375	225	.....	8,530	.....	64,350
Flandreau	247,965	6,825	4,300	.....	.....	55,623	.....	181,217
Lower Brule	122,352	57,942	6,275	.....	.....	8,850	.....	49,285
Pierre	222,659	.....	7,175	.....	26,500	46,321	.....	142,663
Pine Ridge	[3] 859,406	183,586	20,290	730	.....	20,503	[3] 380,485	253,812
Rapid City	256,085	4,415	4,980	.....	.....	61,045	.....	185,645
Rosebud	665,734	342,249	39,025	400	.....	47,520	.....	236,540
Sisseton	82,549	20,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,024
Springfield	31,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,426
Yankton	96,155	42,064	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,891
Utah	391,300	291,360	3,255	.....	31,818	7,036	4,500	53,331
Shivwits	8,221	260	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,811
Uintah and Ouray	377,234	[4] 291,100	3,105	.....	31,818	7,036	4,500	39,675
Salt Lake, special agent	5,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,845
Washington	1,652,142	787,970	47,540	1,300	19,038	37,096	49,343	709,855
Colville	[5] 844,716	[5] 722,097	26,135	1,300	.....	31,306	36,604	27,274
Cushman	424,977	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,977
Neah Bay	9,080	7,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675
Spokane	26,226	5,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400	15,690
Taholah	19,038	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,138
Tulalip	210,517	29,482	6,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,255
Yakima	117,588	23,850	2,725	.....	19,038	5,790	7,339	58,846

[1] 1914 report.
[2] As reported.
[3] Includes timber reserve.
[4] Includes supplies in storehouse.
[5] Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatoriu m.

TABLE 40.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin	$1,871,914	$44,180	$21,937	.....	.....	$36,226	$1,200,124	$569,447
Carter	1,750	1,325	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	121,816	1,901	4,990	.....	.....	19,280	27	95,618
Keshena	1,379,026	33,272	8,745	.....	.....	15,646	[1] 1,198,997	122,366
Lac du Flambeau	81,291	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,971
La Pointe	7,692	7,092	120	.....	.....	340	40	100
Oneida	64,589	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,129
Red Cliff	3,362	590	190	.....	.....	960	1,060	562
Tomah	152,878	.....	4,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,191
Wittenberg	59,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,510
Wyoming: Shoshone	389,045	165,058	6,615	.....	$15,695	4,670	18,800	178,207
State totals	21,277,620	3,748,120	1,001,232	$5,305	374,133	1,677,871	1,766,933	12,704,026
Miscellaneous	12,080,308	47,147	.....	8,984	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses	[2] 2,884	[2] 2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppression	[2] 650	[2] 650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service	[2] 8,984	.....	.....	[2] 8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost)	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....	12,024,177	.....	.....	.....
Indian office	43,613	43,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes saw mill plant, etc.

[2] 1914 report.

TABLE 41.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.[1]	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Total 1915	$658,262,436	$438,116,841	$368,030,944	$11,369,277	$12,224,196	$10,827,552	$4,244,646	$31,420,226	$220,145,595	$101,390,579	[2] $76,558,336	$42,196,680
1914	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	[3] 24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913	666,931,263	426,433,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	[3] 23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912	*648,689,092*	404,265,024	348,504,213	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	[3] 22,998,965	244,424,068	*127,893,467*	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	*9,106,470*	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	[3] 19,633,329	242,200,144	*124,942,410*	*76,413,904*	41,843,830
Arizona	46,573,626	10,641,675	3,977,240	7,000	4,116	313,470	328,887	6,010,962	35,931,951	23,848,494	11,990,480	92,977
Camp Verde	1,575	1,575				200	175	1,200				
Colorado River	2,319,784	496,691	436,500			6,500	7,000	46,691	1,823,093	1,742,500	22,500	58,093
Fort Apache	9,617,429	462,715				1,700	12,500	448,515	9,154,714	5,534,832	3,610,200	9,682
Fort Mojave	403,056	403,056	377,125		4,116	3,720	2,900	15,195				
Havasupai	48,540	18,490				3,500	700	14,290	30,050	30,050		
Kaibab	201,678	24,350				2,050	200	22,100	177,328	177,328		
Leupp	2,770,651	581,300				3,300	20,000	558,000	2,189,351	2,189,351		
Moqui	2,332,130	491,130				40,500	8,000	442,630	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo	15,554,500	2,956,500				35,000	40,000	2,881,500	12,598,000	5,098,000	7,500,000	
Pima	4,036,990	1,819,700	1,315,400			46,000	85,000	373,300	2,217,290	[4] 2,197,290	20,000	
Salt River	980,163	726,633	628,115			17,900	18,912	61,706	253,530	253,530		
San Carlos	2,904,215	82,240				21,600	8,000	52,640	2,821,975	2,088,361	721,180	12,434
San Xavier	2,248,189	2,135,090	1,220,100	7,000		123,000	115,000	669,990	113,099	111,599	1,500	
Truxton Canon	962,678	9,830				2,500	300	7,030	952,848	824,980	115,100	12,768
Western Navajo	2,192,048	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,673	1,759,673		
California	8,331,506	4,528,602	1,815,894	1,915,000	25,456	200,536	93,130	478,586	3,802,904	2,869,607	920,100	13,197
Bishop	372,501	302,501	255,200		25	12,500	6,000	28,776	70,000	70,000		
Campo	80,962	15,123				2,730	995	11,398	65,839	65,839		
Digger	796	796				350	70	376				
Fort Bidwell	379,121	359,121	[4] 275,000	40,000	2,121	15,000	7,000	20,000	20,000		20,000	
Fort Yuma	767,824	677,096	623,100			9,000	14,097	30,899	90,728	72,000	8,000	10,728
Greenville	2,077	2,077			2,077							
Hoopa Valley	2,593,464	2,009,464	118,000	1,800,000	13,266	12,000	5,500	60,698	584,000	159,000	425,000	
Malki	2,102,395	121,260				29,900	23,000	65,330	1,981,135	1,981,135		
Pala	355,041	260,028	149,516			34,900	12,940	62,642	95,013	[4] 94,513	500	
Round Valley	617,241	614,452	395,048	75,000	6,930	51,346	7,503	78,625	2,789	320		2,469
Soboba	484,177	113,777				23,810	11,525	78,442	370,400	359,800	10,600	
Tule River	575,907	52,907			1,037	9,000	1,500	41,370	523,000	67,000	456,000	

Colorado	2,468,608	510,545	275,440	900	132,545	7,000	7,600	87,060	1,958,063	162,000	102,250	1,693,813
Southern Ute	1,192,168	403,647	275,440	900	71,047	7,000	7,000	42,260	788,521			788,521
Ute Mountain	1,276,440	106,898			61,498		600	44,800	1,169,542	[4] 162,000	102,250	905,292
Florida: Seminole	115,946	4,200						4,200	111,746	111,746		
Idaho	14,357,736	11,971,815	10,387,565	139,500	296,447	357,500	165,500	625,303	2,385,921	941,232	1,245,560	199,129
Coeur d'Alene	2,708,681	2,451,536	1,844,575	112,000	194,801	160,000	30,000	110,160	257,145	71,662	11,200	174,283
Fort Hall	4,817,859	3,562,458	3,165,110		3,460	85,000	30,000	278,888	1,255,401	751,570	491,860	11,971
Fort Lapwai	6,831,196	5,957,821	5,377,880	27,500	98,186	112,500	105,500	236,255	873,375	118,000	742,500	12,875
Iowa: Sac and Fox	731,694	41,384			20,544	10,800	2,500	7,540	690,310	311,685	375	378,250
Kansas	3,833,159	3,615,971	2,856,370		118,543	257,050	160,400	223,608	217,188			217,188
Kickapoo	2,026,399	1,937,011	1,476,300		118,543	151,050	57,500	133,618	89,388			89,388
Potawatomi	1,806,760	1,678,960	1,380,070			106,000	102,900	89,990	127,800			127,800
Michigan	307,227	307,227	146,756	42,408	46,533	28,500	15,700	27,330				
Bay Mills	7,775	7,775	1,200			5,500	700	375				
Mackinac	299,452	299,452	145,556	42,408	46,533	23,000	15,000	26,955				
Minnesota	16,023,156	7,176,250	5,732,511	370,338	501,727	213,650	37,800	320,224	8,846,906	985,860	1,150,243	6,710,803
Fon du Lac	1,218,230	656,818	357,000	105,000	138,707	27,500	2,050	26,561	561,412			561,412
Grand Portage	355,467	104,330	75,000	25,000	4,000	100	50	180	251,137	48,000	16,000	187,137
Leech Lake	1,923,987	925,922	588,603	61,338	152,564	74,000	10,000	39,417	998,065			998,065
Nett Lake	950,440	576,166	435,272	119,000	8,242	6,750	2,200	4,702	374,274			374,274
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)[5]	59,800	59,800	54,000			5,300	500					
Red Lake	3,585,891	278,537			24,343	100,000	23,000	131,194	3,307,354	927,888	1,110,243	1,269,223
Vermillion Lake	24,000								24,000		[6] 24,000	
White Earth	7,905,341	4,574,677	4,222,636	60,000	173,871	(7)	(7)	118,170	3,330,664	9,972		3,320,692
Montana	46,278,904	19,774,033	14,224,933	845,215	226,525	536,475	405,250	3,535,635	26,504,871	18,341,343	6,995,625	1,167,903
Blackfeet	8,375,882	4,897,788	3,019,600		75	181,775	72,800	1,623,538	3,478,094	2,468,212	821,915	184,967
Crow	12,019,927	5,057,777	4,355,168	2,000	108,551	106,850	74,300	410,898	6,962,150	5,531,107	593,870	837,173
Flathead	13,329,079	4,700,762	3,075,100	763,750	81,127	120,000	75,000	585,785	8,628,317	4,054,024	4,500,000	74,293
Fort Belknap	4,317,053	112,383			7,608	30,000	19,000	55,775	4,204,670	3,899,600	300,590	4,480
Fort Peck	4,521,483	4,460,902	3,775,065	79,465	9,613	65,350	137,900	393,509	60,581	(8)		60,581
Tongue River	3,715,480	544,421			19,541	32,500	26,250	466,130	3,171,059	2,388,400	776,250	6,409
Nebraska	11,374,970	11,008,295	9,790,463		226,415	454,761	142,135	394,521	366,675	116,230	1,300	249,145
Omaha	3,979,709	3,849,482	3,155,550		152,327	255,000	100,000	186,605	130,227	90,000	1,300	38,927
Santee	1,453,532	1,403,253	1,270,580		74,088	11,000	4,000	43,585	50,279			50,279
Winnebago	5,941,729	5,755,560	5,364,333			188,761	38,135	164,331	186,169	26,230		159,939

[1] Data incomplete.
[2] Includes $1,694,721 tribal stock.
[3] Includes tribal stock.
[4] Overestimated last year.
[5] 1914 report.
[6] Timber on school land.
[7] Unknown.
[8] Lands opened for settlement.

TABLE 41.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Nevada	$2,477,537	$1,110,307	$667,630	5,000	$2,235	$68,200	$52,291	$314,951	$1,367,230	$1,346,070	$12,600	$8,560
Fallon	16,512	13,512				7,000	1,550	4,962	3,000	3,000		
Fort McDermitt	63,570	55,330	35,530			5,200	3,700	10,900	8,240	8,240		
Moapa River	146,670	146,670	142,500			800	400	2,970				
Nevada	678,046	21,555				6,280	1,500	13,775	656,491	639,500	12,000	4,991
Wal er River	294,439	192,349	147,600		229	9,500	4,600	30,420	102,090	101,490	600	
Western Shoshone	842,994	245,585				13,420	15,541	216,624	597,409	593,840		3,569
Reno, special agent	435,306	[1] 435,306	342,000	5,000	2,006	26,000	25,000	35,300				
New Mexico	22,001,982	6,633,271	878,332	1,260,000	128,563	634,400	169,050	3,562,926	15,368,711	10,545,902	4,770,094	52,715
Jicarilla	1,911,862	1,657,949	316,832	1,260,000	3,292	15,300	10,050	52,475	253,913	141,231	61,554	51,128
Mescalero	5,451,994	263,287			120,687	30,800	22,000	89,800	5,188,707	619,800	4,567,320	1,587
Pueblo Bonito	2,984,250	[2] 1,108,750	561,500					547,250	1,875,500	1,875,500		
Pueblo Day Schools	3,964,017	978,757			3,096	355,000	77,000	543,661	2,985,260	2,911,540	73,720	
San Juan	6,225,738	2,250,738			1,488	80,000	20,000	2,149,250	3,975,000	3,930,000	45,000	
Zuni	1,464,121	373,790				153,300	40,000	180,490	1,090,331	1,067,831	22,500	
New York: New York Agency	4,507,845	1,648			1,648				4,506,197	4,442,350		63,847
North Carolina: Cherokee	938,925	148,269			23,064	71,980	6,250	46,075	790,656	588,000	192,000	10,656
North Dakota	26,947,758	23,031,973	19,982,317	250,000	232,578	602,425	284,125	1,680,528	3,915,785	2,346,946	129,245	1,439,594
Fort Berthold	3,927,413	1,982,658	1,183,658		18,500	218,425	101,125	460,950	1,944,755	1,157,784	129,245	657,726
Fort Totten	1,525,909	1,523,508	1,084,341		27,967	67,000	70,000	274,200	2,401			2,401
Standing Rock	16,992,480	15,023,851	13,561,613	250,000	158,360	187,000	88,000	778,878	1,968,629	1,189,162		779,467
Turtle Mountain	4,501,956	4,501,956	4,152,705		27,751	130,000	25,000	166,500				
Oklahoma	263,808,916	229,284,750	212,627,760	76,170	4,883,335	3,190,630	1,074,088	7,432,767	34,524,166	14,463,514	1,717,000	18,343,652
Cantonment	1,025,670	1,025,670	776,575		54,994	88,900	56,800	48,401				[3]
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4,390,062	3,765,434	3,330,835		198,796	110,000	27,000	98,803	624,628			624,628
Kiowa	19,594,521	15,813,374	13,919,010		689,364	815,000	385,000	5,000	3,781,147			3,781,147
Osage	23,109,432	17,358,410	8,582,321		305,335	1,350,000	352,000	6,768,754	5,751,022	11,993		5,739,029
Otoe	1,985,001	1,628,691	1,357,531	63,000	66,475	75,000	27,000	39,685	356,310	6,480		349,830
Pawnee	2,060,605	1,863,809	1,468,010	12,000	228,584	96,550	6,620	52,045	196,796			196,796

Ponca	3,264,208	3,150,826	2,761,609	1,170	143,853	176,320	22,940	44,934	113,382	4,800	108,582
Red Moon	558,593	558,593	505,575		10,768	13,000	8,400	20,850			[3]
Sac and Fox	1,485,997	1,485,997	1,140,540		150,552	110,170	24,953	59,770			[4]
Seger	1,461,025	1,461,025	[2] 1,146,075		74,373	107,740	80,075	52,762			[3]
Seneca [5]	3,022,169	2,581,318	2,151,702		22,901	202,950	35,800	167,965	440,851	7,750	433,101
Shawnee	1,854,988	1,854,988	[2] 1,637,448		51,248	45,000	47,500	73,792			
Total [6]	63,812,271	52,548,135	38,777,237	76,170	1,997,243	3,190,630	1,074,088	7,432,767	11,264,136	31,023	11,233,113
Five Civilized Tribes	199,996,645	176,736,615	[7] 173,850,523	[8]	2,886,092				23,260,030	[9] 14,432,491	1,717,000	7,110,539
Oregon	46,065,195	10,681,179	6,998,536	2,400,700	262,162	295,400	123,250	601,131	35,384,016	6,370,000	28,638,920	375,096
Klamath	28,629,564	2,153,781	1,047,880	540,000	31,891	117,400	33,800	382,810	26,475,783	3,141,200	23,160,000	174,583
Roseburg	2,582,155	2,582,155	492,000	1,800,000	105,155	90,000	60,000	35,000				
Siletz	670,894	429,728	[1] 374,900	19,000	20,438			15,390	241,166	12,800	195,000	33,366
Umatilla	5,108,587	4,683,240	4,450,000	4,200	99,840	72,000	19,200	38,000	425,347	244,000	14,200	167,147
Warm Springs	9,073,995	832,275	633,756	37,500	4,838	16,000	10,250	129,931	8,241,720	2,972,000	5,269,720	
South Dakota	66,784,289	58,133,859	49,819,148	60,800	1,191,922	2,030,875	775,000	4,256,114	8,650,430	2,687,136	174,565	5,788,729
Canton Asylum	1,194	1,194			1,194							
Cheyenne River	10,252,340	7,838,622	6,739,054		108,712	354,875	84,000	551,981	2,413,719	1,422,742	8,980	981,997
Crow Creek	1,988,155	1,854,067	1,288,096		91,632	93,000	47,000	334,339	134,088	6,732		127,356
Flandreau	117,932	117,932	84,000		82	20,000	7,000	6,850				
Lower Brule	1,986,920	1,776,573	1,497,200	10,800	55,688	50,000	15,000	147,885	210,347	112,000	36,460	61,887
Pierre	130	130			130							
Pine Ridge	16,124,071	14,620,729	12,044,615	50,000	181,750	210,000	325,000	1,809,364	1,503,342	633,662	106,625	763,055
Rosebud	20,403,157	16,870,234	[1] 14,916,304			768,000	150,000	1,035,930	3,532,923	512,000	22,500	2,998,423
Sisseton	10,104,418	9,498,776	8,858,182		184,764	220,000	80,000	155,830	605,642			605,642
Yankton	5,805,971	5,555,602	4,391,697		567,970	315,000	67,000	213,935	250,369			250,369
Utah	5,236,072	2,261,338	1,584,815		360,426	66,900	32,500	216,697	2,974,734	563,500	34,875	2,376,359
Shivwits	20,820	5,320				2,400	500	2,420	15,500	15,500		[10]
Uintah and Ouray	5,208,882	2,249,648	1,584,815		360,426	62,000	31,000	211,407	2,959,234	548,000	34,875	2,376,359
Salt Lake, special agent	6,370	6,370				2,500	1,000	2,870				
Washington	45,630,059	27,882,717	21,492,395	3,687,034	1,075,401	491,275	214,165	922,447	17,747,342	6,259,643	10,889,139	598,560
Colville	14,081,776	8,331,026	5,854,970	800,000	609,347	252,400	138,165	676,144	5,750,750	3,097,500	2,225,000	428,250
Cushman	784,531	661,755	545,283	26,600	25,503	22,900	6,590	34,879	122,776			122,776
Neah Bay	396,114	98,487	17,000	4,000		32,500	25,550	19,437	297,627	22,047	275,000	580
Spokane	2,751,337	1,486,725	990,880	392,580	11,744	50,000	10,400	31,121	1,264,612	421,845	817,875	24,892
Taholah	7,098,957	1,364,244	344,192	953,376	4,898	41,000	10,010	10,768	5,734,713	1,512,894	4,214,900	6,919
Tulalip	4,368,813	4,368,813	2,691,974	1,323,368	165,748	92,475	23,450	71,798				
Yakima	16,148,531	11,571,667	11,048,096	187,110	258,161			78,300	4,576,864	1,205,357	3,356,364	15,143

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] As reported.
[3] Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.
[4] Included in Seneca.
[5] Decrease due to admission of Peoria and Miami Indians to citizenship.
[6] Exclusive Five Civilized Tribes.
[7] 1913 report.
[8] Included in value of land.
[9] Includes $12,319,000 lowest estimated value coal.
[10] Included in Uintah and Ouray.

TABLE 41.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1915*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Wisconsin	$19,556,256	$7,234,779	$3,049,460	$309,212	$2,401,426	$975,625	$120,025	$379,031	$12,321,477	$3,259,011	$6,675,335	$2,387,131
Carter	208,837	63,489	.....	.....	48,314	5,325	1,500	8,350	145,348	145,348	.....	.....
Hayward	771,664	769,758	594,500	90,000	45,378	23,500	2,800	13,580	1,906	1,000	906	.....
Keshena	11,123,194	120,305	.....	.....	10,629	53,800	9,725	46,151	11,002,889	2,934,153	6,000,000	2,068,736
Lac du Flambeau	585,829	475,861	234,274	18,212	.....	178,000	26,000	19,375	109,968	95,295	14,673	.....
La Pointe	4,276,320	3,533,349	800,767	161,000	2,122,307	270,000	52,000	127,275	742,971	83,215	659,756	.....
Oneida	1,893,630	1,893,630	1,306,240	.....	10,790	395,060	25,000	156,600	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Red Cliff	299,662	299,662	113,679	40,000	85,283	50,000	3,000	7,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah	397,120	78,725	.....	.....	78,725	.....	.....	.....	318,395	.....	.....	318,395
Wyoming: Shoshone	3,911,070	2,132,754	1,723,379	.....	62,585	20,100	35,000	291,690	1,778,316	830,310	918,630	29,376

[1] Included in New York.

TABLE 42.—*Employees in Indian school and agency service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1915.*

Position.	Total.		School service.		Agency service.		Range of salaries.[1]
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
Total	5,175	$3,423,301	2,772	$1,870,776	2,403	$1,552,525	.....
Supervision of Indians:							
Superintendents and assistant superintendents	149	261,578	146	254,428	3	7,150	$900 to $3,600
Cashiers and storekeepers	11	12,035	8	7,360	3	4,675	600 to 1,040
Clerks	516	517,518	109	94,840	407	422,678	600 to 1,600
Stenographers	48	47,452	.....	.....	48	47,452	660 to 1,080
Principals and assistant principals	78	78,518	78	78,518	.....	.....	900 to 1,400
Disciplinarians	63	52,270	62	50,470	1	1,800	720 to 1,400
Judges	106	7,932	2	168	104	7,764	84
Police, privates	641	181,348	12	2,940	629	178,408	240 to 420
Constables	6	4,560	.....	.....	6	4,560	600 to 850

Education:							
Academic—							
Teachers	586	404,762	586	404,762			600 to 900
Kindergartners	30	19,820	30	19,820			600 to 750
Industrial teachers	50	36,060	47	34,740	3	1,320	600 to 1,000
Mechanical—							
General mechanics	38	27,420	9	7,020	29	20,400	400 to 1,200
Engineers and assistant engineers	120	94,040	99	78,120	21	15,920	420 to 1,200
Blacksmiths and carpenters	160	116,080	71	51,840	89	64,240	480 to 900
Shoe and harness makers	28	17,360	24	14,900	4	2,460	300 to 900
Others	25	19,390	17	13,570	8	5,820	300 to 900
Domestic science—							
Domestic-science teachers	24	16,680	24	16,680			600 to 840
Housekeepers	185	59,820	184	59,220	1	600	300 to 600
Matrons	205	112,815	201	110,775	4	2,040	300 to 840
Assistant matrons	76	39,510	74	39,210	2	300	460 to 600
Cooks and bakers	189	94,460	181	90,980	8	3,480	180 to 660
Seamstresses and laundresses	254	122,780	252	122,060	2	720	300 to 660
Others	7	4,860	7	4,860			480 to 720
Health—							
Physicians	[2] 184	170,725	67	53,970	117	116,755	300 to 1,600
Nurses	81	54,180	65	43,500	16	10,680	240 to 900
Field matrons	78	47,220			78	47,220	300 to 840
Hospital matrons	2	1,320	1	600	1	720	600 to 720
Agriculture and stock:							
Superintendents, industries and live stock	20	20,760	5	4,260	15	16,500	900 to 1,500
Farmers and assistant farmers	338	281,398	69	51,660	269	229,738	600 to 1,200
Stockmen	31	27,470			31	27,470	720 to 960
Line riders	27	16,905			27	16,905	520 to 840
Others	69	42,670	33	23,810	36	18,860	400 to 900
Forestry:							
Deputy supervisors	5	7,000			5	7,000	1,300 to 1,500
Forest guards	88	66,605			88	66,605	400 to 900
Sawyers	8	7,240			8	7,240	700 to 1,000
Others	30	16,810	1	900	29	15,910	720 to 1,000
Miscellaneous:							
Assistants	119	35,910	114	34,170	5	1,740	120 to 600
Laborers	335	164,480	162	80,195	173	84,285	240 to 720
Teamsters	21	8,920	4	1,500	17	7,420	200 to 600
Interpreters	24	8,560			24	8,560	100 to 600
Painters	6	4,500	6	4,500			680 to 840
Others	114	91,560	22	14,430	92	77,130	420 to 1,000

[1] Occasionally extremely high and low salaries are not embraced herein.
[2] Includes 72 contract physicians, whose time is only partly employed in the Indian Service.

TABLE 43.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1915.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field investigating and supervising force.						
Total	110	$177,800	19	$43,050	91	$134,750
Inspection	3	8,500	1	3,500	2	5,000
Liquor	24	31,590	1	2,000	23	29,590
Construction	2	5,500	1	3,000	1	2,500
Health	30	47,400	1	3,000	29	44,400
Schools	11	23,500	1	3,000	10	20,500
Industries:						
Farming	1	3,000	1	3,000	.....	.....
Employment	2	2,500	1	2,000	1	500
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers	6	12,750	1	2,250	5	10,500
Menominee	20	22,260	1	1,800	19	20,460
Special agents	9	17,300	8	16,000	1	1,300
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	.....
Attorney for Pueblo Indians	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
Field irrigation service.						
Total	267	304,295	20	40,500	247	263,795
Chief inspector	2	6,500	1	4,000	1	2,500
Superintendents of irrigation	6	13,500	6	13,500	.....	.....
Total	8	20,000	7	17,500	1	2,500
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work	24	34,920	1	2,000	23	32,920
Arizona	6	6,160	2	2,400	4	3,760
Colorado River	1	1,000	.....	.....	1	1,000
Pima	4	3,960	1	1,200	3	2,760
Salt River	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work	85	77,690	2	4,000	[1] 83	73,690
Colorado: Southern Ute	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Idaho: Fort Hall	11	10,690	1	1,600	10	9,090
Montana	13	14,405	2	3,000	11	11,405
Billings	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	1,200
Crow	7	6,860	1	1,500	6	5,360
Fort Belknap	5	6,345	1	1,500	4	4,845
Oregon: Klamath	27	32,720	1	2,000	26	30,720
South Dakota: Pierre	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
Utah	36	41,270	2	3,800	34	37,470
Salt Lake City	17	21,520	1	1,800	16	19,720
Uintah	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima	40	48,720	1	2,100	39	46,620
Wyoming: Shoshone	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
Field allotment service.						
Total	14	15,535	1	2,500	13	13,035
Special allotting agent	1	2,500	1	2,500	.....	.....
Appraising commissioners	2	1,800	.....	.....	[2] 2	1,800
Arizona	3	2,700	.....	.....	3	2,700
Leupp	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Pima	2	1,980	.....	.....	[2] 2	1,980
California: Round Valley	1	2,160	.....	.....	[2] 1	2,160
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain	2	1,350	.....	.....	2	1,350
South Dakota	5	5,025	.....	.....	5	5,025
Cheyenne River	2	2,025	.....	.....	[2] 2	2,025
Pine Ridge	3	3,000	.....	.....	[2] 3	3,000

[1] Includes 39 temporary positions; salaries not included. [2] Temporary.

TABLE 43.—*Miscellaneous field employees June 30, 1915*—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field allotment service—Continued.						
Inheritance examiners	54	$61,500	19	$34,800	35	$26,700
Probate attorneys	20	25,000	20	25,000		
Warehouses.						
Total	39	39,160	3	6,000	36	33,160
Chicago	25	24,670	1	2,000	24	22,670
St. Louis	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020
San Francisco	6	6,470	1	2,000	5	4,470

TABLE 44.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total	5,939	$4,403,541
School	[1] 2,772	1,870,776
Agency	[1] 2,403	1,552,525
Field investigating and supervising force	110	177,800
Irrigation service	267	304,295
Allotment service	14	15,535
Inheritance examiners	54	61,500
Probate attorneys	20	50,000
Warehouses	39	39,160
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner	260	[2] 331,950

[1] School and agency includes 2,533 Indians earning $940,013, as reported by superintendents.
[2] 1914 report shows $233,710, which should have been $312,450.

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances.*

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Total	$547,336.17	$9,863,686.15	$8,206,968.66	$2,204,053.66
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians		2,000.00	313.07	1,686.93
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees		100,000.00	81,595.24	18,404.76
Expenses of Indian commissioners		10,000.00	9,294.05	705.95
General expenses, Indian Service		135,000.00	126,433.15	8,566.85
Indian schools, support		1,500,000.00	1,368,974.51	131,025.49
Indian school and agency buildings		440,000.00	301,870.96	138,129.04
Indian school transportation		72,000.00	66,200.50	5,799.50
Industrial work and care of timber		450,000.00	407,284.91	42,715.09
Industry among Indians (reimbursable)		600,000.00	436,743.91	163,256.09
Inspectors, Indian Service		30,000.00	3,548.33	26,451.67
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable)	143,504.08	345,700.00	364,753.77	124,450.31
Judgments, Indian depredation claims	95,568.44	45,829.00	42,775.00	98,622.44
Pay of Indian police		200,000.00	191,920.06	8,079.94
Pay of judges, Indian courts		8,000.00	7,355.96	644.04
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies		300,000.00	153,267.69	146,732.31
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians		300,000.00	170,336.87	129,663.13
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians		100,000.00	97,661.91	2,338.09
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable)	76,320.72	150,000.00	145,914.05	80,406.67
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service		10,000.00	7,557.79	2,442.21

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year endea June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma	$21,040.00	$10,520.00		$31,560.00
Crows, Montana	11,036.07	6,000.00	$5,724.19	11,311.88
Navajoes, schools, Arizona		100,000.00	36,598.96	63,401.04
Pawnees, Oklahoma	6,699.96	30,000.00	29,462.22	7,237.74
Senecas of New York	2,514.68	6,000.00	5,966.15	2,548.53
Six Nations of New York	770.27	4,500.00	3,926.82	1,343.45
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho		5,000.00	4,725.00	275.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma		35,000.00	30,843.26	4,156.74
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,553.40	446.60
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota		4,000.00	3,958.33	41.67
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota		11,000.00	10,296.50	703.50
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho		3,000.00	2,863.90	136.10
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc		23,740.00	23,264.26	475.74
Subsistence		30,000.00	21,450.57	8,549.43
Seeds and implements, Utah		10,000.00	4,030.26	5,969.74
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington		7,000.00	6,762.40	237.60
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico		330,000.00	303,429.78	26,570.22
California		42,000.00	39,083.56	2,916.44
Nevada		18,500.00	17,512.86	987.14
Utah		10,000.00	6,706.38	3,293.62
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont		15,000.00	14,012.99	987.01
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash		13,000.00	9,699.99	3,300.01
Flathead Agency, Mont		12,000.00	10,585.58	1,414.42
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont		20,000.00	18,092.96	1,907.04
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak		15,000.00	14,310.96	689.04
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho		30,000.00	29,267.23	732.77
Fort Peck Agency, Mont		30,000.00	29,674.53	325.47
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg		4,000.00	3,714.22	285.78
Klamath Agency, Oreg		6,000.00	5,997.95	2.05
Umatilla Agency, Oreg		3,000.00	2,940.00	60.00
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg		4,000.00	3,999.14	.86
Yakima Agency, Wash		3,000.00	2,947.38	52.62
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma		1,500.00	1,268.63	231.37
Kickapoos, Oklahoma		2,000.00	1,892.31	107.69
Makahs, Washington		2,000.00	1,530.43	469.57
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana		85,000.00	73,243.69	11,756.31
Pawnees, Oklahoma—				
Employees, etc		6,600.00	6,304.98	295.02
Iron, steel, etc		500.00	483.73	16.27
Schools		10,000.00	8,590.88	1,409.12
Poncas, Oklahoma		8,000.00	7,217.02	782.98
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,459.65	540.35
Quapaws, Oklahoma—				
Education		1,000.00	729.00	271.00
Employees, etc		500.00	498.14	1.86
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington		1,000.00	817.80	182.20
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana		10,000.00	8,408.00	1,592.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas		200.00		200.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming		15,000.00	11,117.59	3,882.41
Employees, etc		6,000.00	5,561.67	438.33
Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota		5,000.00	4,854.82	145.18
Sioux of different tribes, South Dakota—				
Employees, etc		107,000.00	104,337.15	2,662.85
Subsistence and civilization		200,000.00	155,623.30	44,376.70
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota		14,000.00	12,708.78	1,291.22
Spokanes, Washington		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Wichitas and Affiliated Bands, Oklahoma		5,000.00	4,587.58	412.42
Indian schools—				
Albuquerque, N. Mex		68,600.00	67,772.78	927.22
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	4,895.37	104.63
Assembly hall and gymnasium		25,000.00	10,049.69	14,950.31
Bismarck, N. Dak		18,200.00	16,435.60	1,764.40
Repairs and improvements		2,000.00	1,570.36	429.64
Carlisle, Pa		132,000.00	122,546.22	9,453.78
Repairs and improvements		20,000.00	17,373.02	2,626.98

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Indian schools—Continued.				
Carson City, Nev.		$41,700.00	$40,458.85	$1,241.15
Repairs and improvements		8,000.00	7,524.76	475.24
Cherokee, N. C.		30,000.00	26,636.04	3,363.96
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,794.05	205.95
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		35,000.00	19,922.34	15,077.66
Repairs and improvements		15,000.00	5,101.63	9,898.37
Chilocco, Okla.		86,250.00	83,317.48	2,932.52
Repairs and improvements		7,000.00	6,937.49	62.51
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		275,000.00	270,256.68	4,743.32
Flandreau, S. Dak.		61,500.00	59,087.94	2,412.06
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,541.31	458.69
Special repairs		10,000.00	7,210.28	2,789.72
Fort Bidwell, Cal.		20,500.00	19,762.82	737.18
Repairs and improvements		3,600.00	3,494.58	105.42
Fort Mojave, Ariz.		35,100.00	33,143.95	1,956.05
Repairs and improvements		3,800.00	2,509.13	1,290.87
Fort Totten, N. Dak.		68,500.00	66,376.92	2,123.08
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,802.78	197.22
Dairy barn		5,000.00		5,000.00
Genoa, Nebr.		60,000.00	58,821.61	1,178.39
Repairs and improvements		11,000.00	7,753.34	3,246.66
Industrial building		4,000.00	2,605.71	1,394.29
Laundry		4,000.00	3,006.08	993.92
Dairy barn		6,000.00		6,000.00
Greenville, Cal.		18,400.00	15,867.77	2,532.23
Repairs and improvements		6,600.00	2,135.93	4,464.07
Hayward, Wis.		36,670.00	33,830.60	2,839.40
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	4,832.50	167.50
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.		14,860.00	14,023.31	836.69
Repairs and improvements		2,500.00	2,396.80	103.20
Lawrence, Kans.		127,750.00	121,339.34	6,410.66
Gymnasium		25,000.00	14,532.69	10,467.31
Repairs and improvements		11,000.00	8,084.36	2,915.64
Mount Pleasant, Mich.		60,450.00	54,609.47	5,840.53
Buildings		20,000.00		20,000.00
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	4,304.66	695.34
Phoenix, Ariz.		119,400.00	112,739.81	6,660.19
Repairs and improvements		7,500.00	6,433.71	1,066.29
Sewer system		32,000.00	890.46	31,109.54
Pierre, S. Dak.		43,750.00	39,255.52	4,494.48
Irrigation system	$227.40	7,000.00	1,416.24	5,811.16
Land		3,500.00		3,500.00
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,091.32	908.68
Buildings	21,234.13	22,000.00	13,824.22	29,409.91
Pipestone, Minn.		39,175.00	36,992.45	2,182.55
Repairs and improvements		9,500.00	6,310.35	3,189.65
Special repairs		6,500.00	6,500.00	
Rapid City, S. Dak.		48,500.00	47,064.12	1,435.88
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	3,490.96	1,509.04
Riverside, Cal.		108,125.00	104,226.88	3,898.12
Repairs and improvements		10,000.00	8,392.23	1,607.77
Salem, Oreg.		102,000.00	98,218.92	3,781.08
Assembly hall		10,000.00	25.00	9,975.00
Repairs and improvements		12,000.00	11,829.85	170.15
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		61,150.00	59,918.29	1,231.71
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,702.32	297.68
Dairy barn		4,000.00	3,940.50	59.50
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.		31,025.00	30,131.69	893.31
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	2,907.26	3,092.74
School facilities, Papago Indians, Arizona		50,000.00	17,229.38	32,770.62
Tacoma, Wash.		50,000.00	48,799.42	1,200.58
Truxton Canyon, Ariz.		18,200.00	15,473.70	2,726.30
Repairs and improvements		3,000.00	2,400.83	599.17
Tomah, Wis.		43,450.00	41,692.65	1,757.35
Employees' building		10,000.00	1.25	9,998.75
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,491.94	508.06
Wahpeton, N. Dak.		35,200.00	33,594.34	1,605.66
Power plant and water system		15,000.00	1,083.28	13,916.72
Repairs and improvements		3,000.00	2,738.79	261.21
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of affairs of Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		175,000.00	174,940.99	59.01
Appraisement, classification, etc., reserved lands, Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. (reimbursable)		10,000.00	2,411.52	7,588.48

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		$37,500.00	$23,695.81	$13,804.19
Bridge across the Colorado River, Topock, Ariz.		25,000.00		25,000.00
Bridge, Western Navajo Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		6,000.00	4,650.93	1,349.07
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico		2,000.00	1,991.00	9.00
Damages to individual Seminoles		558.00	558.00	
Dike, Fort Mojave Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)		5,000.00	120.43	4,879.57
Diking, etc., Bad River Reservation, Wis. (reimbursable)		8,000.00	7,688.73	311.27
Education—				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable)		4,000.00		4,000.00
Sioux Nation, South Dakota	$30,204.06	200,000.00	204,028.72	26,175.34
Indemnity to certain Chickasaw Indians for losses		8,213.00	8,213.00	
Investigation, San Carlos Irrigation project, Arizona		50,000.00	19,730.78	30,269.22
Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable)		40,000.00	33,396.00	6,604.00
Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)	1,843.74	15,000.00	14,337.91	2,505.83
Irrigation system—				
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		50,000.00	49,233.01	766.99
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	5,097.39	200,000.00	30,116.43	174,980.96
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	6,708.59	50,000.00	46,173.93	10,534.66
Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable)	87,981.74	10,000.00	37,051.30	60,930.44
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)	34,317.23	25,000.00	54,660.15	4,657.08
Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,176.00	324.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable)		10,000.00	8,122.63	1,877.37
Maintenance and operation—				
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable)		25,000.00	23,165.90	1,834.10
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		20,000.00	19,745.21	254.79
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)		4,740.00	2,430.23	2,309.77
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)		15,000.00	14,849.64	150.36
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		25,000.00	11,576.20	13,423.80
Payment of drainage assessments—				
On allotted lands in Pottawatomie County, Okla. (reimbursable)		21,183.39	18,256.66	2,926.73
Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn. (reimbursable)		13,080.00		13,080.00
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Payment to trustees of school district No. 23, Flathead County, Mont.		471.60	471.60	
Payment to Wm. Volz, Oklahoma		65.50	65.50	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		85,000.00	76,734.43	8,265.57
Protecting bridge, Myton, Utah		200.00	200.00	
Purchase of land for Camp Verde Indians, Arizona		20,000.00		20,000.00
Purchase of Land for landless Indians in California	2,267.67	10,000.00	85.55	12,182.12
Purchase of stock for Northern Cheyenne Indians, Montana (reimbursable)		25,000.00		25,000.00
Reimbursement of M. D. Colgrove, superintendent, etc., Idaho		6.00	6.00	
Reimbursement of Bishop N. S. Thomas, Wyoming		391.84	391.84	
Relief of Jennie S. Sherman or her heirs		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Relief of Benjamin A. Sanders for injuries		1,000.00	1,000.00	

TABLE 45.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1915.	Disbursements for 1915.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Relief of Mary Stanley, widow of Will H. Stanley, late superintendent Soboba Indian School, Cal		$3,500.00	$3,500.00	
Repairs, Fort Wakashie, Wind River Reservation, Wyo		1,732.82	1,247.71	$485.11
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)		25,000.00	23,444.10	1,555.90
Wagon road, Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak		1,000.00		1,000.00
Water supply—				
Navajo Indians, Arizona (reimbursable)		25,000.00	22,513.64	2,486.36
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona		5,000.00	4,772.92	227.08
Papago Indian villages, Arizona		20,000.00	17,901.73	2,098.27

TABLE 46.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1914		$84,311.79
Received:		
July, 1914	$204.95	
August, 1914	482.90	
September, 1914	22,058.09	
October, 1914	2.60	
November, 1914	18.34	
December, 1914		
January, 1915	3.65	
February, 1915	92.30	
March, 1915	23,638.00	
April, 1915	31.15	
May, 1915	60,096.60	
June, 1915	248.58	
		106,877.16
Total on hand and received		191,188.95
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1914	13,954.40	
August, 1914	2,515.82	
September, 1914	523.19	
October, 1914	2.60	
November, 1914	22,084.47	
December, 1914	11.95	
January, 1915	1.08	
February, 1915	99.25	
March, 1915	58,152.64	
April, 1915	38.58	
May, 1915	1,096.85	
June, 1915	138.00	
		98,618.83
Balance on hand June 30, 1915		92,570.12
		191,188.95

TABLE 47.—*Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.*

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Volume.	Statutes at Large. Page.	On hand July 1, 1914.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1915.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906	35 34 34	49 213 550	$2,951,499.57	$32,968.11	$318,489.56	$2,665,978.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 17, 1910	36	533	125,754.18	12,369.22	27.36	138,096.04
Chippewas in Minnesota fund [1]	Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902	25 29 32	642 17 400	5,740,995.54	567,181.01	199,776.91	6,108,399.64
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 June 23, 1910	35 36	460 602	793,512.81	92,754.16	145,730.77	740,536.20
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	425,773.69	30,281.24	309,762.64	146,292.29
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	36	458	407,958.80	213,343.16	7,154.64	614,147.32
Kansas consolidated fund	July 1, 1902	32	638	114,889.63		9,499.29	105,390.34
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund	June 30, 1913	38	92	21,903.88	27,902.88	4,568.02	45,238.74
Osage fund	June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	16 17 21 26	362 90 292 344	6,000,485.27	805.68	591,469.90	5,409,821.05
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	36	443	101,012.99	2,903.71	34.80	103,881.90
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	114,245.24		11,067.39	103,177.85
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 30, 1910	36	451	313,996.44	61,576.29	32.00	375,540.73
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	26 26	658 1,006	102.47	1,942.63	1,522.00	523.10
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882 Sept. 1, 1888	22 25	149 455	6,741.83	640.00		7,381.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 Feb. 14, 1913	35	460	402,933.41	114,759.28	198,291.00	319,401.69
Umatilla general fund	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	159,703.37	2,773.54	18,666.83	143,810.08
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,576,278.74	46,597.90	464,652.02	3,158,224.62
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	35,124.84		14,177.99	20,946.85
Proceeds of:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands	May 29, 1908	35	447	12,798.59	10,364.73	14,472.10	8,691.22
Colville Reservation, Wash	July 1, 1892 July 1, 1898	27 30	63 593	139,240.47	6,981.37	63,287.76	82,934.08
Crow ceded lands, Montana	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	724,340.99	291,873.13	379,835.21	636,378.91
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak	do	33	319	5,525.74	3,068.15	6,192.62	2,401.27
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	5,751.96		3,004.83	2,747.13
Flathead Reservation, Mont	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	37,838.91	56,964.41	30,984.62	63,818.70
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	May 30, 1908	35	564	36,799.35	104,194.18	80,412.15	60,581.38
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	4,466.16	6,262.06		10,728.22

Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	52,790.17	305.05	38,409.77	14,685.45
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.	May 15, 1888	25	150	5,497.93	4,008.81	.....	9,506.74
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	486,158.48	44,585.62	101,585.08	429,159.02
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	1,060,581.63	152,440.19	311,658.21	901,363.61
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1,230				
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.	June 10, 1896	29	360	.....	12,433.63	.....	12,433.63
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.	May 13, 1910	36	367	.....	5,481.75	.....	5,481.75
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	307,942.54	.....	2,352.90	305,589.64
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	144,099.18	2,616.36	.....	146,715.54
Spokane Reservation, Wash.	May 29, 1908	35	458	22,396.38	1,153.81	.....	23,550.19
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	13,597.65	7,945.46	.....	21,543.11
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752	1,993.00	.....	800.00	1,193.00
Surplus Puyallup school lands.	June 21, 1906	34	377	12,618.58	1,721.60	2,945.30	11,394.88
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,032	4,345.99	4,875.00	.....	9,220.99
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	54,951.92	75.00	13.00	55,013.92
Uintah and White River Ute lands.	May 27, 1902	32	263	123,812.10	64,449.77	69,500.99	118,760.88
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,069				
Wichita ceded lands.	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	9,532.27	878.38	144.95	10,265.70
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1,016	3,214.06	1,869.12	3,012.54	2,070.64
White Mountain Apache lands, Arizona.	Mar. 2, 1901	31	952	.....	785.00	785.00	.....
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:							
Cherokee unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	31,083.18	[2] 226,839.51	198,452.89	59,469.80
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Cherokee town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	3,073.50	[3] 90,000.00	78,878.49	14,195.01
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	9,729.36	1,697.44	1,151.43	10,275.37
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	557,836.84	[4] 422,458.81	678,025.60	302,270.05
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Choctaw unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	2,332,260.98	[5] 1,248,274.68	1,256,357.64	2,324,178.02
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Choctaw town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	27,677.27	[6] 16,092.36	2,202.10	41,567.53
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	35,129.60	[7] 6,000.05	288.35	40,841.30
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	24,723.37	[8] 12,227.56	24,432.22	12,518.71
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Seminole unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	10,765.16	312.38	8,974.05	2,103.49
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1,070				
Total.	.....	.....	.....	27,595,486.01	[9] 4,018,034.18	5,653,082.92	25,960,437.27

[1] Proceeds of Indian land and timber.
[2] $216,478.70 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[3] $90,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[4] $31,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[5] $82,700 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[6] $11,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[7] $5,000.05 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[8] $10,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[9] Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, $446,178.75.

TABLE 48.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations June 30, 1915.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600; Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000	Vol. 7, p. 99; Vol. 11, p. 614; Vol. 7, pp. 213, 235.	$9,600
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Art 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; Art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825	Vol. 7, p. 212; Vol. 7, pp. 236, 614.	920
Coeur d'Alene	Employees	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 26, p. 1029.	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi	For schools, during the pleasure of the President	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc	Art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 652.	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 15, p. 658.	85,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers	do	do	10,000
Do	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops; 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith; 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel; Estimated	do; do	500; 5,400
Do	Pay of physician	do	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,200
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop, during the pleasure of the President.	For education, $1,000; for smith, etc., $500.	Vol. 7, p. 425.	1,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri	For support of school	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172.	200
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1831	Vol. 4, p. 442.	6,000
Shoshoni and Bannock:				
Shoshoni	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676.	5,000
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	do	1,000
Bannock	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	do	do	5,000
Six Nations of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,000
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	do	10,400
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, acts of Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220
Do	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 622.	8,520
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868	....do....	30,000
Total				630,560

TABLE 49.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1914.	Received during fiscal year 1915.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1915.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.
General provisions	$630,193.96	$2,836,487.17	$3,466,681.13	$2,485,991.55	$980,689.58
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	382,028.30	630,560.00	1,012,588.30	604,812.09	407,776.21
Supports (gratuities)	125,119.94	811,836.98	936,956.92	802,424.75	134,532.17
Schools and school buildings	525,631.62	4,308,895.00	4,834,526.62	4,068,036.00	766,490.62
Trust funds and interest	39,366,367.26	3,756,903.31	43,123,270.57	6,253,547.93	36,869,722.64
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	5,119,088.32	3,067,143.54	8,186,231.86	[1] 3,759,031.91	4,427,199.95
Miscellaneous	5,629,476.01	2,736,111.96	8,365,587.97	3,967,869.88	[2] 4,397,718.09
Total	51,777,905.41	18,147,937.96	69,925,843.37	[3] 21,941,714.11	47,984,129.26

[1] The $3,759,031.91 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," includes $103,155 net amount placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070).

[2] Includes judgments of Court of Claims, $13,189.30; proceeds of sale of lands, $3,039,231.59; irrigation funds, $392,419.93; surveying and allotting, $41,146; payments to Indians for lands, $423,927.17; and other miscellaneous funds, $487,804.10; total, $4,397,718.09.

[3] The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1915 includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus-fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1915 and former years.

TABLE 50.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total		3,092		$1,104,502.78
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	3	$1,112.11	3,336.33
Kansas		13		4,931.39
Kickapoo	Kickapoo	5	611.71	3,058.59
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	8	234.10	1,872.80
Nebraska: Santee	Ponca	47	76.63	3,601.80
New York: New York	Tonawanda (Seneca)	23	175.77	4,042.85
North Dakota: Standing Rock	Sioux	276	168.17	46,417.54
Oklahoma		654		761,952.28
Cantonment	Cheyenne and Arapaho	37		
Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	59		
Red Moon	do	20	344.56	49,273.26
Seger	do	27		
Kiowa	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.	[1] 72	392.44	28,255.97
Do	do	[2] 73	895.32	65,358.75
Ponca	Ponca	28	75.84	2,123.77
Osage	Osage	291	3,819.76	575,146.23
Pawnee	Pawnee	17	575.18	9,778.07
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	30	1,067.20	32,016.23
Oregon		91		24,062.78
Klamath	Klamath	30	245.07	7,352.22
Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc	61	273.94	16,710.56
South Dakota		1,484		202,295.40
Cheyenne River	Sioux	290	130.09	37,727.65
Crow Creek	do	102	175.97	17,949.52
Lower Brule	do	9	176.77	1,590.98
Pine Ridge	do	802	129.72	104,035.24
Yankton	do	38	233.88	8,887.56
Rosebud	do	243	132.11	32,104.45
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	Ute	36	240.59	8,661.24
Wisconsin: Keshena	Menominee	465	97.20	45,201.17

[1] 5 per cent. [2] 4 per cent.

TABLE 51.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.*[1]

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1915.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid into the U. S. Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total	$6,064,141.34	$5,932,231.43	$131,909.91	$557,780.20	$689,690.11
Choctaw	3,765,507.68	3,686,520.48	78,987.20	299,302.76	378,289.96
Chickasaw	1,151,750.56	1,126,571.33	25,179.23	110,696.89	135,876.12
Cherokee	68.39		68.39	31,827.49	31,895.88
Creek	1,110,467.17	1,083,618.32	26,848.85	112,450.24	139,299.09
Seminole	36,347.54	35,521.30	826.24	3,502.82	4,329.06

[1] The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058–1070), in 289 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 6 per cent.

TABLE 52.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
Chicago	102,745	31,209,633	$592,665.81	3	2,197	$247.11
St. Louis	58,369	34,965,230	208,563.45	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	35,855	3,396,957	145,767.89	.....	.....	.....
New York [1]	8,099	884,180	242,055.84	.....	.....	.....
Omaha [2]	23,671	2,881,043	145,460.91	2	43	5.26
Total	228,739	73,337,043	1,334,513.90	5	2,240	252.37

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Requisitions issued.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Contract.	Open market.	Total.
		Pounds.				
Chicago	4,081	27,414	$13,596.60	158	2,167	2,325
St. Louis	1,379	8,415	3,187.70	1,080	872	1,952
San Francisco	85	1,110	1,100.00	390	276	666
New York [1]	3,402	15,206	13,227.54	443	146	589
Omaha [2]	358	2,156	264.47	206	398	604
Total	9,305	54,301	31,376.31	2,277	3,859	6,136

[1] 10 months only. [2] 9 months only.

Total number of shipments	238,049
Total weight (pounds)	73,393,584
Total value	$1,366,142.58

TABLE 53.—*Expenses at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Amount paid regular employees.	Amount paid irregular employees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Chicago	$4,500.00	$124.94	$13,625.41	$5,812.59	$2,406.26	$26,469.20
St. Louis	1,500.00	93.48	7,240.00	[1]	625.33	9,458.81
San Francisco	2,400.00	.35	6,008.31	1,001.00	1,595.81	11,005.47
New York [2]	2,916.67	118.44	5,901.66	752.50	1,582.17	11,271.44
Omaha [3]	1,199.97	69.74	3,855.00	690.11	395.36	6,210.18
Total	12,516.64	406.95	36,630.38	8,256.20	6,604.93	64,415.10

[1] Included in amount paid regular employees. [2] 10 months only. [3] 9 months only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1916

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1916

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 2, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-first annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Large sums have been spent for hospitals and medical attention, and the campaign for sanitary and cleanly homes recently inaugurated has been vigorously pursued. To teach the Indian right home life gives him greater resistance to the ravages of disease and strengthens his hold upon life. As the battle for comfortable firesides and for hygienic living goes on in white communities, so does the Indian Service seek the same end through every means at its command. Tuberculosis takes an excessive toll from the Indian, but an aggressive and unceasing campaign against this terrible menace is certainly checking its progress.

The conservation of Indian baby life has appealed splendidly to the best efforts of every person connected with the service and the response has been notable. The Indian mother and father are being taught proper ways of protecting their young children so that they may grow to strong physical manhood and womanhood. The antipathy of the Indian woman to the white man's hospital is fast being overcome and the medicine man will soon be only a memory.

The most radical departure from the old plan for the development of the Indian was made in the formation and introduction of a new and comprehensive vocational course of study. It adequately meets all the Indian's industrial and home-building needs, and is a practical application of the best academic thought to the requirements of a vocational education.

The last year has been instructive and profitable for the Indians. They have made a remarkable showing in increased acreage and yield of lands cultivated. Their stock interests, both individual and tribal, have been a wonderful success. Tribal herds have been properly cared for and are rapidly increasing. They have been individually taught to take care of their farms, fences, stock, and implements and have acquired valuable lessons in thrift and industry.

HEALTH.

A determined fight has been made for preventive measures against disease on Indian reservations.

The greatest problems confronting us are tuberculosis, trachoma, and a high infant mortality.

Medical supervisors visit as frequently as possible each agency and school, make medical inspections, and suggest remedies for unhealthful and insanitary conditions. The special physicians are principally engaged in eye work, all being ophthalmologists. They are constantly on the road, performing the various eye operations required, instituting campaigns against trachoma, and instructing local physicians in the best treatment of that disease and other eye affections found among the Indians.

The field dentists visit the schools and do the requisite dental work for the school children. They have in many cases succeeded in doing work among the adult Indians who are beginning to realize the importance of such attention.

The duties of the school and agency physicians are extensive and include the general practice of medicine and surgery.

The field matrons are doing a wonderfully helpful work; they are the good Samaritans of the Indian Service, and many more than our funds will now permit could be employed to great advantage.

The treatment of trachoma is difficult, but the problem in the schools is now nearly solved. The number of these cases has in most places been materially reduced by the curing of disease in the older pupils, yet the introduction of new cases into the schools in the primary grades continues to some extent. This will continue until greater inroads can be made on the foci of infection in the homes of the older Indians. Since the installation in the schools of the Pullman towel system, the segregation of acute trachomatous cases, and the institution of regular treatment, new cases seldom appear except through outside infection.

Among the older Indians the elimination of trachoma has not been accomplished, but progress is everywhere apparent.

Tuberculosis is an ever present problem, and the Indian has no racial immunity to tubercular infection. The records show that a large per cent of the Indian mortality from tuberculosis is among children, and evidence is accumulating that the primary infection occurs in childhood. Among young children under 2 years of age the appearance of tuberculosis is almost inevitably the precursor of a fatal issue. We are therefore strenuously exerting our efforts to protect the infants and children, which is being done through a campaign of education looking to better methods of caring for them.

In furtherance of our health campaign, on January 10, 1916, I sent the following letter to every Indian Service employee and to others known to be interested or those who, it was thought, might be induced to participate, directly or indirectly, in the accomplishment of health betterments among the Indians.

In an address before the Congress on Indian Progress held at San Francisco in August of last year I said:

"It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number, and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race."

That thought has deepened its hold upon my convictions.

We must guarantee to the Indian the first of inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life.

The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph, believing as I do that when he comes to himself as a factor in the modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land.

I should like to get the feeling I have upon this question into the conscience and aspirations of every Indian Service employee until there shall prevail a sort of righteous passion to see that every Indian child has a fair chance to live.

There is something fundamental here:

We can not solve the Indian problem without Indians. We can not educate their children unless they are kept alive.

All our Indian schools, reservations, individual allotments, and accumulated incomes tend pathetically toward a wasted altruism if maintained and conserved for a withering, decadent people.

If we have an Indian policy worthy of the name, its goal must be an enduring and sturdy race, true to the noblest of its original instincts and virtues and loyally sympathetic with our social and national life; a body of efficient citizens blending their unique poise and powers with the keen and sleepless vigor of the white man.

We must, therefore, renew daily our warfare against the arch foe of efficiency—disease.

We must begin at the right place—not only with the infant at its mother's breast, but with the unborn generation.

The new campaign for health in which I would enlist you is first of all to save the babies.

Statistics startle us with the fact that approximately three-fifths of the Indian infants die before the age of 5 years.

Of what use to this mournful mortality are our splendidly equipped schools?

I earnestly call upon every Indian Bureau employee to help reduce this frightful percentage. Superintendents, teachers, physicians, matrons, nurses, everyone can do something by instruction or example, the physician with his science, the nurse with her trained skill, the matron with her motherly solicitude, all of us by personal hygiene, cleanliness, and sobriety.

With this idea uppermost, all employees whose duties bring them in touch with Indian families must work in closest harmony for surrounding the expectant Indian mother with favorable health conditions before and after childbirth. The sanitation of the homes of such women should have special attention and no baby allowed to be born into an environment germinating disease, if prevention is available.

The simplest rules of motherhood applied under intelligent and friendly direction would save most of the Indian babies who annually fill untimely graves.

I want to send this safety, as far as possible, into every home of an Indian mother, whether that home be a tepee, a tent, a log house with dirt floors or a more comfortable abode.

This means work, hard work, but the reward will be living souls.

I shall expect each superintendent to acquaint himself with the home conditions of every Indian family on the reservation and to adopt practical and effective means for quick and certain improvement.

Superintendents must organize such a system of cooperative information through their employees as will enable them to do this, exercising, of course, great care and discretion in gathering the requisite information.

I shall consider, on the superintendent's recommendation, a reasonable use of individual Indian moneys for the improvement of insanitary homes, where the family has such funds. In the absence of such moneys, every effort must be made to secure clean and wholesome conditions through the efforts of the adult members of the family. If there are no members physically able to labor, expenditure may be recommended from the funds "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians."

The crux of the matter is this: We must, if possible, get rid of the intolerable conditions that infest some of the Indian homes on the reservation, creating an atmosphere of death instead of life.

It will be the duty of the field matron to learn of conditions existing in Indian homes and of cases requiring medical attention and report them to the superintendent. It will be her duty to see that the prospective mother knows what equipment is necessary for the proper care of her new-born babe, and the importance of the provision which the husband should make for the health and comfort of the mother and child should be early and urgently impressed upon him.

Physicians must be promptly advised of all cases of prospective motherhood and they must see that proper attention is given before and after that event, arranging, if practicable, for hospital facilities where the home surroundings are unfavorable. Special effort should be made to see that the mother has nourishing food before and following childbirth.

I am advised that the death rate among Indian babies is most excessive after the nursing period when, through ignorance or carelessness, they are given improper food, such as green fruits, melons, or corn, made further harmful, perhaps, by the presence of flies, and from the use of which intestinal disorders are almost sure to follow.

There should be vigilant and unrelenting effort to impress upon parents the great importance of supplying food which will furnish proper nourishment for the growing child. There should be constant endeavor to educate parents to

an understanding of the value of a sufficient supply of cow's or goat's milk, or condensed milk, pure water, and suitable solid food, and to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness of person, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic use.

It would be worth while, it would be great, if we could lift the Indian out of his uninformed condition and induce him to see that the natural and beautiful love he has for his children will not keep them alive and well and joyous unless supplemented by a rational use of food, clothing, fresh air, and pure water.

If Government aid is necessary to bring health out of disease and squalor, it should not be withheld, but good results, if obtained, will scarcely continue unless the Indian parents exchange indolence for industry and are awakened to the use and beauty of personal and environing cleanliness.

This campaign for better babies, for the rescue of a race, calls for redoubled energy and zeal throughout the service, for it means personal work and tireless patience. It is a well-nigh stupendous task, but will be a glorious one if we can make successful headway.

I believe that the high aspirations and missionary spirit generally prevailing among our field employees are a guaranty of substantial and lasting achievements, and I hope and believe we shall have the quickened cooperation of all denominational agencies, religious missionaries, and mission schools having special interest in the Indian's spiritual welfare and whose priceless labors, luminant with self-sacrifice and religious fervor, have done so much for the red man. We shall all, I am sure, exert an irrestible union of effort.

The educational propaganda against disease must, of course, be steadily increased and strengthened. Our Indian schools, where so many of the rising generations are assembled, are well organized and should be a mighty instrumentality for health and higher ideals of life. In their education of girls I hope to see added emphasis given to such subjects as home nursing, child welfare, and motherhood, the sanitation, arrangement, and management of the home, and that nothing reasonable shall be spared to fit every Indian girl for intelligent housekeeping and for attractive home-making.

There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as the burden bearer. I wish we might see this habit overcome, for it is distinctly barbaric. I want to see developed and prevalent in every Indian school from the least to the largest that modern and truly chivalrous spirit that recognizes and respects the sacredness of womanhood. I should like to have every Indian boy leave school with this lofty and just sentiment fused into his character as the picture in porcelain, because of the deep and exquisite power it will have to bless his future home with health and happiness.

While, therefore, this appeal aims primarily at the safety and health of the child and is intended to enforce the thought that the future of the Indian race may depend vitally upon what we shall be able to accomplish for its new generation, it is also a message of reenforcement to every utterance and every effort expressed or put forth within the Indian Service in behalf of the adult against tuberculosis, trachoma, and every other disease; against the liquor curse and the use of any kind of enervating drug or dope. I look to the schools chiefly to safeguard the boys and girls enrolled there against these deadly scourges, and there must be no abatement but rather renewed and continuing energies in this direction.

In closing, I ask every employee to do his or her part in widening our work against disease until our Indian reservations become the home of healthy,

happy, bright-eyed children with a fair start in life, and our schools become impregnable defenses against every enemy to healthy and high-minded boys and girls.

The campaign thus started has developed widespread interest in this work, and almost unbelievable results have been secured. Women's meetings are held frequently, with lectures on various child-welfare topics by the physicians, field matrons, and others. Little-mothers' leagues have been formed among the schoolgirls, and numerous other activities for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Indian baby have been organized on the reservations. At non-reservation boarding schools special emphasis has been given the instruction of the older girls in nursing, hygiene, sanitation, and the care of children, it having been demonstrated that this teaching is often reflected in the Indian homes through the returned girl students, while the children, who soon become the wives and mothers of the race, promptly and greatly profit thereby.

At all Indian Service hospitals every effort is made to provide for the Indian mother during childbirth and to bring to the hospitals every such case as may not have proper home surroundings. To the greatest extent possible those mothers who are not cared for in hospitals are assisted by the physicians or field matrons, and, as far as facilities will permit, a systematic follow-up system is maintained for the benefit of all newborn infants.

At many of the Indian fairs last fall a baby show formed a prominent feature of the exhibit, and it is planned to have a baby show at every Indian fair to be held this year. These contests have created much interest among the Indians, and in a number of instances at fairs where white and Indian babies competed Indian babies won the first award.

On the Blackfeet Reservation a most aggressive effort has been made to improve insanitary Indian homes. A special physician and a woman supervisor spent several months there in a house-to-house canvass, and with the aid of the field matron and assistants have "cleaned up" the Heart Butte district. The Indian homes there have been cleaned, whitewashed, and repaired, and all cases needing medical attention have been placed under treatment. The Indians have shown interest in this work, and it is believed that a permanent improvement has been made.

Homes of tubercular Indians are placarded, and cases which can reasonably be expected to benefit from sanitorium treatment are sent to the several sanitoria.

Reports from these sanitoria are very encouraging and show that among Indians, when placed in a proper environment, the disease, in a reasonable number of cases not incomparable to similar conditions among whites, can be arrested.

Hospitals have recently been completed or are now in course of construction at Carson, Pima, Mescalero, Navajo, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Turtle Mountain, Blackfeet, Choctaw-Chickasaw, Crow Creek, Hoopa Valley, Jicarilla, Spokane, Cherokee, San Juan, Tohatchi, and additions at Genoa and Crow.

Constantly increasing correspondence concerning health matters shows the very great interest which has been aroused. Educational and publicity measures to keep up and increase interest in sanitation have been taken. Press dispatches from the Public Health Service and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis are made use of in the Indian school journals. Individual letters are written to tubercular cases urging them to take advantage of the means offered for their relief, and all employees of the service are urged to lose no opportunity to exploit the value of preventive measures. Medical journals have been supplied to physicians, and special medical pamphlets have been widely distributed.

At all of the institutes held during the summer health matters were especially emphasized. Practically all of the reservation and school superintendents attended these meetings and there carefully prepared reports on vital statistics developing the startling fact that on nearly all of the reservations there had been more births than deaths during the last year. These institute reports are not available for this publication, but they have come to me in such way as to be dependable.

EDUCATION.

The preparation and introduction of a new and uniform course of study for all Indian schools marks a forward step in the educational system of the Indian Service. For many years the general country has recognized a vital deficiency in its system of education. There has been a chasm, often impassable, between the completion of a course in school and the selection of a vocation in life. The Indian Service has recognized a similar deficiency, although partially overcome in its system. The new vocational course of study for Indian schools is believed to provide a safe and substantial passage from school life to success in real life. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this course. In the fall of 1915 a committee of eight of the experienced and strong men of the service, representing the various classes of schools and reservations, were called to Washington for the purpose of preparing a course of study which could and should be adapted to the demands of all Indian schools throughout the United States. For a year or more much thought and time had been put upon gathering material to be utilized in connection with the development of the new course. Courses of study were ob-

tained from nearly all of the States, from agricultural schools, from home economics schools, from trade schools, and from every source from which it was thought practical suggestions could be gotten. The committee critically examined all available material, selected out of it such parts as were found to be suitable for use in Indian schools, and with this as a foundation began the task of developing a practical course for use in all Indian day, reservation boarding, and nonreservation training schools of the United States. It was thought advisable to thus tie the course to typical public school courses because of the fact that Indian boys and girls are rapidly going into the public schools, and in comparatively a few decades will take their places alongside of white boys and girls as an integral part of the public school population. For the present, however, conditions are such as to make it impracticable for this ideal to be realized. Furthermore, while the academic courses offered in the public schools are adaptable to Indian children's needs, the industrial courses of the public schools are inadequate and unsatisfactory for Indian schools. This was an important factor in arriving at the decision to prepare a special course for Indian schools, and while the committee on course of study thought it advisable to incorporate many of the ideals of public school academic courses for the reason already stated, it was found necessary to blaze almost a new trail in developing the vocational features of the course for Indian schools. Indian schools must train the Indian youth of both sexes to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. To do this requires a system of schools and an organization capable of preparing the Indian young people to earn a living either among their own people or away from the reservation homes and in competition with their white brethern. This contemplates a practical system of schools with an essentially vocational foundation. In other words, the Indian needs a school that will fit him as fully as possible for the life of his immediate future and the changing conditions that may mark his remoter future. The school should accomplish this as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness. The economic needs of all people—of the Indian especially—demand that the schools provide for instruction along eminently practical lines. Indian schools must provide that form of training and instruction which leads directly to productive efficiency and self-support.

To give those who may be interested in Indian education an idea of the comprehensiveness of the course of study, an outline of it is made a part of this report:

OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DIVISION.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Grade:

- General Exercises (15 minutes.)
  - Music.
  - Manners and Right Conduct.
- English (90 minutes.)
  - Conversational and other oral exercises.
    - Personal experiences and observations.
    - Nature study.
    - Health.
    - Activities of home, school, and community.
    - History.
    - Picture study.
    - Reproductions.
    - Stories.
    - Dramatization.
    - Numbers, etc.
    - Memory work.
  - Reading.
  - Spelling.
- Writing and Drawing (alternate). (20 minutes.)
- Industrial Work. (60 minutes.)
- Occupation and Study. (85 minutes.)
- Recreation. (90 minutes.)

Second Grade:

- General Exercises (15 minutes.)
  - Music.
  - Manners and Right Conduct.
- English (70 minutes.)
  - Conversational and other oral exercises.
    - Expand on work of first grade.
    - Health.
    - History.
    - Geography.
  - Reading.
  - Spelling.
- Numbers. (20 minutes).
- Writing and Drawing (alternate). (20 minutes.)

Second Grade—Continued.

- Industrial Work (60 minutes.)
  - Sanitation.
  - Gardening.
  - Sewing.
- Occupation work and study. (85 minutes.)
- Recreation. (90 minutes.)

Third Grade:

- General Exercises (15 minutes.)
  - Music.
  - Civics.
  - Manners and Right Conduct.
- English (70 minutes.)
  - Conversational and other oral exercises.
    - Continue work of grade 2.
    - Health.
    - History.
    - Geography.
    - Gardening.
    - School activities, as games, industrial work, etc.
  - Reading.
  - Spelling.
  - Language (written, and mechanics).
- Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)
- Writing and Drawing (alternate). (20 minutes.)
- Industrial Work[1] (90 minutes.)
  - Gardening.
  - Repair work.
  - Sanitation.
  - Sewing.
  - Cooking.
  - Housekeeping.
- Occupation work and study. (105 minutes.)
- Recreation. (90 minutes.)

[1] All the pupils in the first and second grades who have reached the age of 10 years are to be given this work.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Grade:

General Exercises (25 minutes.)
- Assembly, once each week.
- Music, once each week.
- Manners and right conduct, once each week.
- Current events, once each week.

English (110 minutes.)
- Conversational and other oral exercises.
- History.
- Health.
- Numbers.
- Nature study.
- Reading and written exercises.

Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(20 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work (240 minutes.) — Small and young pupils should not be required to work full time.

Physical Training.
(60 minutes.)

Evening hour (60 minutes.) — Little folks, free play. Adults, miscellaneous exercises.

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

Second Grade:

General Exercises (25 minutes.)
- Assembly, once each week.
- Music, once each week.
- Manners and right conduct, once each week.
- Current events, once each week.

English (90 minutes.)
- Conversational and other oral exercises.
- History.
- Health.
- Reading.
- Nature study.
- Mechanics of language and written exercises.
- Spelling.

Arithmetic.
(20 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate)
(20 minutes.)

Second Grade—Continued.

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work..... Small and young pupils should not be required to work full time.
(240 minutes.)

Physical Training.
(60 minutes.)

Evening hour..... Little folks, free play. Adults, miscellaneous exercises.
(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

Third Grade:

General Exercises..... Assembly, once each week. Music, once each week. Manners and right conduct, once each week. Current events, once each week. Civics, once each week.
(25 minutes.)

English..... Conversational and other oral exercises. History. Health. Reading. Geography. Mechanics of language and written exercises. Spelling.
(80 minutes.)

Arithmetic.
(30 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(20 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work.
(240 minutes.)

Physical Training.
(60 minutes.)

Evening hour.
(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours—10 hours for little folks.)

PREVOCATIONAL DIVISION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

Fourth Grade:

- General Exercises (25 minutes.)
  - Assembly, once each week.
  - Current events, once each week.
  - Music, once each week.
  - Manners and right conduct, once each week.
  - Civics, once each week.
- English (60 minutes.)
  - Conversational and other oral exercises (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
    - Review work of previous grades.
    - Stories of travel.
    - History.
    - Personal experiences and observation of the pupils.
    - Dramatization.
    - Nature study.
    - Agriculture.
    - Games.
    - Picture study.
  - Reading (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
    - Readers.
    - Classics.
    - History.
    - Nature.
  - Language (Two 20-minute lessons per week.)
    - Mechanics of language and written exercises.
  - Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)
- Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)
- Geography. 3 lessons per week.
- Physiology and Hygiene (30 minutes.) 2 lessons per week.
- Writing and Drawing (alternate). (25 minutes.)
- Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)
- Industrial Work (240 minutes.)
  - Instruction, 30 minutes.
  - Production, 210 minutes.

Fourth Grade—Continued.

- Physical Training (60 minutes.)
  - Competitive group games, two or three times per week.
  - Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
- Evening hour (60 minutes.)
  - Study, at least three nights each week.
  - Literary and debating societies — Other nights.
  - Entertainments — Other nights.
  - Religious instruction — Other nights.

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours.)

Fifth Grade:

- General Exercises (25 minutes.)
  - Assembly, once each week.
  - Current events, once each week.
  - Music, once each week.
  - Manners and right conduct, once each week.
  - Civics, once each week.
- English (60 minutes.)
  - Conversational and other oral exercises. (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) — For outline see fourth grade.
  - Reading. (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
    - Readers.
    - Classics.
    - History.
    - Nature.
  - Language. (Two 20-minute lessons per week.)
    - Mechanics of language and written exercises.
    - A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
  - Spelling. (Three 20-minutes lessons per week.)

Arithmetic.
(30 minutes.)

- Geography — 3 lessons per week.
- Physiology and Hygiene — 2 lessons per week.
  (30 minutes.)

Writing and Drawing (alternate).
(25 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Fifth Grade—Continued.

- Industrial Work (240 minutes.)
  - Instruction, 30 minutes.
  - Production, 210 minutes.
- Physical training (60 minutes.)
  - Competitive group games. (Two or three times per week.)
  - Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
- Evening hour (60 minutes.)
  - Study, at least three nights each week.
  - Literary and debating societies. (Other nights.)
  - Entertainments. (Other nights.)
  - Religious instruction. (Other nights.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours.)

Sixth Grade:

- General Exercises (25 minutes.)
  - Assembly, once each week.
  - Current events, once each week.
  - Music, once each week.
  - Manners and right conduct, once each week.
  - Civics, once each week.
- English (60 minutes.)
  - Conversational and other oral exercises (Five 20-minute lessons per week.) — For outline see fourth grade.
  - Reading (Five 20-minute lessons per week.)
    - Readers.
    - Classics.
    - History.
    - Nature.
  - Language (Two 20-minute lessons per week.)
    - Mechanics of language and written exercises.
    - A great deal of the development of mechanics of language is to be taught with oral exercises.
  - Spelling. (Three 20-minute lessons per week.)
- Arithmetic. (30 minutes.)
- Geography — 3 lessons per week.
- Physiology and Hygiene (30 minutes.) — 2 lessons per week.

Sixth Grade—Continued.

- History — 3 lessons per week.
- Writing or Drawing — 2 lessons per week.
  (25 minutes.)
- Breathing Exercises.
  (10 minutes.)
- Industrial Work (240 minutes.)
  - Instruction, 30 minutes.
  - Production, 210 minutes.
- Physical Training (60 minutes.)
  - Competitive group games, two or three times per week.
  - Military and gymnastic drills, two or three times per week.
- Evening hour (60 minutes.)
  - Study, at least three nights each week.
  - Other nights:
    - Literary and debating societies.
    - Entertainments.
    - Religious instruction.
- Meals, free time, extra detail.
  (6 hours 15 minutes.)
- Sleep.
  (9 hours.)

Industrial work for this division is prevocational, except for those who are old enough and who know what occupation they wish to and should follow. These pupils may enter the regular industrial classes of the vocational division.

VOCATIONAL DIVISION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The time assigned to a subject indicates its relative importance.

First Year:

- General Exercises (25 minutes.)
  - Assembly, once each week.
  - Music, once each week.
  - Current events, once each week.
  - Penmanship, once each week.
  - Civics, once each week.
- English (60 minutes.)
  - Reading (25 minutes.)
    - Classics.
    - Health.
    - History.
  - Grammar (20 minutes.)
    - Mechanics of language.
    - Composition.
  - Spelling.
    (15 minutes.)
- Vocational Arithemtic.
  (40 minutes.)
- Industrial Geography and Agricultural Botany.
  (30 minutes.)

First Year—Continued.

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work (4 hours.)
- Drafting, 2 hours per week.
- Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
- Application, 20½ hours per week.

Physical Training (60 minutes.)
- Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
- Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.
(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours.)

Second Year:

General Exercises (25 minutes.)
- Assembly, once each week.
- Music, once each week.
- Current events, once each week.
- Civics, once each week.
- Penmanship, once each week.

English (60 minutes.)
- Reading (25 minutes.)
  - Business papers, first term.
  - Classics.
  - General agriculture.
  - History, second term.
  - Health.
- Grammar (20 minutes.)
  - Mechanics of language.
  - Composition.
- Spelling. (15 minutes.)

Vocational Arithmetic and Farm and Household Accounts.
(40 minutes.)

History, first term.

Soils and Soil Fertility, second term.
(30 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

Industrial Work (4 hours.)
- Drafting, 2 hours per week.
- Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
- Application, 20½ hours per week.

Physical Training (60 minutes.)
- Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
- Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.
(60 minutes.)

Second Year—Continued.

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours.)

Third Year:

- General Exercises (25 minutes.)
  - Assembly, once each week.
  - Music, once each week.
  - Current events, once each week.
  - Civics, once each week.
  - Miscellaneous, once each week.
- English (60 minutes.)
  - Reading
    - Classics.
    - History of materials used in different vocations.
    - Health.
    - History.
  - Composition
    - Written.
    - Mechanics of language.
    - Spelling.
    - Grammar.
    - Rhetoric.

Farm and Household Physics, and Chemistry (alternate).
(70 minutes.)

Breathing Exercises.
(10 minutes.)

- Industrial Work (4 hours.)
  - Drafting, 2 hours per week.
  - Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
  - Application, 20½ hours per week.
- Physical Training (60 minutes.)
  - Competitive group games, two or three lessons per week.
  - Military and gymnastic drills, two or three lessons per week.

Study.
(60 minutes.)

Meals, free time, extra detail.
(6 hours 15 minutes.)

Sleep.
(9 hours.)

Fourth Year:

- General Exercises (25 minutes.)
  - Assembly, once each week.
  - Music, once each week.
  - Current events, once each week.
  - Civics, once each week.
  - Miscellaneous, once each week.

Fourth Year—Continued.

- English (45 minutes.)
  - Reading
    - Study materials—history of, supply, demand, where.
    - Classics.
    - History.
    - Health.
  - Composition
    - Written.
    - Mechanics of language.
    - Spelling.
    - Grammar.
    - Rhetoric.
- Breathing Exercises. (10 minutes.)
- Rural Economics, and Insects and Insecticides (alternate). (40 minutes.)
- Field Crops and Plant Diseases (alternate). (45 minutes.)
- Industrial Work (4 hours.)
  - Instruction, 1½ hours per week.
  - Application, 22½ hours per week.
- Physical Training (60 minutes.)
  - Competitive group games (two or three lessons per week).
  - Military and gymnastics drills (two or three lessons per week).
- Study. (60 minutes.)
- Meals, free time, extra detail. (6 hours 15 minutes.)
- Sleep. (9 hours.)

A study of this synopsis shows that the course of study is separated into three divisions—(1) primary, (2) prevocational, and (3) vocational. The primary division includes the first three grades, the prevocational division includes the next three grades, and the vocational division contemplates a four-year course above the sixth grade. The first group is the beginning stage, the second group is the finding stage, and the third group is the fitting stage. In the first six years the course parallels the public-school courses in the essentials of the academic work. During this period the principles are to be taught and the application of them is to be made just as soon after instruction as possible. The knowledge of industrial and domestic activities at this state center more or less around the improvement of the rural home. This is the period when the boys and girls, through trying out their capacities, are finding that activity to which

it is thought best to apply themselves definitely in the vocational period. The course has been planned with the vocational aim very clearly and positively dominant, with especial emphasis on agriculture and home making. The character and amount of academic work has been determined by its relative value and importance as a means of solution of the problems of the farmer, mechanic, and housewife. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school.

It was thought best to have the course introduced and tried out in the schools throughout the country before having it published in permanent form, therefore a tentative edition was printed and gotten ready for introduction on February 1, 1916. To aid in the introduction of the course the entire Indian country was divided into 21 districts, and an equal number of experienced superintendents, one from each district, were chosen to visit the schools and assist the local superintendents and workers in the introduction of the course. In order that these supervising superintendents might be better qualified for their special assignment, they were brought to Washington and spent a week in conference, familiarizing themselves with the aims and purposes, and all of the details of the course. Three sessions were held each day and every feature of the course was discussed. Previous to and during these conferences copies of the course of study were submitted to leading educators of the country for criticisms and suggestions. A number of educators of national reputation were invited to participate in the conferences. Such criticisms, suggestions, and conferences were very helpful and resulted in being able to offer a course to Indian schools which had the indorsement of leading educators from all grades and classes of schools and from all sections of the country.

On February 1, 1916, the course was introduced in all Indian schools throughout the United States. It was cordially received everywhere, as the need of a standard and uniform course had long been felt. The supervising superintendents visited all of the schools once or twice between February 1 and the end of the term in June and rendered much valuable assistance in the introduction of the course. As a further means of perfecting the course of study and aiding in its introduction, a series of six summer institutes, lasting two weeks each, were planned and held during the months of June, July, and August. One of the principal purposes of these institute meetings and of the officers and employees was the development of a workable plan for the successful introduction and better understanding of the new course of study and thus insure its intelligent and complete installation at the beginning of the fall term of the fiscal year 1917. The institutes were held at Haskell Institute, Law-

rence, Kans.; Santa Fe., N. Mex.; Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.; Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg.; Tomah, Wis.; and Rapid City, S. Dak. The superintendents of all of the schools of the United States, except 10, were present. The total attendance was approximately 1,600. Those present represented all departments of Indian schools, industrial as well as academic, and also all phases of reservation work. In addition to a varied program of regular class instruction, in which English, agriculture, home economics, and health were emphasized, daily group conferences were held, at which all of the details of the course of study were thoroughly discussed. General conferences were also held and the aims and purposes of the course, as well as ways and means of organizing the schools to meet its requirements, were fully discussed. With the attendance at these institutes being equal to one-half of the entire Indian school employee force, or to one-fourth of the whole number employed in the Indian Service, the aims and purposes not only of the new course of study but of the many and varied problems of the Indian Bureau are undoubtedly better understood and more keenly appreciated than ever before, and thus indirectly the preparation and introduction of the new course of study has become a means of vitalizing and unifying the work of the entire service.

Definite plans have already been made for the complete installation of the course in every school of the service during the coming year. Some revision of the course will be made during the year and undoubtedly will be found advisable from time to time in the future, but as a whole it has been found to be very practical and comprehensive.

As intimated at the beginning of this section of the report, it is believed that the preparation and introduction of the new vocational course of study marks an epoch in Indian education and through the emphasis of vocational education and training the beginning of a new era in Indian life and accomplishments.

As a corollary to the course of study and for the purpose of obtaining more efficient instruction, I have directed that the teachers of the service should hereafter be graded and judged largely by their success in passing at least 70 per cent of the pupils of their classes. It will be necessary, however, for the pupil to actually accomplish the work before being so promoted and steps will be taken to guard against any promotions which are not warranted. This will be accomplished by conducting uniform examinations for all Indian schools throughout the United States.

NAVAJO SCHOOL FACILITIES.

The school facilities for the Indians of the several Navajo reservations in Arizona and New Mexico have been woefully inadequate,

several thousand children remaining unprovided for in that territory. Additional facilities for them are being secured as rapidly as money is available and school plants can be constructed or enlarged. The Leupp Boarding School is being enlarged to provide for 50 more boys and 45 additional girls. At Western Navajo the boarding school has been increased by an additional capacity for 118 girls. The boarding schools at Fort Defiance and Pueblo Bonito have been enlarged and a new day school has been built and opened at Luki Chuki. Plans for providing additional school capacity at other points under the San Juan, Navajo, and Pueblo Bonito superintendencies are being definitely made and will rapidly be constructed.

PAPAGO SCHOOLS, ARIZONA.

Schools have been completed at the Indian villages of Indian Oasis, Santa Rosa, Gila Bend, Chiu Chuischu, and Cockleburr contemplated for the Papago Indians in southern Arizona under the jurisdiction of the San Xavier and Pima superintendencies. A school is being erected at Quajote and another soon will be erected at Vamori. All of these schools will be opened in a few months. Each has a capacity of 40 pupils, or a total of 280 new pupils among the Papagos.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Importance has been attached to the education of the Indian child in the same school and in association with the white child. In the past there has been some opposition on the part of the patrons of white schools to the presence of the Indian, but this feeling is gradually disappearing, and in nearly all of the States and public-school districts there is a willingness to cooperate with this office. In many places, however, where Indians are on or adjacent to their reservations no adequate public school system has been established in which the Indian children can be accommodated.

The amount, $20,000, appropriated for this purpose was inadequate. It was all expended for tuition of the Indian children in 46 public-school districts, and a number of applications for contracts were denied for want of funds.

The price paid has ranged from 10 to 35 cents per pupil per day, but the more common rate has been about 15 cents.

TRAMP STUDENTS.

The term "tramp student" has been applied to those students who have formed the habit of transferring from one school to another, not because they required new work which the first school did not

give but because of personal caprice or perhaps dissatisfaction with necessary or merited discipline.

Often students have been admitted to far-distant schools and their transportation paid by the Government, the schools to which they made application being without knowledge of their prior enrollments. Again, pupils have deserted from one school and have applied later for admission to another school. Instructions have been issued to the superintendents for the purpose of correcting these practices. A considerable saving in the cost of transportation of pupils will thus be effected.

The following expression on this subject is an excerpt from an address delivered by me at a conference held in San Francisco last year:

> The student tramp is for many reasons to be discouraged. It is my information that in practically all of the nonreservation boarding schools there are Indian boys and girls who have been transported at Government expense long distances from their homes, passing other schools more accessible and having as good facilities. This condition is ordinarily inexcusable, and should not continue. It makes a large and unnecessary expense for transportation, encourages unrest, has a demoralizing influence on the student body, in many instances places pupils in schools wholly foreign to their after-life residence, limits desirable acquaintance with those with whom they will mingle thereafter, and in an industrial way, particularly agricultural, gives but little opportunity for acquiring knowledge of conditions prevailing in their respective home localities. Another important factor is that the nomadic student acquires no lasting interest in the instituiton where he attends school; he is thus robbed of that beautiful relationship which should maintain and ought to engender a life-long pride in the school where he received his education.

SCHOOLS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There have been conducted heretofore two boarding schools for the Chickasaw Nation. At Collins Institute the main building was destroyed by fire and new buildings are to be constructed. At Bloomfield Seminary the school building was burned in January, 1914. Hargrove College property, at Ardmore, has been purchased and will be opened as Bloomfield Seminary. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in order to fit the plant for its purpose.

There was appropriated the sum of $275,000 for the purpose of aiding the public-school districts in eastern Oklahoma, at the Quapaw superintendency and in the Osage Nation, which had been deprived of school revenue because of the nontaxable Indian lands within the districts. This amount has been expended under regulations issued by the Secretary in assistance of approximately 2,400 school districts, on the basis of the approximate amount of revenue of which the districts have been deprived. There have been so educated at the public schools approximately 20,000 children of the Five Civilized Tribes.

INDUSTRIAL CONTESTS.

For several years past contests have been held in which all students of the Indian schools have engaged. Prizes have been awarded and much interest and benefit found. This year the contests were industrial, the students submitting articles of their own handiwork.

The following interview with the commissioner appeared in the Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune, where he stopped en route returning to Washington from attendance at the institute meetings held during the summer:

I have just finished a tour of nearly 10,000 miles, during which I have attended Indian Service employee institutes held at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Riverside, Cal., Salem, Oreg., Tomah, Wis., and Rapid City, S. Dak., where I met and conferred with a large part of the 6,000 employees of the Indian Service, including all the superintendents of the reservations and schools, except a half dozen who were necessarily absent.

Each of these institutes was in session two weeks, and I was at each of them two or three days. They were called for the purpose of discussing administrative problems and to work out the introduction of a new system of vocational education, which is conceded to be the best vocational course in the United States. While strengthening the academic side, vocational education is stressed, the prominent features being agriculture, stock raising, domestic science, and domestic arts. We are undertaking to make the Indians successful farmers, stock raisers, and home builders, and our accomplishments in this respect are so gratifying as to be almost unbelievable. If the Indians of the United States progress for the next 10 years as they have during the last 3, they will practically become self-supporting, with a corresponding reduction in congressional appropriations. It is our purpose to make them producers rather than altogether consumers, as in the years gone by.

The Indians have advanced more rapidly during the last 50 years than has any other race of people within a similar period in the history of the world, but there is yet much to be done. It is unreasonable to expect the Indian to accomplish as much in 50 years as the Caucasian has achieved in 2,000 years. It requires time to transform a people from buffalo hunters into intensive farmers. If I were called upon to name the most important word in connection with the administration of Indian affairs, I would unhesitatingly say "patience"—patience not only on the part of the administrative officers of the Government, but among white people who have to do with conditions affecting the red man. The chief instrument in bringing about this new relationship has been the inauguration of a policy of cooperative helpfulness and human sympathy, injecting red blood into the administration of Indian affairs. The results from such a procedure have been marvelously effective.

I have great pleasure in the announcement that the Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our dependable census statistics for 1916 disclose the fact that, as a result of the health campaign recently inaugurated, there are to-day more Indians in the United States than there were 10 years ago, 5 years ago, 3 years ago, 1 year ago, and that there is good reason to believe they will continue to increase. This is perhaps the most notable achievement of the present administration of Indian affairs. While it is important to educate the children, and to protect the property of the Indian, it is altogether most important that we save his life and restore his constitution.

A large element in the success of our campaign for health betterment has come from an effective attack upon the liquor traffic among Indians. Liquor has, beyond question, been the Indian's greatest foe. It destroys his health, lowers his morals, and makes him an easy prey of the unscrupulous. The present Congress approved our antiliquor campaign by increasing the appropriation for this work $50,000. This Congress also construed the word "liquor," as written in the Federal statutes, to include beer, and enacted a law making the possession of liquor in Indian country prima facia evidence of intent to introduce and sell. With these added weapons, we will be even more successful in our fight with the liquor demon.

While the advancement of the Indian has been primarily the results of the efforts of the Indian Bureau, there have been many other elements of helpfulness, notable among them being the missionary work of the churches of the country, including practically every denomination.

I have been active in a professional and business way throughout my life. I thought I understood devotion to duty, and have always been a hard worker, but I would be less than frank if I failed to say to my old-time friends that until entering the Indian Service I had no such conception of either as this new experience has developed. I have now come to appreciate the satisfaction one enjoys in the personal sacrifice involved in doing things for the other fellow. I am a living example that it is impossible to kill a man with hard work.

My greatest present ambition is to so administer this great responsibility as to invite the respect of our entire citizenship, and to secure the confidence of the red race.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING ACTIVITIES.

The Indians have made continued progress during the year in farming and stock raising. Final reports are not yet available, but it is apparent that the total cultivated area is much greater than last year, when a large increase was made over all previous years, with consequent encouraging advancement toward self-support. While getting the Indians firmly established in farming, it has been customary to furnish them large quantities of seed in return for labor, to be paid for in cash on the reimbursable plan, or returned in kind at harvest. Special attention has been directed toward educating the Indians to select and save their own seed. A conspicuous example is at Sisseton, where only $7,500 worth of seed was furnished the Indians in 1916, as compared with $11,500 for 1914. The importance of seed selection and its testing has been emphasized. Many cases of noteworthy activity and industry by the Indians in farming and stock raising have come to my notice during the year.

During the year 1915–16 the number of stock on various reservations, in addition to the natural increase, was increased by the purchase of the following animals: Blackfeet, 30 bulls; Cheyenne River, 80 bulls, 1,360 heifers, 49 cows, 12 mares; Colville, 300 heifers; Crow, 140 bulls; Crow Creek, 15 bulls, 11 heifers, 25 cows, 29 mares; Flathead, 3 bulls, 175 heifers and cows; Fort Belknap, 30 bulls; Fort Hall, 30 bulls, 200 heifers; Fort Peck, 6 bulls, 20 heifers, 19 mares; Kaibab, 10 bulls, 200 heifers; Klamath, 80 bulls; Lower Brule, 10

bulls, 307 heifers; Moqui, 15 bulls; Navajo, 25 bulls; Pine Ridge, 70 bulls, 250 heifers, 186 cows, 186 mares; Pueblo day schools, 10 bulls; Rosebud, 45 bulls, 1,014 heifers, 356 mares; Shoshone, 50 bulls; Standing Rock, 25 bulls, 530 heifers, 46 cows, 48 mares, 1,000 steers; Tongue River, 25 bulls; Uintah and Ouray, 12 bulls; Walapai, 10 bulls, 150 heifers; Blackfeet, 700 heifers. The purchase of 250 heifers and 25 bulls for Camp McDowell is now pending, the superintendent having been instructed to procure bids.

The following interview with me was published in the Chicago Herald and other newspapers throughout the country immediately after the shipment and sale of the Crow cattle mentioned:

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently returned from Chicago, where he supervised the sale of 34 carloads out of a shipment of 51 cars of Indian cattle from the Crow Reservation, Mont., 17 carloads having been sold at Omaha the day before. The commissioner spent most of a day on horseback, riding among the cattle in the pens of the stockyards, discussing the cattle and prices with his commission man and the buyers.

Commissioner Sells is not only a lawyer and banker, but is also a real-thing farmer and stockman. He knows the business from every angle. In a conversation to-day with the newspaper men Commissioner Sells said:

"Two years ago last June, with funds derived from the sale of part of their lands, we purchased for the Crow Indians 7,000 2-year-old heifers, 2,000 yearling steers, and 350 bulls. Since then these cattle have been handled under my direction and the immediate supervision of Reservation Superintendent Estep and Superintendent of Live Stock Willcutt, assisted by Indian stockmen and line riders.

"Two hundred and fifty-six head have heretofore been sold, but this sale was the first big shipment, when 51 carloads of Crow Indian cattle reached the Omaha and Chicago stockyards and sold for $97,993.42. All of these steers were range raised and grass fed, not a pound of corn or feed other than grass and hay ever having been fed to any of them. Including the increase of the herd, the profit of the Crow Indians on the original purchase in 27 months, after paying all expenses, has been $350,000. The first year after the purchase of these cattle, the Indians cut and stacked 5,000 tons of hay to winter their herd, and last winter cut and stacked nearly 7,000 tons. The winter loss during each of these two years has been about 2 per cent, which is considerably less than the loss usually sustained by white cattlemen during the winters of the Northwest.

"Heretofore our conduct of the stock business among the Indians has consisted largely of upbreeding and the development of herds. Everywhere the Indians have taken great interest in their stock, both as to tribal herds and those individually owned, and the increase in number and value has been such as to insure a business man's profit. We have sold wool and mutton and some horses, but we are only now commencing to widely and substantially realize on their cattle.

"These sales from the Crow Reservation are the beginning of large sales from this and other reservations. It is a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy of utilizing the grazing lands of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians and positive indication of the responsive disposition of the Indians when given opportunity with sympathetic encouragement to do things for themselves.

"About three and a half years ago I inaugurated, and have since aggressively pursued, a policy of farm and stock-raising betterments among the Indians, the immediate purpose being to make them producers rather than altogether consumers. Shortly after becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs I discovered that the agricultural and grazing lands on Indian reservations were not being utilized as they should have been; that the large part of their grazing lands was leased to white men for a minumum rental, and likewise much of the agricultural land; that the Indians were not making proper industrial progress, and that their income from the leased lands was much less than should have been derived either when rented or cultivated by themselves; all of which meant lack of progress and large appropriations by Congress, neither of which was in any sense satisfactory, and all demanding radical change. To remedy this condition, the Indian Office has made a vigorous and unceasing campaign, with gratifying results. For example, three years ago one reservation in the Northwest had 2,800 acres under plow; last year there was in cultivation by Indians on this reservation 15,000 acres. The advancement is not so great everywhere as there, but it is exemplary of the progress being made by the Indians as farmers on practically all the reservations.

"It can not be expected that all Indians shall advance from plainsmen to intensive farmers in one generation, but that they are now making tremendous progress is apparent throughout the entire country, many of them being among the best and most prosperous farmers in the vicinity of their residence, frequently comparing favorably with their white neighbors. As stockmen they have been even more successful. The Indian is a natural herdsman. He loves horses and readily adapts himself to raising cattle and sheep. During the last three years the Indian Bureau has purchased with funds of the Indians (not a dollar of the amount invested being gratuity) more than $2,000,000 worth of cattle, horses, and sheep for tribal herds and individual Indians, most of the purchases being for upbreeding stock and young stuff—heifers for breeding purposes; at the same time an industrious effort has been made to dispose of inferior male animals. Accompanying these activities there has been a corresponding reduction in the leased acreage. The carrying capacity for reservation pastures has been reestimated, rentals increased to a fair price and roundups and counts carefully made to determine where lessees failed to pay for the full number of stock grazed under their permits. For example, on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, charges to grazing permittees were advanced so that the Indians on this reservation now receive $25,000 annually more than at any time theretofore, and on this same reservation cattlemen have been required to pay $34,000 excess grazing fees. The new leases cover the count upon which this excess payment was made. Long-time sheep leases on a reservation in the Northwest, which recently expired, have been made to new lessees on a competitive basis for $36,000 annually, which previously paid $16,000; all of which charges and collections are entirely reasonable and fair "as between man and man" and should be equally just as between white men and Indians. While the protection of our wards is a first consideration, we have not been unmindful of the interests of the stockmen in matters of fencing, water supply, and leases sufficiently long to realize on their improvements and investment.

"Pony stallions are no longer used, and the horse stock is being so rapidly improved that on many reservations the Indian-owned horses are marketed for prices almost, if not quite, equal to those raised by white ranchmen. The southwestern Indians, notably the Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, are among the best sheep raisers in the United States. The Navajos own more than 2,000,000 sheep, and they are now being upbred so rapidly that buyers are eager to purchase their wool at the same price paid to white sheepmen. Two years

ago we purchased, with reimbursable funds, a band of sheep for the Jicarilla Indians, and last year their net profit from wool alone was $3,600. Recently Frank Reed, a Crow Indian, sold a range-raised and grass-fed steer for $10.50 per hundred. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a grass-fed steer on the Chicago market.

"These conditions and achievements now exist in varying degree on all Indian reservations and among numerous individual Indians.

"There is every probability that the Indian will soon become the cattle king of America, a great factor in the world's wool market, and a large producer of horses.

"If the Indians continue to progress as rapidly for the next 10 years as they have for the past 3 years, they will be practically self-supporting, with corresponding reduction in appropriations."

LEASING TRIBAL LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

That I might pass intelligently upon the renewal of permits for grazing stock on Indian reservations, I caused an experienced stockman to thoroughly examine the ranges to determine their real carrying capacity and to ascertain to what extent and at what cost a better water supply could be developed; also the necessity for and the expense of additional fence construction with a view to increasing the number of, and protection for, the stock. Round-ups and counts were had to determine whether permittees were grazing stock in excess of the lease limit for which they were paying and a readjustment of charges for grazing privileges made to the end that a fair and just rate to all concerned be established. As a result of this work great improvements have been effected, large sums collected for excess grazing, and fees considerably increased.

To protect the interests of the individual Indians whose allotments are being used inside of the big pastures, provision has been made that such persons be paid pro rata for the use of their lands so long as they are a part of the open range, or that they may withdraw them from the range by inclosing with a lawful fence.

LEASING FOR FARMING AND GRAZING PURPOSES.

Congress has at various times enacted legislation authorizing the leasing of individual allotments where the allottees could not themselves make beneficial use of their lands by reason of age, disability, or inability. To permit the indiscriminate leasing of these allotments would defeat the purpose for which they were made. Allottees are being urged to go upon their allotments and establish homes and work the lands rather than to depend for a living upon the rentals received. However, to govern cases in which it seems to be expedient to make leases, regulations have been modified and revised.

Special laws have been enacted to cover certain reservations and in these cases particular instructions have been issued to the various su-

perintendents. It is believed that the changes made in the regulations will materially assist in inducing the Indians to engage in farming and stock-raising pursuits.

ERADICATION OF STOCK DISEASE.

Congress has appropriated $100,000 for suppressing contagious diseases which have been prevalent among the live stock of the Indians. This will permit adequate measures for eradicating these diseases. The stamping out of dourine is carried on in cooperation with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It will practically be completed on Montana and North and South Dakota Reservations this year. Limited funds have prevented as successful results on the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

The cooperation of representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the inspection of the stock of the schools, agencies, and individual Indians in purchases made for them, and eradicating contagious diseases has been of valuable assistance.

EXPERIMENTATION.

The experimental farms already in operation at Shoshone, San Juan, Malki, and other places were continued during the year with good results. In general, more emphasis has been placed upon demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, under the conditions which they must meet in their actual farm work; in other words, the demonstration material consists of the Indian's growing crops, on his own land, in which he naturally takes more interest. This plan is in line with the most advanced thought of up-to-date agricultural experts and teachers.

SACATON FARM.

The experimental farm conducted at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was operated during the year on the same basis as formerly, except that plans have been formulated and partially put into effect for its enlargement. This will bring it to the full measure of its usefulness along experimental lines. A laboratory building completely equipped was erected during the year for the benefit of the experts on duty at the farm, which is meeting requirements and is contributing materially to the successful prosecution of the work at this station.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK.

A significant development of the year was the completion of definite arrangements for cooperative extension work with the Federal and State agricultural departments under the provisions of the

Smith-Lever Act, and the county agents are cooperating with the farmers of this service in behalf of the Indians along systematic and effective lines. The officials of the Federal and State agricultural departments connected with this work have, without exception, expressed a willingness to advance it among the Indians. Their sympathetic and helpful attitude will be a potent influence among the Indians. Boys' and girls' clubs were organized on 23 reservations. The Grain Sorghum Club at the Phoenix school was awarded the first prize in the State of Arizona.

Agricultural demonstration work was very successful at Cheyenne River, Flathead, Hayward, Kickapoo, La Pointe, Omaha, San Xavier, Sisseton, Tomah, and Turtle Mountain.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Baskets, pottery, and bead work are made by Indians and encouraged by the Indian Office, but the Navajo blanket industry is the most important and remunerative. This industry has not been as extensive as in previous years, owing to the Indians having received higher prices for their wool, which they have preferred to sell as clipped rather than weave into fabrics.

The system of tagging blankets at the San Juan and Moqui Indian reservations has been extended to all Navajo reservations with the ultimate aim of requiring all traders who purchase blankets to distinguish them by permanently attached tags. This guarantees the genuineness of the article and gives it unique and exceptional value. These metal tags are fastened to the blanket by means of a wire and lead seal. They are placed on all blankets for which the Indians receive a price of 75 cents or more per pound. If the system works satisfactorily, it will be extended to baskets, pottery, and other Indian-made articles. New markets for the sale of the products of native Indian industry are being exploited, and it is believed that if the arrangements now under consideration can be perfected the Inlians will hereafter have a more certain and better market with comparatively satisfactory prices.

The directors of the Commercial Museum and the University Museum, both of Philadelphia, have indicated their willingness to cooperate with us by giving valuable floor space and assisting in setting up exhibits in conspicuous places properly marked to direct the public to the Indian source of supply.

Prominent and reliable merchants from the populous centers, dealing in such wares extensively, have indicated their interest in a dependable and standardized supply of native Indian industries, and if successfully developed will be a source of distribution greatly to the advantage of the Indians.

LACE MAKING.

The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City maintains lace schools on several reservations, where it furnishes its own teachers, all the material, the funds needed to pay the Indians, and disposes of the finished product. Last September, through a cooperative agreement with this association, a meeting was held at Laguna, where the teachers of day schools and field matrons in that section were given instructions in lace making which would enable them to cooperate with the representative of the association in extending this industry to the pueblos under the Albuquerque superintendency.

This association also intended to start a lace school at Eastern Cherokee, N. C., but was unable to obtain a teacher, and was compelled for the present to give up the project.

Lace work among the Mission reservations in California was heretofore conducted in cooperation with Mrs. Cordelia S. Sterling, of Redlands, Cal. Prior to her death this spring ill health caused her to give up this labor of love, and her death had a depressing effect upon the industry of which she had so long been the mainspring. Last year two teachers were employed by the Indian Bureau to teach this art among the Mission Indians in California. Altogether the Indians have shown an interest in and adaptability to lace making, indicating that it will be successful and profitable as an industry for the home employment of Indian women and children. Some Indians have shown skill, both in the making of the lace and patterns. Many have indicated industry. It has occurred to me that the interest of purchasers can be increased by the development of native Indian patterns, and it is our purpose to undertake the working out of such a plan.

INDIAN FAIRS.

The holding of agricultural fairs on the different reservations and of placing Indian exhibits at county and State fairs has been continued with excellent results. Fifty-four fairs were held in 1915, as compared with 38 the previous year, of which 32, or nearly 60 per cent, were entirely supported by voluntary contributions from Indians, gate receipts, etc. On most reservations where Indian fairs are held there is a permanently organized fair association, with Indian officers, charged with entire responsibility for the management of the fair, under the supervision of the superintendent. This makes the Indians feel that it is their enterprise, for which they are responsible.

About 100 certificates of merit, under the official seal of the Indian Office and the personal signature of the commissioner, were sent to Indian first-prize winners at Indian and white fairs in recognition of their accomplishments.

On January 26, 1916, I addressed the following letter concerning Indian fairs to reservation superintendents:

To superintendents:

As stated in Circular No. 1041, the Indian fairs and the Indian exhibits at county and State fairs in 1915 were the most successful ever known in the history of the Indian Service. A large number of prizes were won by Indians on agricultural products in open competition with the exhibits of white farmers, which is gratifying evidence that our work in behalf of the industrial uplift of the Indians is accomplishing substantial and permanent results.

While, of course, the Indians themselves are primarily entitled to the credit for these excellent results, yet they could not have been achieved without the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees, whose splendid work along these lines I greatly appreciate. Yet I feel that the possibilities of Indian fairs as a potent factor in the industrial progress of the Indians have just begun to be realized, and I wish to offer some suggestions with respect to the conduct of future fairs, based on the experience of the past two years.

I understand that at some of the fairs the exhibits are contributed by a comparatively small number of the more intelligent and progressive Indians in proportion to the whole number farming. In order to make a good showing I fear that the tendency sometimes is to pay most attention to Indians of this class. This should not be, and I desire that every effort be put forth to make the fairs more representative of the industrial accomplishments of all the Indians by getting the largest possible number to enter exhibits at the fair.

The superintendents should be even now making tentative plans for their next fair, with the view of issuing their premium list early in the spring so that the Indians may have the fair "idea" definitely in mind when planting and caring for their crops, in order to select some particular product or products on which they wish to contest for a prize, thereby giving it or them special attention with the specific purpose of growing the best possible crop. If properly followed up by the farmers this will eventually get the Indian into the habit of cultivating all of his crops according to the latest and most approved methods. The influence of the fair will thus operate to the permanent benefit of the Indian in all the varied activities of his life and contribute materially to his progress.

Permanent fair associations with Indian officers exist on a number of reservations, holding successful fairs, which have the exclusive management of the fair under the supervision of the superintendent, thus tending to emphasize to the Indians the fact that the fair is primarily their enterprise. These associations should be organized on all reservations holding fairs where they do not now exist. It is suggested that the principal officers consist of president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, with an executive committee made up of one Indian from each farm district on the reservation, who would work in conjunction with the farmer of that district in further developing the interest of the Indians in the fair and in arranging plans. The officers of the fair association should be progressive Indians, who are really interested in the fair, as demonstrated by their active participation.

Previous instructions limiting the fair to three days, prohibiting the old-time dances entirely, and restricting the horse races, if any, to two each day, are still in effect and must be observed. I realize that some form of amusement or recreation is necessary at the fair, and it will be the superintendent's duty to devise helpful and constructive substitutes for the old-time practices, as outlined in Circular No. 836, such as athletic contests, feats of strength or skill,

baseball games, foot races, etc. If evening entertainment is thought advisable, stereopticon talks on suitable topics, band concerts, etc., might be arranged. In this connection representatives from the State agricultural college were present at a number of the fairs the past season and delivered instructive addresses to the Indians. Superintendents should endeavor to make these addresses a regular feature of the fair each year, submitting advance request for authority to expends funds which may be necessary to defray the expenses.

Climatic and soil conditions, and the crops produced on the different reservations, vary so widely that no uniform premium list can be adopted. However, broadly speaking, the premium list for your fair should be arranged under the following heads: Agricultural products, live stock, poultry, culinary products, needlework, Indian handicraft, miscellaneous exhibits (baby show, etc.). Under each heading it would be well to offer special prizes for exhibits of those articles or products which it is desired especially to encourage on each particular reservation, such as live stock, poultry, hogs, milch cows, etc. Prizes should also be offered for the best-kept home and the greatest improvement in home conditions during the year, and the best garden, with such others as may occur to the superintendent, adapted to conditions on each reservation. A sanitary and heath exhibit should also be arranged, if practicable, with the cooperation of the agency physician or field matron, and lectures on these topics given, illustrated with slides obtained from the Public Health Service, as suggested in Circular No. 1041.

When you have a representative from the State agricultural college present at the fair, if agreeable, he might act as one of the judges of the agricultural or live-stock exhibits, pointing out to the Indians the good and bad qualities of some of the principal exhibits, giving the "whys and wherefores" in each case. Where no representative of the college is present, superintendents might request several of the leading farmers or stockmen of the locality to act as judges in the same manner.

I desire that superintendents again read Circular No. 896 on the subject and endeavor to conduct their fair accordingly, so far as conditions will permit. As stated therein:

"The campaign for the Indians' industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs, where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man."

While very successful Indian exhibits were shown at several county fairs this fall, yet the number is not nearly so great as should be. I desire that special efforts be made to place an Indian exhibit at every county fair adjacent to Indian reservations, in direct competition with the exhibits of white farmers, entered in the names of the several Indians contributing to the exhibit and not collectively as an agency or school exhibit. The matter of Indian exhibits at the State fairs next fall will be taken up through the various superintendents in charge last year.

Of the 52 Indian fairs held this fall, 32, or 61 per cent, were entirely self-supporting with respect to premiums and expenses from gate receipts, sale of privileges and concessions, advertising in programs, and voluntary contributions from the Indians. This is gratifying, but it is far better that every Indian fair be self-supporting, if at all practicable, and superintendents should endeavor to bring about this result as rapidly as may be consistent with the success of the fair.

With this end in view, where it is absolutely necessary for the office to assist the fair, superintendents should try to reduce the amount below that granted this year, and request authority therefor no later than March 1, 1916.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining advance information as to the dates of the fairs each year. This information should be promptly furnished the office as soon as the dates for the fair have been fixed.

Reports of fairs should include unmounted photographs of exhibits, if available, with any newspaper comments.

An important feature of your fair should be the baby show, as instructed in Circular No. 1043.

With the hearty support and cooperation of superintendents and employees even the splendid results of last year should be surpassed this year.

Following the success of the first extensive Indian exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair, in 1914, similar exhibits were shown last fall at State fairs in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Texas.

The Indian exhibits proved a most attractive feature of each fair. At some of the fairs the Indian exhibits were entered in direct competition with the products of white farmers, and were awarded first prizes. At other fairs the Indians were only allowed to compete with each other, but strong efforts are being made to have all the Indian exhibits entered in open competition, placing the Indian farmer on the same basis as his white neighbor. This will furnish a stronger incentive for success and friendly competition. Indians were participants at a greater number of county fairs than ever before and with good results.

We have reason to believe that the number of Indian fairs and the number participating in county and State fairs in 1916 will be much greater than on any previous year.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

There is no single feature of Indian administration presenting a more difficult problem for solution than the manner in which individual Indian money should be handled.

It is a problem because in this we are dealing with individual lives rather than a race, and, if we succeed, wholesale methods must be abandoned and the needs of each individual considered.

The goal of our endeavor, through a proper use of individual Indian money, may be said to be:

1. To assist every Indian to the establishment of a permanent and substantial home built upon land to which the individual whose money is being expended may expect to obtain a fee-simple title.

2. To acquire independence of thought and action and a sturdy self-reliance looking to eventual self-support, substantial progress and permanent prosperity.

3. And at last to emerge triumphant from tribal relations into those of individual citizenship with a full knowledge of all its rights, privileges, and responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a pleasure to be able to see that within even so short a time as three years there has been a marked increase in the number of

Indians who have built and are building substantial homes on their allotments or who have purchased farms with their own money and have equipped and improved them with good buildings, more and better stock, and are surrounding themselves with the comforts and pleasures of an enlightened and more advanced civilization than they have hitherto known.

There has been a pronounced increase in the number of bank accounts and in the amounts on deposit, also a steady increase in the interest earnings on the accounts of individual Indians.

Some are reaching out into business enterprises of various kinds looking for investments and finding profitable ones in farm and city real estate, and others are launching forth into specialties, such as dairy, poultry, fruit, etc., some, of course, with failure ahead, but many making of their efforts a pronounced success.

The ideal can only be realized when every Indian shall be fully competent to care for himself without assistance. The proper management of an Indian's bank account is one requiring delicate tact and skill in order to teach him how to care for it and himself without robbing him of his manhood and independence. It is really an educative process and calls for time in its development. It is felt that the plan being pursued will bring success, for the complaints regarding the management of the Indian's money are steadily decreasing. It is confidently believed that the Indian's money can be made to serve him a double purpose, to give him the material things he needs and through experience in its use inculcate in him principles of business and thrift which shall contribute permanently to his personal and material developments.

The rules governing the handling of individual Indian money, approved July 14, 1913, have afforded satisfactory aid thus far, and the amendments which have been promulgated with the idea of liberalizing expenditures of individual Indian money appear to have likewise been beneficial. While it is true that the weight of responsibility for the superintendents has been somewhat increased, yet their improved opportunities for assisting the Indians without delay have offset the extra work involved.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The problem of indebtedness of the Indians is gradually becoming less serious. A strict adherence to the policy of forbidding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims covering indebtedness incurred subsequent to that date has wrought a beneficial change. The unscrupulous trader is thus thoroughly convinced that his methods will meet with no approval here and is growing cautious in permitting Indians to pile up debts. Even the rich Osage Indians

are learning the necessity of living within their means so as to avoid the embarrassment arising through the importunities of their creditors. In cases where payment for property is authorized the superintendents are required to take Government bills of sale, and the possession is thus secured to the Indian.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

For the past three years reimbursable appropriations have been made by Congress for use on all the reservations, aggregating $1,825,000, for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians.

These funds have been used in limited amounts to assist Indians without funds in the purchase of agricultural equipment, work and breeding stock, seeds, fence, and building material. Many comfortable homes have also been built for the Indians under this plan. The property is not given to the Indians, but must be paid for in easy payments, the title thereto remaining in the Government until the amount advanced has been fully repaid.

The results secured during the time this fund has been available have far exceeded expectations. The Indians have made their payments in a surprisingly satisfactory manner; practically nothing has been lost, and many Indians otherwise helpless have thus been enabled to make beneficial use of their allotments and secure a start not previously within their reach.

Tribal herds have also been established from these appropriations. These herds are held as tribal property, to be later distributed among the Indians or sold to them on their individual reimbursable agreements. The increases from these herds will be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury before the cattle are distributed.

On some reservations a part of the available tribal funds was used for the same purposes as the general reimbursable appropriations. On other reservations where the tribal funds were insufficient to meet the needs of the Indians, apportionments from regular reimbursable appropriations were used to supplement their own funds.

In the leveling of Indian allotments on some of the reservations these funds have been of real service in preparing the lands of the Indians for proper use and enabling them to farm their allotments.

In some instances agricultural equipment too expensive to be sold to one Indian has been sold to several Indians on a community or partnership basis. This supplied their needs for threshing machines, tractor engines, stump-pulling outfits, etc., without compelling dependence on agency machinery.

The Indians generally are fast coming to appreciate the assistance rendered them through the use of these reimbursable funds, and it is

believed that with this better understanding the help to be derived will cause many others to take advantage of their opportunity.

The following letter recently written by the commissioner to an Indian living in Arizona gives unmistakable evidence of the desirability, possibilities, and appreciation of the reimbursable fund:

Mr. McGee, *Hackberry, Ariz.*

My Friend: Under date of October 15, 1915, you purchased from the superintendent of the Truxton Canon School 10 head of cows for a total consideration of $470. These cows were purchased for you under the reimbursable plan and an agreement entered into between you and your superintendent on behalf of the Government for the amount expended for you in the purchase.

Your agreement provided that the title to the animals, free and unencumbered, would pass to you upon full payment for the same and gave you four years in which to complete the payment. The first installment, amounting to $150, will not be due until January 1, 1918, and the final installment, amounting to $320, will not be due until January 1, 1919.

I have just been advised by your superintendent that during the month of August, 1916, you had found it to your advantage to make immediate full settlement for the cows, thus closing out your reimbursable account, notwithstanding the fact that you have remaining a period of nearly two and one-half years in which to complete your payments.

This is very commendable in you and clearly demonstrates what can be done by one who is willing to exert the necessary energy and display the proper interest in the things which make for his best welfare.

Your superintendent tells me that he has granted you permission to remove the cows and all the increase from them to a range off the reservation where you have about 50 or 60 other head of cattle and where proper range and water can be provided for them. I understand that the other cattle owned by you were acquired through the personal efforts of yourself and wife by hard work and the proper investment of your funds. Through your combined energy and good judgment you have achieved a success for which you both deserve a great deal of credit, and I take this opportunity to congratulate you and to wish you success in the handling of this and other stock acquired by you from time to time as well as in all other enterprises undertaken by you in the future.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

From an economic viewpoint the progress of the returned students offers assurance for the future. Indians are engaged in industrial activities, both agricultural and mechanical, on the different reservations, and as laborers on work of every character, including ditches, roads, bridges, etc. Many are self-supporting and prosperous on their allotments.

Over 200 Indian boys were employed in the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colo., and Garden City, Kans., during the season 1915 and earned $17,790.55.

The Navajo pupils alone have on deposit to their credit $3,301.81 from their share of the work. This was used for clothing and to buy sheep. More than 80 boys have herds of sheep.

Opportunities for work have been greatly extended this year by the changed basis of work. A large building has been rented and equipped to accommodate 80 Indians who may find work during the entire year at Rocky Ford.

This arrangement is intended to meet the industrial needs of Indian youths past school age who have spent the best part of their lives in school endeavoring to gain an education yet who have gone through only the fourth and fifth grades. Such boys will find lucrative employment at Rocky Ford during the winter and, indeed, all the year around.

About 350 boys and young men of Indian blood are employed for the season 1916 in the beet fields and on ranches working for the agriculturists in the vicinity of Rocky Ford.

On the Klamath, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Flathead irrigation projects work is plentiful for Indians. On the pay roll of the irrigation service at Klamath the Indians received $1,414.75, whites $1,083.96, at one payment. Indians also received a considerable amount for hay, grain, logs, lumber, and wood bought from them.

Indian employees are of the faculty in every Indian school, but the Navajo school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., leads all the rest in having the majority of its employees, including its superintendent, of Indian blood.

This year several Indian girls have been added to the ranks of Indian Service employees as graduate nurses.

Fifty-four schools and agencies have reported returned student organizations, with names of officers and places of meeting, covering a diversity of aims and activities. On some reservations returned students seem to feel a compelling inner urge to become active participants in general welfare work.

Indians and their white neighbors mingle freely in churches, lodges, schools, and clubs in some communities, and it has been thought by a few that the formation of returned student organizations would act as a deterrent to the progress of the Indian. In one district all the returned students of the neighborhood are in the band. Another organization meets on Sundays, when the International Sunday school lessons form the basis of the talk given. One superintendent reports his organization to be a potent factor in the community life.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

The employment of Indians for exhibition purposes by Wild West and other shows has been discouraged. Participation in these revivals of frontier life and primitive customs is neither educative nor conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift. While such participation is not absolutely prohibited, it is discouraged, and

everything practicable is done to guard them against demoralizing influences and to conserve their wages.

UTE JUDGMENT FUND.

The sum of $300,000 was available for expenditure during the year from the principal of the $3,000,000 Ute judgment fund awarded by the Court of Claims in 1911, plus one year's interest, the most of which was segregated into individual shares and deposited in banks to the credit of the Indians for expenditure, under supervision, for permanent industrial purposes. The use of this money is gradually bringing about a material improvement in the industrial and economic situation of these formerly backward Indians and some of them have become entirely self-supporting.

The leasing plan inaugurated last year at Uintah with the view of getting water on the land in order to save the rights thereto, which expire in 1919, has been continued with good results, approximately 25,000 acres being put under cultivation during this year. The acreage cultivated by the Indians themselves was also largely increased, although definite figures are not now at hand.

The water supply for irrigation on the reservation decreases each year during July and August, and this has resulted in serious damage to the crops of the Indians and lessees. As various white settlers were taking water from the river above the Indian project it was our contention that under the doctrine of reserved water rights the Indians' land is entitled to sufficient water to properly irrigate the crops produced, and to settle the question suit was recently instituted in the Federal court and a temporary injunction granted restraining all parties from taking water from the river to the injury of the Indians and their white lessees. Upon final hearing the injunction was made permanent.

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation work of the Indian Bureau is one of the most important of the industrial activities, as irrigation farming is the only means by which nearly 100,000 of the Indians may be able to attain self-supporting, useful citizenship. Included within this number are, with few exceptions, those with the least resources and those most backward in adopting our civilization, so that efforts to advance the irrigation work should and do bring the most pronounced progress.

More than 100 irrigation projects for the benefit of the Indian farmer are in different stages of completion. These vary in size from a comparatively few acres to several which will include more than 100,000 acres each when fully developed. The total area which

should eventually be provided with water in the projects now initiated or favorably reported upon is more than one and one-half million acres. At present 490,000 acres may be supplied with water from completed works, and of this area already more than 220,000 acres are actually being farmed.

During the year of this report no notable new undertakings were possible in the irrigation work because of the failure of the passage of the Indian appropriation act. Nearly all irrigation projects are specially authorized, and as special appropriations are made therefor it is impossible to initiate some of the very urgently needed work, pending such time as funds are appropriated. There was, however, increased activity in the maintenance and care of the structures and systems already completed and more careful supervision of the expenditure of all funds to see that the highest economy was obtained. This is, of course, desirable in the expenditure of all Government funds, but as the irrigation appropriations for the benefit of the Indians are, except in a few instances, now all reimbursable to the United States, the Indian Service considers itself custodian of a trust for the Indians themselves in the expenditure of irrigation funds. There is constantly kept in mind the necessity of securing the greatest benefit to the Indians for each dollar expended.

EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION.

On several of the reservations surveys were made, including examinations and reports for the extension of present irrigation facilities or the initiation of new projects. On the Colville Reservation practically all of the economical irrigation possibilities have been studied. These are scattered in 12 or 13 districts and include a total area of more than 33,000 acres. Several projects upon this reservation have been reported upon which are feasible from an engineering standpoint, but in some instances the desirability of undertaking these is contingent upon the attitude of the Indians toward irrigation farming, which as yet is not altogether favorable. The Little Nespelem project to irrigate about 3,300 acres has been nearly completed and some assistance given the Indian farmers on the San-Poil River, but no other projects on Colville Reservation have been undertaken by the Indian Service.

The extensive surveys and investigations, including not only the physical but the legal questions involved with reference to a water supply for the Pima Indians, have been completed and the final field reports made. From a thorough study of these data, recommendations as required by the act of August 1, 1914, are expected to be submitted shortly. In the meantime the possibility of improving the water supply for the deserving Pimas by means of better facilities for

diverting water from the Gila River has been taken advantage of and Congress has authorized a dam and diversion system to take water from the Gila River about 12 miles above Florence, by means of which all the irrigable lands on the south side of the Gila River, as well as white lands which are entitled to water, will secure a much more reliable supply than has been possible from the temporary and unsatisfactory diversions used in the past. Congress has also authorized the construction of a diversion dam lower down on the Gila River, from which water may be diverted not only to the south-side lands but to the north side, where a large body of fine land is already being cultivated as well as the limited supply of water available will permit. These appropriations are the first important steps to rectify the injustice which has been done these Pima Indians for the 30 or 40 years that their water supply has been encroached upon by the whites.

Another important irrigation project which has been authorized for the coming year and funds therefor made immediately available is that for the Yakima Reservation, for the portion known as the Wapato project. The situation at the Yakima Reservation has been somewhat similar to that among the Pimas, in that the Indians were apparently unjustly deprived of water which was found to be necessary for their self-support. The matter of the water supply had previously been adjusted by Congress in the Indian bill for the year 1915, and the appropriation of $200,000 now made permits the construction of a permanent diversion dam and the beginning of the enlargement of the canal system which will eventually supply 120,000 acres of land, most of which is still held by Indians.

A long-needed irrigation improvement has been authorized for the coming year—the Pyramid Lake project in Nevada. Sufficient funds have been appropriated for 1917 to construct a diversion dam and the remainder of the authorized project, it is expected, will be provided for next year. This improvement will permit the industrious Indians of this reservation, who have been attempting with very unsatisfactory means to farm a sufficient area to make themselves self-supporting, to really accomplish this result.

CONSTRUCTION.

The more important projects upon which construction has been maintained during the past year are as follows: On the Wind River Reservation on both the ceded and diminished portions; on the Crow Reservation, Mont., where the work of replacing the worn-out temporary structures, many of which have been in use 20 or more years, with properly designed permanent works has proceeded as well as the necessary extensions of the lateral system.

Construction of somewhat similar nature has been performed on the Uintah project, the Fort Hall project, and to a limited extent on the Yakima project in Washington, although in the past year insufficient funds have been available at the latter place to do more than the most urgent repair work.

On the Colorado River Reservation the laterals were extended to additional areas being farmed by the Indians, and on the Gila River Reservation the necessary laterals were constructed to supply many of the new allotments which the Indians are occupying and bringing under cultivation nearly as fast as the limited amount of water available will warrant. Active maintenance and betterment work was done upon the Fort Hall, Modoc Point, Pine River Valley, Hogback, Fort Belknap, Ganado, and the several mission reservations in California and others.

In southern California during January, 1916, a large portion of the country was devastated by the greatest flood known in recent years. The Pala, Rincon, Soboba, La Jolla, Campo, Morongo, and Palm Springs Reservations, all in California, suffered considerably, and first reports indicated almost complete destruction of some of the irrigation work. However, prompt and vigorous repairs were instituted, and practically all lands were being supplied with water by the time that they needed irrigation, at a total expenditure of less than $20,000 for the repairs. With few exceptions the projects were again placed in first-class operating conditions. At Pala further expenditures will be needed to replace permanently the south side diversion. Though temporary works have been provided for this year, it has not yet been possible to arrange an economical permanent plan on account of the great erosion along the river. A more substantial protection is needed against the ravages of the San Jacinto River at the Soboba Reservation. Plans are being perfected to cooperate with owners of private lands which were also damaged, to accomplish these results.

One of the subordinate but important phases of irrigation work is the opportunity given many of the Indians of laboring upon irrigation construction. For the fiscal year 1916 the sum of $165,330.95 was paid to these Indian laborers upon the various projects, and not only was this money of direct benefit to them but they were instructed in habits of industry and self-support. Indeed, in many instances, by exercising considerable patience the irrigation officers have trained many Indians in various occupations, such as concrete workers, carpenters, engine operators, earth excavation, etc., so that a large number of Indians were benefited in many ways. Some of these Indians have even developed sufficient skill along these lines to act as foremen directing the work of others. While it is doubtless a fact that the initial cost of the irrigation work considered only as

an engineering structure may have been slightly higher by employing Indians to such a large extent, the Indians benefited not only by having the money paid them for labor but in the knowledge they acquired of the various trades, so that the ultimate benefit to them was much greater than any difference in cost. This industrial idea as the great means of advancing the Indians is being emphasized wherever possible, but in no other activity of the Indian Bureau are actual beneficial results obtained to a greater extent than on irrigation work.

UTILIZATION OF WATER.

The object of irrigation construction is to arrange for a water supply to produce crops, but this obvious purpose seems to have been neglected in the past as compared to the interest taken in the engineering investigations and construction relating to irrigation works. However, continued emphasis is now being placed on the necessity of encouraging and urging the Indians to make use of the agricultural facilities provided for them. Those employees especially concerned with industrial development are taking hold of this problem where the engineers' functions cease, and a closer cooperation between the two has resulted in commendable progress by the Indians in irrigation farming.

As a means of teaching habits of industry and civilization, irrigation is of notable value as it requires continued and faithful application to work by the Indians, but also the returns may be safely counted upon as seldom do discouraging crop failures result from these efforts and nearly always remuneration is in direct proportion to the amount of energy exhibited. In emphasizing industrial training, irrigation farming is, of course, included, and I am glad to be able to report a continued progress in the extension of the area actually being farmed by the Indians on nearly every reservation. Notable increases were made upon the Crow, Fort Hall, Wind River, Colorado River, Yuma, Pima, Klamath, Uintah, Fort Belknap, San Xavier, and several other reservations. The crops produced by irrigation on the Yakima Reservation during 1916 were of an estimated value of $2,000,000. On the Crow Reservation 23,846 acres were being irrigated. On the Fort Hall Reservation the area was 18,542 acres; on Gila River 18,850 acres; and on Uintah the area in irrigated crops was 25,062.

WATER-RIGHTS PROTECTION.

The right to the use of water for irrigation is one of the most intangible and complicated property rights with which we have to deal, and to secure permanently for the Indians a sufficient supply this fact must be kept in mind at all times.

To protect the interests of the Indians, special investigations were made with respect to the water rights of several of the reservations. At Uintah a thorough study of the situation was made under direction of a special Assistant Attorney General, and this preparation was of primary importance, as it became necessary in June, 1916, to apply for an injunction in the Federal district court of Utah against illegal diversion of water belonging to the Indians. The Uintah irrigation project had been suffering for several years on account of various encroachments. The conditions of law under which this work was authorized added to the complications and it will require continued watchfulness to retain this large development for the benefit of the Indians for whom it is intended.

On the Umatilla Reservation, the court rendered a decision confirming to the Indians water rights which had been in litigation for several years. On the Fort Hall Reservation steps were taken after careful consideration and ample legal notice to offenders to prevent damage to the Indian lands and irrigation system by a careless wasting of water from irrigation upstream from Fort Hall lands.

The extended and comprehensive investigations of conditions regarding the water supply for the Pima Indians along the Gila River are expected to furnish the facts with which the Government will be able to protect the rights of the Indians to the water of the Gila. Studies of water rights of the Walker River Reservations have also been initiated and apparently it will be possible to take steps to secure a more equitable division of water between the various users upon the Walker River drainage basin. On several other reservations similar investigations are being instituted.

Reference was made in my last annual report to conditions upon the three Montana reservations—Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck—where irrigation construction is being carried on by the engineers of the Reclamation Service. Legislation along the lines there suggested was enacted by the present Congress in the Indian appropriation act.

This modification of the method of financing these projects releases a portion of the tribal funds for other uses of the Indians, so that it may be possible for them to obtain at least to a limited extent the equipment and resources necessary to enable them to engage in farming.

Under the old scheme the Indian funds were hypothecated for all the expenses of irrigation construction, although on two of the reservations a large proportion of the irrigated area not needed for Indian allotments has passed to other ownership. The injustice of tying up Indian funds to construct irrigation works to supply lands for the use of whites is, of course, apparent.

While the law now relieves the Indians, it also arranges for proper reimbursement of the Government for the expenditures chargeable to the various landholders.

Another important provision of the Indian bill is that which arranges for a water right for the Salt River Reservation Indians. These industrious people have been attempting to farm a much larger area than their inadequate water supply warranted. With the addition provided for, they should be soon comfortably self-supporting.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Among the most important operations of the engineers usually engaged upon irrigation has been the development of underground water. Upon the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Reservations this added water supply is of almost inestimable value for stock and domestic use. With the addition of these new watering places, great areas of hitherto unavailable grazing land can be used, and it also adds to the value of those already occupied by reducing the damage to both range and stock by shortening the trips of the latter to water.

Upon the Navajo, Hopi, Isleta, and Papago Reservations six well rigs were constantly in operation, drilling through the year 30 wells, of which, however, 10 did not yield either a sufficient quantity or a quality of water to make them successful. In addition, the 10 wells drilled in various portions of the Papago country during 1915 had their pumping plants completed and placed in operation. At some of these plants Indians come with barrels for water from as great a distance as 18 miles, indicating that considerable further development is needed at other points.

Upon the Hopi and Navajo Reservations considerable work was done cleaning and protecting the small springs found at infrequent intervals. The use of the easily contaminated and, in some cases, filthy pools for domestic purposes is being changed by cleaning and reconstructing these sources of supply, so that many Indians for probably the first time in their lives have regularly pure, wholesome water.

Some reservations, especially in the upper Mississippi Valley, need reclamation not by irrigation but by drainage. To this end I have had our engineers examine and report on the feasibility of this sort of work for the Indian lands of Fond du Lac, Minn.; Santee and Kickapoo, Nebr.; Haskell, Kans.; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Carlisle, Pa.; Round Valley, Cal.; and Shiprock, N. Mex. All of the foregoing work, which is being done by the Indian Service, is along those lines which I am constantly urging in the various branches of the Indian

Service—that is, to study each reservation, and after determining to what industry it is best adapted, to develop it for this purpose for the use of the Indians.

ALLOTMENTS.

The important work of allotting irrigable land on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., was continued during the year. In addition to the irrigable allotments, instructions have been issued to the allotting agent to allot the grazing lands pro rata. The area of irrigable land to be allotted is estimated at 50,000 acres and grazing land 315,000 acres.

During the year allotments were completed on the Colville Reservation in Washington, where a grand total of about 2,500 Indians have been allotted nearly 325,000 acres. The surplus unallotted lands, with the exception of those classified as timber and areas withdrawn for grazing purposes and for school, agency, and missionary uses, will be opened to homestead settlement and entry this fall under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

On the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, under authority of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), allotments may be made to children born to the tribe as long as there is any undisposed-of tribal land. This work is being carried on under direction of the superintendent of the reservation.

On the Sioux Reservations in North and South Dakota allotment work was continued under the supervision of the superintendents.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table No. 27.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The first act authorizing the issuance of trust patents to Indians was the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 342), affecting the Omahas in Nebraska. Allotments to 963 Omaha Indians were approved in 1884, and patents containing a 25-year trust, held by the United States, were issued to the allottees. By Executive order of July 3, 1909, this trust was extended 10 years and will not expire until 1919. Since 1884 patents containing a 25-year trust clause have issued to the various tribes allotted in severalty, mainly under authority of the fifth section of what is known as the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). The trust on the allotments of eight reservations will expire during the calendar year 1916 if not extended. The trust has been extended on the allotments of five of the reservations, and steps are being taken to protect the other allottees whose period of trust will soon expire.

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribe.	Number of allotments.	Date trust expires.	Extended (years).
Omaha, Nebraska	963	1909	10
Santee, Nebraska	848	1910	10
Sisseton, South Dakota	1,381	1914	10
Grande Ronde, Oregon	269	1916	10
Papago, Arizona	291	1916	10
Ponca, Nebraska	191	1916	10
Eastern Shawnee, Oklahoma	72	1916	10
Yankton, South Dakota	1,485	1916	10

In addition to these extensions on reservation allotments, the trust on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), section 11 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888–892), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

PATENTS IN FEE.

Patents in fee simple are issued under the provisions of the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), and the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855). During the past year 1,298 applications for patents in fee have been received, of which 350 were denied and 949 approved, involving an area of 132,647.30 acres.

During the past year the Secretary of the Interior has appointed competency commissions composed of some of the best men in the Indian Service, who know the Indian and the Indian question, and whose duty it was to make a personal investigation with a view of determining the Indians who are fully qualified to care for their own affairs. Examinations have been made on the following reservations: Yankton, Santee, Flathead, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Fort Peck, Umatilla, and Coeur d'Alene. On the recommendation of the commissions thus appointed 576 fee patents have issued, involving 97,842.41 acres, thus making the total number of fee patents issued during the year 1,525, involving an area of 220,489.71 acres.

SALE OF INDIAN LAND.

The sale of allotted and inherited Indian land is authorized by the acts of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678).

The act last mentioned extended the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910, to Oklahoma, with the exception of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osages, so that since the passage of this act patents in fee simple can be issued to purchasers of Indian lands in Oklahoma, with the exceptions noted.

During the year 1916 there have been made sales covering an area of 90,819.03 acres, involving a consideration of $1,661,851.92. The average price for which the land sold was $18.60 per acre. The year previous the office sold 761 tracts, involving 102,674.53 acres, for $1,300,303.08, or $12.66 per acre.

HOMELESS INDIANS.

In continuation of the work of providing lands for homeless California Indians, small tracts aggregating 1,860.04 acres, at a total price of $19,367.29, are now being purchased for the benefit of approximately 1,302 Indians of various bands. Four purchases have been consummated and 16 more are practically completed.

With the balance of funds provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582), an additional tract of about 50 acres of agricultural land was bought for $6,000 for the benefit of the Camp Verde Indians, located in Yavapai County, Ariz. This tract is contiguous to a 240-acre tract which was purchased at $13,000 for these Indians last year. The Indians are settling on these lands and Supt. Taylor reports that 110 acres have been placed under cultivation.

Negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of lands and water rights in the total amount of $32,233.33 for the Navajo of the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico.

MISSION LANDS.

The total area of mission lands on Indian reservations and the issuance of patents in fee to mission organizations under the general act of March 3, 1909, and other special acts has been less than in former years.

There are pending for surveys orders for patents on the following reservations:

Menominee, under Keshena: Catholic, for patent, about 26 acres; indefinite number of acres to be set apart.

Yankton: To the Church of the Holy Fellowship, 52 acres.

Cheyenne River: Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, 5 to 15 acres.

Yakima: Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 12 acres.

Warm Springs: Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, about 16 acres.

A patent for 40 acres on the Nett Lake Reservation, Minn., has been issued to the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the beginning of the new fiscal year, 1917.

A small tract on the Fort Berthold Reservation awaits survey on the request of the American Missionary Association. Applications for patents for lands on the Fort Totten, the Winnebago and Western Navajo Reservations are pending. An agreement has been reached under which the office is preparing for the issuance of a patent to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, for lands on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska.

A GREAT PROBATE COURT.

The general public has but a vague idea of the immensity of the work devolving upon the Federal Government in connection with the American Indian. Not only must protection be afforded him in connection with his personal rights and privileges, but his immense property rights must be safeguarded. These rights consist of millions of acres of land allotted to the Indians, moneys from land by way of leases for grazing, agriculture, mines, oil, and other purposes, as well as of their lands, timber, live stock, etc., and the earnings of individual Indians from innumerable sources. The work is not permitted to stop here, but after the death of the Indians, their estates must be probated under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855, 856), and this work has become one of the most important branches of the Indian Service.

During the present year the heirs to thousands of acres of land and millions of dollars' worth of trust property have been determined.

Hearings for the purpose of these determinations are conducted at the different reservations and agencies throughout the entire Indian country by examiners of inheritance who are especially qualified for the work. In addition to other qualifications they must be members of the bar admitted to practice law in one of the several States. Hearings are conducted in a legal and judicial manner after first giving notice to all parties interested.

During the past year 4,086 estates of deceased Indians were probated, 178 wills approved, 68 disapproved, and 5,014 miscellaneous cases disposed of.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

A magnificent bridge has been built over the Little Colorado River near Topock, jointly by the States of Arizona and California, the county of San Bernardino, and this office, for the benefit of the Indians on the Fort Mojave Reservation and the traveling public. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation has been carried further toward completion by the expenditure of $25,000.

Construction and maintenance of roads on the several reservations by the use of tribal funds and general appropriations have been developed as rapidly as practicable. A good road has been built on the

San Carlos Reservation between bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers by the use of $20,000 appropriated by the State of Arizona.

MINING ON RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS.

Until recently leasing for mining operations of lands allotted to Indians outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation has been more or less perfunctory, but within the last year many leases have been made on several reservations in Oklahoma, and also in Wyoming. A material increase in the number of leases executed has been due chiefly to the finding of several large gas wells in the Otoe Indian Reservation, Okla., and to the increased demand for crude oil and its by-products. It is hoped that this leasing activity will result in the discovery of oil and gas in paying quantities on these reservations and thereby increase the income of these Indians.

FORESTRY.

The work of road, trail, and telephone construction has been continued so far as funds would permit. The system of telephonic communication is now fairly satisfactory on every reservation having important timber interests. Although large expenditures will yet be required to make all parts of the extensive forest areas accessible by road or trail, substantial progress is being made each year, and the comparatively insignificant fire losses of the past year indicate that the existing means of fire control are effective.

The administrative force has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of several men who have had thorough technical training in forestry.

The work of estimating the timber on the Menominee Reservation, begun in September, 1914, was completed early in December, 1915. About one-third of the area of the Quinaielt Reservation was cruised in 1915. In April, 1916, this work was resumed, and it is hoped that about three-fourths of the reservation can be completed before the October rains render further field work impracticable. The work will be completed in 1917.

A resurvey of the boundaries and an estimate of the timber lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was made during the year. Timber trespass upon these lands has been very common in the past, and several superintendents have urged the difficulty of preventing trespass because of a lack of knowledge as to the boundary lines. At all important points of the boundaries, as determined by the resurvey, iron posts have now been set.

In October, 1915, the timber on tribal lands of the Bad River Indian Reservation, the sale of which was authorized by section 23

of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582,605), was offered, and on January 14, 1916, the bid of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Co. on the saw timber, and that of the M. J. Bell Lumber Co. on the cedar, were accepted.

The remaining timber on allotments of the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation was sold to the Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co. in February, 1916.

Timber operations were begun on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, under the contract with the Pagosa Lumber Co., and on the Tulalip Reservation, under the contract with the Everett Logging Co. On the Jicarilla about 13,000,000 feet, and on the Tulalip about 50,000,000 feet b. m. were cut. From the Bad River Reservation about 40,000,000 feet were removed, and the cut at Neopit on the Menominee Reservation was approximately 20,000,000 feet. Rather extensive operations were also conducted on the Leech Lake and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations.

Four important items of legislation recommended by this office were included in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved May 18, 1916. These were an item authorizing the homesteading of timber lands of the Flathead Reservation, which should be found valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, one authorizing the sale of the timber from so-called school and swamp lands claimed by the State of Wisconsin within the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations, one authorizing improved methods for the sale of products of the Menominee Indian Mills, and one creating an Indian forest reserve on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

ROCKY BOY'S BAND.

Over 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo and finally reached Montana, then a wild and unsettled country. Years passed and the Chippewa who remained in Minnesota and Wisconsin were given land, but this offshoot of a once powerful tribe was apparently overlooked. They remained in Montana hunting buffalo and other wild game, then plentiful there, but with the advent of the white man their natural means of subsistence was dissipated and soon these people became a wandering band of tramps, seeking odd jobs but depending largely upon the charities of the public.

To the credit of Rocky Boy's Band it should be said that even in need they were honest, no complaint ever having been made against them for the infraction of any law.

Altogether, their condition appealed strongly to many of the best citizens of Montana, some of whom, notably at Great Falls and Helena, took an active interest in their welfare, contributing money, time, and practical help.

So apparent were the necessities of these Indians that Congress for several years has made a small annual appropriation for their relief.

It was found impracticable to settle these Indians upon either public lands or on existing reservations, nor was the Government able to purchase a proper reservation for them. Subsequently a part of the band was settled on land within the Blackfeet Reservation, but the part of the reservation designated for the Rocky Boys was not adapted to agricultural purposes. Partly on account of this fact and partly owing to tribal antagonism the majority of the band refused to remain there and resumed their former nomadic habits.

Early in my administration an effort was made through Congress to provide land for these Indians on the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, where most of them had been temporarily located, in order that they might be looked after during the winter. These efforts, supplemented by the work of earnest friends of the Indians residing in Montana, in and out of Congress, finally resulted in the recent setting apart to them of three townships in the southern part of this reserve as a permanent reservation.

It soon became apparent that the Rocky Boy Band was anxious to have a home, to settle down and become self-supporting—as expressed by one of their number: "To learn to farm, be given land which would be their own, whereby they would soon be self-supporting."

Carrying out this promise, they planted and cultivated gardens with the seeds and implements furnished them and worked faithfully, with the result that they produced a considerable quantity of hay and vegetables, sufficient, in fact, to justify a substantial reduction in the ration allowance provided for in the congressional appropriation. As further evidence of their interest in these practical benefits which the Government had conferred upon them they voluntarily sent samples of the vegetables grown to the State fair at Helena as a part of the Indian exhibit.

With the encouraging start already made there seems little doubt that within a few years these formerly nomadic Indians, who were literally wanderers upon the face of the earth, will be self-supporting, self-respecting Indians on the high road to successful citizenship.

A sad feature of their history is revealed in the fact that Rocky Boy, who had for so many years led his people through a wilderness of starvation and despair, died as his band reached the promised land.

PAPAGO INDIANS.

On January 14, 1916, the President, by Executive order, set apart a permanent reservation for the use of the Papago Indians in southern Arizona. Just how long these Indians have occupied this coun-

try is not known, but so far as known they have always lived there. The first authentic record of these people is given in the diary of Father Eusebio Kino, who made several trips into their country between 1698 and 1702.

In Bancroft's History, volume 13, at page 550, is found the following:

> The Papagos have been regarded as the best Indians in Arizona. * * * More readily than other Indians they adapt themselves to circumstances, tilling the soil, raising live stock, working in the mines, or doing anything that offers. As the reader knows, they have sometimes had trouble with the Spaniards and Mexicans, but they have always been friends of the Americans and deadly foes of the Apaches. They have received very little aid from the Government.

The greater part of the reservation is only adapted to grazing purposes, and the raising of live stock has naturally been the principal occupation and must be the chief means of livelihood for these Indians. Some parts of the reservation are known to contain valuable minerals, and under the terms of the order of withdrawal such lands may be located, entered, and acquired by citizens under the regular mining laws.

Plans have been formulated for the education and civilization of the Papago Indians, and several schoolhouses have been built at convenient points. Wells have been dug to furnish water for domestic and stock purposes, there being no considerable irrigation possibilities on this reservation.

In addition to these improvements a hospital is in the course of construction at Indian Oasis. Under these improved conditions it is not hard to believe that this tribe of Indians, who have always been independent of the outside world and self-supporting, will in time become prosperous citizens.

The Papagos are a moral, intelligent, industrious, and in all respects deserving people.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

To avoid useless and expensive officialdom, the Cherokee Nation was abolished on July 1, 1915, with the exception of the principal chief, who was retained at the nominal salary of $25 per month to sign Cherokee tribal deeds. On suggestion from this office, the officers of the Seminole Nation of Indians in Oklahoma, following similar action by the tribal officials of the Cherokee Nation, have tendered their resignations. This step marks in a definite and significant way the accomplishment of the final disposition of the affairs of the Seminole Nation and the disbandment of the tribal organization so far as possible under existing law. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations only pro forma tribal governments remain, which will be abolished as soon as tribal affairs will permit.

The total tribal enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes corrected to date is 101,519 enrolled members, to all of whom have been made complete allotments of land or payments of money in lieu of land except in the Creek Nation, where partial allotments of the value of $800 have been made. Of these, 64,339 are by operation of law in the unrestricted class, while 37,180 are in the restricted class. This number is further reduced by removal of restrictions and by death in 5,177 cases, leaving 32,003 restricted Indians on June 30, 1916.

The total area of the Five Civilized Tribes is 19,525,966 acres, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted, 139,284 acres have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, coal and asphalt segregation, churches, schools, cemeteries, and other public purposes, and 2,673,828 acres have been sold, leaving 918,616 acres unsold, of which there will be offered from October 4 to October 31, 1916, 907,500 acres, and if all offered is sold there will remain 11,116 acres unallotted and unsold land among the Five Civilized Tribes. Since September 11, 1900, a total of 309 towns with various additions have been surveyed and platted by the Government in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, for which the tribes have received from sale thereof a total of $4,540,432.69.

During the year 6,406 suits of the 27,494 separate suits instituted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma under the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, to set aside illegal conveyances of restricted allotted lands, have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of. Prior to July 1, 1915, 19,890 of these suits were closed, now leaving 7,604 suits still pending and undetermined.

Eighteen field clerks have been stationed through the 40 counties comprising the Five Civilized Tribes, with headquarters located usually at county seats, and each field clerk has in his district an average of about 1,800 restricted Indians. During the last fiscal year 112 houses and 32 barns were erected from land funds under the supervision of the field clerks for the benefit of restricted allottees. Since May 27, 1908, restrictions on alienation have been removed from 504,567.44 acres of land, which together with the six acts of Congress, to wit, act of July 1, 1902, act of April 21, 1904, section 16 of the Creek agreement of July 1, 1902, act of May 27, 1908, act of May 29, 1908, and act of March 3, 1903, removed the restrictions on alienation from a total of 12,518,140 acres.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

During the present fiscal year the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes has proceeded along well-organized lines and in a thorough and effective manner.

Pioneer work, during the two preceding years, was necessary in order to accomplish the organization of an adequate force of probate attorneys, the division of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes into districts, and the preparation and promulgation of a code of rules and regulations to govern procedure in probate cases. With these primary accomplishments assured, the way stood open for the performance in a systematic way of the work that seriously demanded attention with respect to individual cases.

A special effort has been made this year to put all probate cases upon a sound financial basis. In the past straw bonds were accepted in many cases and reports of guardians were allowed to drift along for years without being audited or checked. But the attorneys are now rapidly correcting this situation. They have checked case after case, and whenever a guardian has been found delinquent they have secured an order from the court citing such guardian to appear and make good his shortage, and if necessary to give a new and satisfactory bond. In doing this they have caused citations to be issued in 7,198 cases, and have secured the discharge or removal of 2,584 guardians. They have also caused 2,277 new bonds to be filed, aggregating in amount $2,625,945.

These beneficial results were attained partly through the institution of suits in the State courts, suits that would not and could not have been filed and prosecuted without the assistance of the probate attorneys. There were 91 suits in criminal cases and 416 suits in civil cases instituted during the year on behalf of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the amounts involved in the civil actions totaled $1,382,238.

It is always one of the most difficult problems to cope with in the Indian Service to make proper and profitable disposition of funds belonging to individual Indians, especially where, as in the oil districts, they are in receipt of large incomes. Here again the services of the probate attorneys have proved of great value, for they have been able to follow up their legal victories by supervising the conservation and investment of the funds of their Indian clients. This they have done during the year, in the amount of $1,814,972. They have, moreover, prevented, by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, by requiring new bonds, and in other ways, losses to dependent Indians in the amount of $1,487,158 since July 1, 1915.

Altogether there has been saved and conserved to the restricted and adult allottees during the last fiscal year the total sum of $3,302,130.

In no other branch of the probate work in the past have fraud and graft perpetrated their crimes upon helpless Indians more than in connection with the sales of minors' allotments and of inherited lands.

But now every step is scrutinized by the probate attorneys, who insist that lands that are to be sold must be appraised by representatives of the United States, and that all sales shall be duly advertised, thereby doing away with the undesirable practice of private sales.

In the accomplishment of these beneficial results, the probate attorneys have necessarily performed a vast amount of routine work, including the holding of conferences with allottees and others in nearly 50,000 instances and the writing of upward of 57,000 letters and other official communications.

Now that the scope and volume of the probate work is apparent, I look forward with confidence to the achievement during the next year of even greater results than those attained.

OIL AND GAS—FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mining for oil and gas in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, during the past fiscal year has been very active, and extensive wildcatting has been done. No large pools have been discovered. The production of the Cushing field has declined very rapidly, and this fact, together with the conditions which have existed in connection with the marketing of crude oil at home and abroad, is probably the cause of the increased price of oil from 40 cents per barrel at the close of the fiscal year, to $1.55 during the past winter. The posted price remained at $1.55 during the last three or four months of the year. However, practically one-third of the oil produced in the Mid-Continent field has been sold at a premium, which varies from 5 to 55 cents per barrel above the posted price. The Indian lessors have been receiving their proportionate share of the premium received by the lessees.

During the past year the affairs of several large oil and gas lessees have been investigated, with the result that violations of the regulations have been discovered and the guilty parties have been compelled to reduce their acreage within the maximum of 4,800 acres allowed by the regulations.

From 1,372 leases, covering 109,107.68 acres, there was produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 23,988,862.32 barrels of oil from departmental leases, as against 27,098,994.02 barrels during the previous year. The receipts from gas wells during the fiscal year aggregated $51,557.62, and the receipts from coal production on allotments, $15,893.29, representing 212,069 tons, of which 160,607 tons were produced in the Creek Nation. While 3,110,131.70 less barrels of oil were marketed from departmental leases during the year ended June 30, 1916, the royalty interest was $1,359,279.74 in excess of that for the previous year.

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

March 16, 1896, the Osage Tribe of Indians leased to Mr. Edwin E. Foster the Osage Indian Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes. This lease expired in 1906. However, by the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, it was renewed as to 680,000 acres for a period of 10 years, which expired March 16, 1916.

It then became necessary to provide new regulations to govern the leasing of the lands for oil and gas mining purposes. Conferences were held, both with the oil and gas men interested and the Osage tribal council, and on June 17, 1915, the latter passed a resolution containing recommendations as to the manner in which new leases should be made, which resolution is set forth at length in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. August 26, 1915, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations to govern the leasing of these and other lands in the Osage Reservation for oil and gas mining purposes.

The Osage Tribe will receive considerably more revenue under the new leases than they received under the Foster lease. The old lease covered 680,000 acres, whereas the new oil leases cover about 190,000, of which 120,000 acres is subject to a rental of $1 per acre per year until wells are drilled, leaving 500,000 acres out of the 680,000 acres of the old lease to be leased for oil in the future. New gas leases have been made to cover about 900,000 acres, a little more than that formerly covered by the Foster lease. Under the old oil lease the tribe received one-eighth royalty, but did not receive any rental on undeveloped lands. The tribe will receive under the new oil leases one-sixth royalty from each quarter-section unit producing less than 100 barrels per well per day, and one-fifth royalty from such units producing 100 barrels or more per well per day; also a rental of $1 per acre on each quarter section (160 acres) of undeveloped lands.

The tribe received $2,057,600 from the sale of leases on April 20, 1916, and has received from the sale held on June 20 approximately $1,175,000; these amounts being in addition to the stipulated royalties heretofore mentioned. The properties which were sold were those producing tracts where the wells averaged over 25 barrels per well and producing lands in excess of 4,800 acres held by former sublessees.

The tribe received $100 per year for each gas well in service on the old lease, and the amount realized last year aggregated about $12,000, but, under the new lease, the tribe will receive a minimum royalty of 3 cents per thousand cubic feet, measured at or near the wells, which should amount, during the first year to at least $700,000.

The Osage Tribe, however, should within a year after the new leases are approved, *i. e.*, by May 17, 1917, receive six or eight times as much as they have heretofore received under the old lease. In addition, it is expected that gas lessees, in drilling for gas on the 700,000 acres leased for gas but not leased for oil, will find new wells which will prove that such lands are valuable for oil and, when put up for sale and sold to the highest bidder, the tribe should receive large sums in bonuses, the amount depending upon the number and extent of new oil pools so discovered in the gas territory.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

From the earliest colonial days intoxicating liquors have been the curse of the Indian. Prior to the advent of the white man he did not know alcohol, either in distilled or fermented liquor. It was the gift of the white man to the red man, and since that time the best element of the former race has endeavored to overcome the evils which have come from it.

For years there have been statutes with drastic penalties against the sales of intoxicants to Indians but until the last few years they have proven almost dead letters.

During the last three years a vigorous, continuous and effective assault has been made upon the liquor interests which have debauched the Indian race. Increased appropriations have enabled the Indian Office to place in the field a corps of detectives who have become a terror to the bootlegger and drinking man in the Indian country.

In three years 508,880 pints of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic decoctions have been confiscated and their contents destroyed; 5,511 arrests have been made of alleged violators of the law; and the courts have assessed fines against convicted offenders in an amount practically equal to the annual appropriations by Congress for the support of this branch of Indian work.

While the strong arm of the law is being invoked to prevent the Indian from obtaining whisky and to punish the man who provides him with it, a moral awakening is being brought about through more peaceful means. My personal appeal to every employee in the Indian Service and to persons of prominence in local communities has made possible a most successful pledge-signing campaign among the Indians, in school and out of school, young and old, pledging themselves to abstain from the use of all kinds of intoxicants.

The last Congress has materially strengthened the hand of the Government in the enforcement of its prohibitory liquor legislation for Indians. Heretofore many violators of the law have escaped through inability of the Government to discover how the intoxicants were introduced on the reservation. This loophole has been closed by making the possession of intoxicants within the Indian country prima facie evidence of its criminal introduction and extending the

provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes to beer and other classes of intoxicating liquors not heretofore covered by that statute.

This legislation has been greatly needed, and particularly so in Oklahoma and Minnesota. In the former State the many decisions of the circuit court of appeals, holding that possession by a defendant within certain portions of the State of intoxicating liquor which had been brought into the State from without is not sufficient to warrant conviction under a statute for introducing liquor into the Indian country or the old Indian Territory, have made it difficult to obtain convictions.

In Minnesota within the area ceded by the treaty of February 22, 1855, there was a large number of saloons, breweries, etc., and liquor was transported from one point to another within the territory as legislation has heretofore only prohibited distilleries of ardent spirits and authorized the destruction of ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country. This legislation remedies these conditions.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have been favorable to the contention of the Government, and several important decisions were rendered. The action of the court in upholding the provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota enabled us to extend our operations in behalf of a large number of Indians and to close the saloons within the area in Minnesota ceded by this band. However, the case of most importance is that of United States *v.* Nice, in which this tribunal overruled the Heff case and held that the power of Congress to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to allottees under the general-allotment act is not debatable. Other cases of importance have been disposed of in the Supreme Court and other Federal courts. Likewise, several important decisions have been rendered by State courts bearing on this phase of our work which will prove beneficial to the Indian.

Our work in Minnesota has been carried on successfully and with no feeling of resentment on the part of a large majority of citizens, although I regret that one person was killed in connection with these operations. That sentiment has been favorable is evidenced by the fact that many of the counties within the treaty territory have recently voted for county option and against the liquor interests. During the course of the year all saloons remaining within the treaty territory were closed and drunkenness among the Indians practically eliminated. Our work has resulted in a very large number of cases on the charge of introducing, and many automobiles, teams, and conveyances were seized and libeled, in accordance with the provisions of law. The State authorities have cooperated with us, and

with the continued support of the citizens of that community the matter is now well in hand, although a considerable force of officers is still operating in that territory.

With the closing of the saloons, breweries, etc., and our efforts to prevent the introduction of intoxicants into the treaty territory we were confronted with difficulties which arose through what are known as near beers, ciders, and the like. Many preparations of this character have found their way into closed territory and in some instances they contained large percentages of alcohol and were merely substitutes under false names for intoxicants. Various subterfuges were used which have kept our suppression officers extremely busy.

Our operations have covered the entire country where Indians reside. Every means possible and every provision of law applicable has been invoked to insure the greatest success.

Section 2078 of the Revised Statutes relative to withholding annuity payments under certain conditions has been applied at practically every payment made, with the result that the Indians have been freed from temptation and are now comparatively sober. The payments are no longer drunken orgies nor have the Indians been debauched and robbed as formerly.

All this has resulted in the greatest activity and in an unprecedented number of arrests and convictions. By invoking existing legislation it has been possible to protect the Indians during these payments and at a time when it would do the most good.

If Congress would amend the present liquor laws applicable to the Indian country, making the first offense a misdemeanor and permit prosecution by information instead of indictment there would be convictions where acquittals are now procured, because of the present drastic penalty. Procedure by information would decrease the heavy costs of prosecution.

A native fermented liquor known as tulapai or tiswin has a strong hold on the Apaches. It is so easily made and so insidious that its suppression is a difficult undertaking. Instruction in schools and among adults and the punishment of offenders is gradually having a good effect.

Two bills have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of controlling and eliminating the use of peyote, an imported Mexican product which produces a dangerous narcotic intoxication. These laws should be quickly passed.

INDIAN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

The Federal laws relating to offenses committed by Indians against the person or property of other Indians or persons within the limits of any Indian reservation include only murder, manslaughter, rape,

assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, and larceny. There are other offenses committed by Indians for which they should be punished. We are trying to transform the Indian into a law-abiding citizen, but at the present time a number of offenses against society, morality, etc., are allowed to go unpunished, as they are not crimes under our laws. This condition is detrimental to good citizenship and the maintenance of law and order.

Sections 328 and 329 of the Criminal Code should be amended so as to enlarge the number of offenses and make the Indian subject to the same laws and the same penalties as are all other persons committing these or similar offenses.

A code of laws for the guidance of the Indian courts on the several reservations would be of manifest advantage on reservations where such courts are now the principal form of justice.

I shall submit for your consideration, prior to the next session of Congress, a draft of a bill which will be designed to meet the needs of the service in these respects.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases of interest to the Indian Service were decided during the last year:

La Roque v. United States (*239 U. S., 62*).—The question involved in this case was whether the Nelson Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), contemplated that allotments should be made on behalf of Indians otherwise entitled thereto but who died without selecting the land wanted. It was held that the act mentioned contemplated only selections on the part of living Indians acting for themselves or through designated representatives.

Hallowell v. Commons (*239 U. S., 506*).—The court in this case affirmed the decision of the court of appeals dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction, and held that where the death of the allottee intestate occurred during the trust period the decision of the Secretary of the Interior determining his heirs is final and conclusive under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), and that it was unnecessary to consider whether the court had jurisdiction when the suit was begun.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel. Julia Lamere Mickadiet, née Tiebault, and Alma Lamere Tiebault (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 22, 1916).—The question of the power of the Secretary of the Interior to reopen or reconsider cases was involved in this decision, and the court held that the words "final and conclusive," contained in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), describing the power

given to the Secretary, must be taken as conferring and not as limiting or destroying that authority; that, in other words, they must be treated as absolutely excluding the rights to review in the courts, as has hitherto been the case under the act of 1887, the question of fact as to who were the heirs of an allottee, thereby causing that question to become one within the final and conclusive competency of the administrative authority.

United States v. Louis Hemmer et al. (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 5, 1916).—In this case it was held that the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 96), containing a provision whereby the United States was to hold the land in trust for a period of 25 years, did not apply to Indians located upon the public lands who before the passage of the act of 1884 had substantially complied with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 420), relative to homesteads. In other words, it was held that acts of 1875 and 1884 were independent acts, and that the act of 1884 containing the 25-year restriction was not amendatory of the act of 1875 containing a restriction against alienation for a period of 5 years only.

Levindale Lead & Zinc Minnig Co., W. H. Aaron and M. L. Levin v. Charles Coleman (decided by the United States Supreme Court on June 5, 1916).—Charles Coleman, a white man, the defendant in error in this case, brought suit to set aside a conveyance of an undivided interest in lands inherited from his Indian wife and child, who were members of the Osage Tribe. Judgment was entered annulling the conveyance, upon the ground that it was executed in violation of restrictions imposed by Congress. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and a writ of error sued out to the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court held that the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), placed no restrictions upon the alienation of land or undivided interests in land of which white men who were not members of the tribe became owners. The judgment of the State court was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

New York v. Becker (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that the right of hunting and fishing reserved by the Seneca Indians of New York under the treaty ratified by the Senate April 11, 1798, on the lands ceded by that treaty was not an exclusive right in the Indians, and was subject to that necessary power of appropriate regulation which inhered in the sovereignty of the State over the lands where the privilege was exercised. In other words, the only right reserved to the Indian was that of hunting and fishing in common with other citizens of the State, and subject to the same provision, regulation, and limitation as are imposed on whites by the laws of the State.

United States v. Fred Nice (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, June 12, 1916).—In this case it was held that when lands are allotted and trust patents issued to Indians the Government does not lose its guardianship over them, and therefore can prohibit the sale of liquor to them in violation of Federal laws. This case overruled the Heff case decided by the Supreme Court in 1905, wherein it was held that an Indian who received an allotment and patent for land under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), was no longer a ward of the Government and not within the reach of Indian police regulations on the part of Congress. The decision in the Nice case is very important, as under its holdings the department will be enabled more successfully to cope with the liquor situation among the Indians.

United States v. Debell et al. (227 Fed., 760) (decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where a person with knowledge of the incompetency of an Indian for whom the United States holds lands in trust induced the Indian to sell the land to him and apply for and obtain a patent in fee simple for it, and then convey it to him, wrongfully appropriates the land to himself; he becomes a trustee de son tort thereof and of its proceeds for the benefit of the Indian, and the United States may maintain a suit in equity to set aside, as against him, the patent and the deed, and in case the title has passed to an innocent subsequent purchaser, to recover of the appropriator the amount he realized from the land above the amount he paid for it to the Indian.

United States v. Pearson, County Treasurer, et al. (231 Fed., 270) (decided by the United States court).—This was a South Dakota case involving the Sioux Indians who have been allotted in severalty but maintain their tribal relations. It was held that personal property consisting of horses, cattle and their increase, and farm implements and other property acquired by exchange of such property or otherwise, which is derived directly or indirectly from the Government and is used by the Indians on their farms, is not subject to taxation by State authorities; and that such property is not absolute property of the Indians but is still held in trust for their benefit by the Government for the purpose of carrying out its policy of helping them to be self-supporting.

State v. Towessnute (154 Pac., 805) (decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington).—In this case it was held that the Yakima treaty of March 8, 1859 (12 Stat. L., 951), providing that the exclusive right of taking fish in all streams running through or

bordering on the reservation is secured to the Indians, as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places "in common with citizens" of the Territory, does not authorize a tribal inhabitant of the Yakima Indian Reservation to fish in a river several miles outside the reservation without a license, contrary to a law of the State, the words quoted indicating an intent not to give the Indian an advantage but to save him from a disadvantage, and to permit the State laws to operate on both races alike in respect to the right to fish outside the reservation.

FISHING RIGHTS.

The ancient fishing rights of Indians of the State of Washington have been considered in the courts of that State during the year. Treaties with several of these tribes provide that the Indians shall have the right to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places, outside of their reservations, in common with the citizens of the State. It is their contention that this provision gives them the right to fish in these places without compliance with the requirements of the State law. The State has contested this, and on February 4, 1916, obtained a favorable decision from the State supreme court in State *v.* Alex Towessnute. An appeal on behalf of the Indians to the United States Supreme Court is contemplated.

An important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered June 12, 1916, in State of New York ex rel. Walter S. Kennedy *v.* Becker, which has a bearing upon the fishing rights of the Indians. The court held in effect that a reservation of fishing rights pertaining to land which had been ceded by the Indians was an easement or profit as against their grantees and all who might become owners of the ceded lands, but that it was not a right in derogation of the sovereignty of the State, and that the State might enforce within the ceded area against the Indians as well as white people such laws as might be enacted for the preservation of the fish and game within the borders of that State.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act, approved May 18, 1916, carries appropriations for approximately $11,000,000.

Aside from the usual items for conducting work among the Indians, it contains such important ones as these:

Repeal of the law which prohibits granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians to go into the State of Texas.

Allotted lands of Indians which are arid but susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a period not exceeding 10 years where, by reason of old age or other disability, the allottee can not personally occupy or improve such allotments.

Permitting the State of Colorado to use the old Grand Junction Indian school plant, granted to it in 1910 for educational purposes (36 Stat L., 273), for the care of the insane or for other public purposes which may be authorized by the legislature of the State, provided that Indians shall always be admitted to the institution free of charge and upon an equality with white persons.

Amending section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), so that the pro rata share of any Indian who is mentally or physically incapable of managing his or her own affairs may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withdrawn from the Treasury and expended for the benefit of the Indian.

Amending section 9 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 450), so that bidders may now accompany their bids with a cashier's check or an acceptable bond in favor of the United States.

Authorizing an advance to any individual Chippewa Indian in Minnesota entitled to share in the permanent fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to said Indian under a pro rata distribution of the permanent fund.

Creating the Red Lake Indian Forest Reserve.

Appropriating $5,000 to complete the enrollment of the allottees within the White Earth Reservation, Minn., required by the act of June 30, 1913.

Permitting lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, heretofore classified as timberlands, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to be appraised and opened to homestead entry.

Authorizing the withdrawal from the Treasury of $100,000 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., if needed, for the purpose of purchasing and caring for cattle, seeds, and farming equipment for the individual Indians thereof.

Authorizing a compromise settlement of the suit of the United States against E. Dowden and others, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Authorizing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to reconstruct its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian School Reservation, Okla., so as to eliminate existing heavy grades and curves, payment for the land to be for the use of that school.

Authorizing a per capita payment of not to exceed $300 to the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma, and $200 to the Chickasaws and $300 to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe, Oklahoma.

Appropriating $1,000 for an investigation as to the probable cost of providing adequate school facilities on the various Sioux Indian

Reservations for the children of the Sioux Tribes who are now without Government or public school facilities.

Authorizing the withdrawal of $300,000 of the principal funds to the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, Utah, for promoting their civilization and self-support.

Authorizing the sale of not to exceed 20 acres of land within the limits of the abandoned Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash., not necessary for hospital purposes, the proceeds thereof to go to the credit of the Spokane Indians of Washington.

Authorizing for memorial purposes a patent to be issued to the Washington State Historical Society for land approximating 25 acres in area on the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Authorizing leases to citizens of the United States for mining purposes of unallotted mineral lands on the diminished Spokane Reservation in the State of Washington for periods of 25 years with privilege of renewal on conditions.

Appropriating $95,000 in addition to the tribal funds to pay members of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes of Indians enrolled under the act of Congress of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), sums equal to the amounts paid the other members of said tribe prior to the enrollment under said act.

Appropriating $100,000 reimbursable for support and civilization of Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of $300,000 from the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, for the purpose of clearing their land, erecting sanitary homes, and purchasing building material, seeds, implements, stock, equipment, and supplies.

Amending section 3 of the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), so as to authorize the sale of lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians.

Authorizing without bias or prejudice to the rights or interests of any party to the litigation now pending the sale of timber on the so-called school lands and swamp lands within the boundaries of the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservations in Wisconsin, to which the State has asserted a claim, provided that the consent of the State or any person claiming title therefrom shall be obtained before a sale shall be made.

Authorizing with the consent of the Indians the leasing or granting of the flowage rights on the unallotted and allotted lands in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wis., for storage reservoir purposes.

THE PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

To maintain its schools, its industrial activities, its agricultural and stock-raising program for nearly 300,000 Indians required the Indian Office annually to purchase about $4,500,000 worth of supplies of a most varied nature. These supplies are almost entirely bought by contract after proper advertising and notice to prospective bidders. The bulk of these, other than live stock, are contracted for at the annual lettings, held during the last fiscal year in Chicago, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

To give some idea of the variety of supplies essential to the Indian Service, the following statement is given to show approximately the amounts expended annually for various purposes and activities:

Subsistence	$1,123,000
Dry goods and clothing	418,000
Forage	269,000
Fuel	365,000
Stationery supplies	49,000
Educational supplies	43,000
Medical supplies	61,000
Live stock, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies	2,757,000

Supplies are bought under two general classifications—general contracts and specific advertisements—and bids received from time to time to meet the immediate needs of the particular point in the service where the supplies are required. During the last fiscal year there were maintained warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and a large bulk of our supplies passed through these warehouses on their way to their separate destinations.

Close inspection is made of all deliveries and articles checked with awarded samples. In making its purchases, the Indian Service practically covers every section of the country from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. No vendor is so remote from the Indian country as to bar him from competition with other dealers in the sale of goods and supplies.

The revised system of handling the purchase of supplies in this office by assigning certain clerks to a particular class of goods has evolved a superior system and one which educates the clerk along a line of work similar to that of the buyers of specialties in the ordinary business trade marts.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The bookkeeping system of the Indian Office for years has consisted of a number of separate and unrelated records which had been designed and instituted from time to time to suit special needs as they arose. Although each unit of the system served the particular pur-

pose for which it was intended, the activities and expenditures in the Indian Service have so increased in the last few years that the business could not be handled satisfactorily under the old system, and a general revision was imperatively demanded. By authority and direction of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 103), an entirely new system has accordingly been worked out and installed, which will better take care of the work and enable the department to furnish Congress with the detailed information it requires with respect to expenditures and appropriations.

Making a complete change of system in a bureau having so many field officers in 26 States and which controls and keeps account of disbursements aggregating approximately $20,000,000 per annum was a stupendous task, but it was accomplished with very little appreciable confusion or interruption to the current work.

The superintendents and employees having to do with accounts and disbursements throughout the entire service were brought together at the several institutes during the summer, where conferences were held, instructions given, and discussion had of Order No. 7, to the end that all concerned might quickly arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the new accounting system.

THE EYES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Thoroughgoing and frequent inspection is the surest safeguard against inefficiency and fraud.

Millions of dollars invested for the Indians in land, stock, timber, oil, minerals, etc., are intrusted to the care of many persons who are employed by the Government. These material interests are closely interwoven with their social and industrial life.

Few persons understand the extensive and intimate association which the Indian Bureau has with the more than 300,000 Indians of the United States. This association touches the home, the school, the farm, and the field. Six thousand employees come into almost daily contact with them. Every walk of life and every kind of intellectual and professional ability is represented in these employees. While the greatest care is exercised in their selection, the inefficient and unworthy occasionally find an entrance. To discover them is very important for an efficient administration of this great trust.

Inspection in the past has been inadequate and loose. This fact was quickly disclosed and a corps of faithful and intelligent men with human sympathy and business acumen was obtained. The inspecting corps is a fine body of 18 well-equipped men engaged in weeding out the incompetent, inefficient, and unworthy. Their duties are constructive in character with a view to promoting the welfare of the Indians—morally, industrially, and otherwise.

Indian schools, agencies, and projects are scattered throughout two-thirds the area of the United States, and for the purposes of administration this territory has been divided into 10 districts and an inspecting officer assigned to each. It is his duty to visit at least twice in each year every Indian school, reservation, irrigation project, or other Indian activity in his district. He makes a thorough examination of office, school, and field work. Helpful criticism and suggestions are given impartially where merited. The Indians are seen in their homes, at their work, and in their play, so that an intelligent transcript of real conditions can be made by the inspectors in their reports. As a result of this comprehensive plan much of the dry rot infesting the service has been eliminated, and cases where more heinous offenses were involved have mercilessly been dealt with.

While corruption and inefficiency may find its way into the rank and file of Government employees, the greatest danger to the Indian lies in the greed of the white man for his land and money. Where a tribe has these the grafter is sure to be in evidence. He comes from every breed known to mankind, and in the past has despoiled the Indian with a ruthlessness unparalleled. Under the present system of fearless and dependable inspecting officers many of these schemes have been ferreted out and their promotors punished, while other schemes of these human sharks have been discovered and their voracity thwarted. Their course is as crooked as their morals and difficult to follow, but through the present thoroughly coordinated force the fraudulent practices of these financial pariahs have been reduced to a minimum. As long, however, as the Indian has property with no practical combative experience, so long will nefarious schemes against him be attempted.

No past system of inspection has been as comprehensive, as vigorous, or as intimate in reaching every part of one of the greatest functions ever attempted by any government for developing a semicivilized nation into self-respecting and industrious citizens as that in operation in the Indian Service. Quick results in adequate rewards and punishments follow the reports of these officers.

EMPLOYEES.

There are approximately 6,000 employees in the Indian Service. This great host deals with every phase of the most distinctively human problem connected with our Government. It comes into intimate association with every detail of the Indian's life, his home, religion, health, education, property, and all of his moral, social, and industrial relations.

Few persons outside of those who have had practical experience with the work devolving upon employees in this service realize the

responsibilities and difficulties under which their arduous duties are performed.

During my administration of Indian affairs, and particularly when in attendance at the institute meetings this year, I have had close personal contact with practically all of the superintendents and employees of the service. This association was inspiring and helpful to me. I have found a corps of capable, earnest, and missionary-spirited men and women, as self-sacrificing as any friend of the Indian could wish, from the superintendent, who deals with the problems of his superintendency, to the field matron who, in their homes, works out a comprehensive and improved life for the adult Indian and his children.

They are a splendid body of workers, who deeply appreciate their burdens and opportunities and are loyal to its ideals, each in his or her sphere contributing to a successful uplift of the Indian race. It was quickly discovered that thorough discipline, coherency of purpose, and intelligent action everywhere prevailed.

There is complete harmony between the field and office forces. Each of these branches has come to understand the conditions under which the other is performing its functions.

Our policy of recognizing merit, with equipment and adaptability for service, has met with splendid response and field accomplishments have been correspondingly improved.

As a corollary to our program in this respect the indiscriminate transfer of employees has been reduced to a minimum. The wanderluster in the Indian Service no longer piles his avocation.

Altogether there is cause for congratulations on gratifying accomplishments, in which practically every employee in the Indian Service shares and for which they have full credit.

CONCLUSION.

I have had the hearty cooperation of the Indian Office and field employees in dealing with the stupendous problems of Indian administration. In the conservation of the Indian's health and morals and in the development of his industrial life all have worked with a unity of purpose which makes me confident that a strong economic, moral, and social life is being evolved which will result in the certain addition of a splendid body of American citizens to our country.

I am sincerely grateful to you for your uniform support and encouragement.

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.[1]

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communications received.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1899	59,707	.....	101	.....
1900	62,601	+ 4.84	115	+13.86
1901	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903	79,115	+ .22	131	− .75
1904	86,588	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905	98,322	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906	106,533	+ 8.35	145	− 2.68
1907	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.34
1908	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910	194,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912	222,187	+12.37	224	− 1.32
1913	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916	284,195	− 4.70	260	.....

	Per cent.
Increase in work, 1916 over 1899	375.98
Increase in force, 1916 over 1899	157.43

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total		335,753
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites		101,519
By blood	75,532	
By intermarriage	2,582	
Freedmen	23,405	
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes		234,234

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	909	Idaho	4,162
Arizona	44,436	Illinois	188
Arkansas	460	Indiana	279
California	15,335	Iowa	363
Colorado	898	Kansas	1,415
Connecticut	152	Kentucky	234
Delaware	5	Louisiana	780
District of Columbia	68	Maine	892
Florida	574	Maryland	55
Georgia	95	Massachusetts	688

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

Michigan	7,514	Oklahoma	[1] 118,996
Minnesota	11,758	Oregon	6,544
Mississippi	1,253	Rhode Island	284
Missouri	313	South Carolina	331
Montana	11,450	South Dakota	21,237
Nebraska	3,941	Tennessee	216
Nevada	7,915	Texas	702
New Hampshire	34	Utah	3,215
New Jersey	168	Vermont	26
New Mexico	20,819	Virginia	539
New York	6,245	Washington	11,438
North Carolina	8,096	West Virginia	36
North Dakota	8,887	Wisconsin	9,997
Ohio	127	Wyoming	1,684

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916.*

States, superintendencies, and [1] tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population [2]	335,753	106,093	105,411	90,270	107,816	169,987	49,176	69,370
Alabama: Not under agent	[3] 909							
Arizona	44,436	22,074	22,362	19,892	22,544	44,094	184	158
Camp Verde School—Mohave-Apache	416	219	197	168	248	399	17	
Colorado River [4]	1,215	677	538	503	712	1,136	18	61
Chemehuevi	1,002	569	433	503	712	1,136	18	61
Mohave	213	108	105					
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache	2,384	1,216	1,168	1,226	1,158	2,297	11	76
Havasupai School—Havasupai	170	88	82	72	98	170		
Kaibab School—Kaibab—Paiute	95	53	42	41	54	95		
Leupp School—Navaho	1,761	925	836	458	1,303	1,761		
Moqui School	4,203	2,226	1,977	1,970	2,233	4,203		
Moqui (Hopi)	2,203	1,179	1,024	1,020	1,183	2,203		
Navaho	2,000	1,047	953	950	1,050	2,000		
Navajo School—Navaho [5]	11,915	5,769	6,146	6,968	4,947	11,826	88	1
Pima School	6,253	3,164	3,089	1,830	2,423	6,243	8	2
Maricopa	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima	3,984	2,034	1,950	1,703	2,281	3,974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago	2,000	1,000	1,000	[6]	[6]	2,000		
Salt River School	1,222	642	580	558	664	1,220	2	
Maricopa	84	46	38	33	51	84		
Mohave Apache	230	123	107	89	141	228	2	
Pima	908	473	435	436	472	908		
San Carlos School	2,670	1,378	1,292	1,208	1,462	2,645	20	5
Apache	2,584	1,337	1,247	1,208	1,462	2,645	20	5
Mohave	86	41	45					
San Xavier School—Papago	5,112	2,462	2,650	1,860	3,252	5,089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai	470	255	215	191	279	460	9	1
Western Navajo School	6,550	3,000	3,550	2,839	3,711	6,550		
Moqui (Hopi)	273	138	135	139	134	273		
Navaho	6,087	2,782	3,305	2,620	3,467	6,087		
Paiute	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent	[3] 460							

[1] Includes 2[illegible],405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.
[2] Correct as reported by superintendents.
[3] 1910 census.
[4] Includes Fort Mojave.
[5] Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.
[6] Unknown.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California	15,335	7,736	7,599	3,866	6,469	9,779	3,960	1,596
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache	1,568	740	828	547	1,021	1,273	187	108
Campo School	227	116	111	83	144	209	14	4
Mission Indians at Campo	137	77	60	48	89	132	3	2
Cuyapaipe	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna	7	3	4	1	6	7	.....	.....
La Posta	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita	69	30	39	32	37	57	10	2
Digger Agency—Digger	293	147	146	91	202	47	231	15
Fort Bidwell School	797	376	421	277	520	770	18	9
Digger	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute	207	117	90	92	115	198	9	.....
Pit River	576	252	324	183	393	569	7	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma	813	431	382	312	501	780	26	7
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki	624	326	298	254	370	312	154	158
Hoopa Valley School	1,290	634	656	484	806	622	549	119
Hupa	453	222	231	165	288	192	240	21
Klamath	568	292	276	218	350	295	207	66
Lower Klamath	269	120	149	101	168	135	102	32
Malki School	609	333	276	204	405	531	44	34
Mission Indians at Augustine	20	11	9	7	13	20	.....	.....
Cabazon	31	18	13	11	20	31	.....	.....
Martinez	120	74	46	26	94	112	8	.....
Mission Creek	16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	.....
Morongo	233	122	111	97	136	177	22	34
Palm Springs	53	28	25	13	40	53	.....	.....
San Manuel	50	23	27	7	43	50	.....	.....
Torres	86	48	38	37	49	72	14	.....
Pala School	1,017	514	503	347	670	890	120	7
Mission Indians at—								
Capitan Grande	133	71	62	48	85	117	16	.....
La Jolla	247	128	119	97	150	246	1	.....
Pala	195	90	105	66	129	151	42	2
Pauma	51	23	28	20	31	50	1	.....
Pechanga	194	93	101	41	153	194	.....	.....
Rincon	148	83	65	51	97	91	52	5
San Pasqual	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others in northern California	5,000	2,500	2,500	[1]	[1]	[2] 2,500	[2] 1,875	[2] 625
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others	1,716	859	857	720	996	615	645	456
Soboba School	935	526	409	352	583	796	85	54
Mission Indians at Cahuilla	132	72	60	38	94	132	.....	.....
Inaja	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes	125	75	50	48	77	125	.....	.....
Mesa Grande	200	118	82	84	116	146	54	.....
Santa Rosa	63	36	27	11	52	63	.....	.....
Santa Ynez	71	38	33	26	45	1	16	54
Soboba	133	73	60	45	88	118	15	.....
Volcan	176	96	80	89	87	176	.....	.....

[1] Unknown.

[2] Estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California—Continued.								
Tule River School	446	234	212	195	251	434	12	.....
Tule River	150	89	61	195	251	434	12	.....
Auberry	157	74	83					
Burrough	139	71	68					
Colorado	898	461	437	446	452	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute	365	175	190	159	206	348	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute	533	286	247	287	246	533	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent	[1] 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent	[1] 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent	[1] 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	574	342	232	206	368	558	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent	[1] 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4,162	2,070	2,092	1,565	2,597	3,299	551	312
Coeur d'Alene	840	419	421	320	520	640	111	89
Coeur d'Alene	615	309	306	245	370	433	93	89
Kalispel	91	50	41	31	60	91	.....	.....
Kootenai	134	60	74	44	90	116	18	.....
Fort Hall School	1,771	903	868	670	1,101	1,484	229	58
Bannock	378	200	178	670	1,101	1,484	229	58
Shoshoni	1,393	703	690					
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce	1,551	748	803	575	976	1,175	211	165
Illinois: Not under agent	[1] 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others	[1] 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox	363	188	175	154	209	363	.....	.....
Kansas	1,415	756	659	774	641	745	331	339
Kickapoo School	630	331	299	345	285	217	195	218
Iowa	313	158	155	166	147	15	80	218
Kickapoo	219	126	93	131	88	190	29	.....
Sac and Fox	98	47	51	48	50	12	86	.....
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi	785	425	360	429	356	528	136	121
Kentucky: Not under agent	[1] 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent	[1] 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent	[1] 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent	[1] 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent	[1] 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa [2]	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others	[1] 6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	11,758	5,864	5,894	5,772	5,986	3,229	4,208	2,818
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa	1,050	543	507	540	510	86	554	410
Grand Portage School—Chippewa	319	139	180	145	174	8	202	109
Leech Lake School	1,758	883	875	738	1,020	997	697	64
Cass and Winibigoshish	459	215	244	201	258	307	146	6
Leech Lake	803	402	401	343	460	460	330	13
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa	496	266	230	194	302	230	221	45

[1] 1910 Census.

[2] 1915 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort)	625	288	337	279	346	407	162	56
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	1,503	751	752	766	737	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School	6,343	3,185	3,158	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa	2,446	1,244	1,202					
Mille Lac (removal)	1,187	571	616					
Otter Tail Pillager	830	425	405					
Gull Lake (Miss.)	438	212	226					
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	282	137	145					
Pembina—Pillager	425	236	189	3,227	3,116	1,671	2,508	2,164
Leech Lake Pillager	275	125	150					
White Oak Point (removal)	288	136	152					
Fond du Lac (removal)	111	66	45					
Cass and Winibigoshish	61	33	28					
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton	160	75	85	77	83	60	85	15
Mississippi: Not under agent	[1] 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent	[1] 313							
Montana	11,450	5,762	5,688	5,218	6,232	6,436	3,083	1,931
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet	2,743	1,379	1,364	1,466	1,277	1,228	1,152	363
Crow Agency—Crow	1,707	860	847	709	998	1,264	246	197
Flathead School — Confederated Flathead	2,343	1,179	1,164	1,025	1,318	660	835	848
Fort Belknap School	1,211	636	575	542	669	861	252	98
Assiniboin	640	342	298	264	376	468	101	71
Grosventre	571	294	277	278	293	393	151	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux	1,985	999	986	892	1,093	1,074	528	383
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne	1,461	709	752	584	877	1,349	70	42
Nebraska	3,941	2,011	1,930	1,956	1,985	1,728	976	1,237
Omaha School—Omaha	1,331	686	645	679	652	1,027	121	183
Santee School	1,511	731	780	785	726	590	453	468
Ponca	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Santee	1,173	578	595	571	602	496	315	362
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,099	594	505	492	607	111	402	586
Nevada	7,915	3,987	3,928	2,227	5,688	7,175	527	213
Fallon School	439	217	222	124	315	396	30	13
Paiute at Fallon	326	164	162	85	241	303	23	.....
Lovelocks	113	53	60	39	74	93	7	13
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	341	172	169	137	204	327	14	.....
Moapa River School—Paiute	119	58	61	42	77	116	3	.....
Nevada School—Paiute	600	271	329	198	402	596	4	.....
Walker River School	712	347	365	210	502	636	76	.....
Paiute	564	276	288	210	502	636	76	.....
Paiute (Mason Valley)	148	71	77					
Western Shoshone School	604	322	282	276	328	604	.....	.....
Hopi	1	.....	1	.....	1	604	.....	.....
Paiute	274	153	121	128	146			
Shoshoni	329	169	160	148	181			
Reno, special agent	5,100	2,600	2,500	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070					
Paiute	1,400	725	675	1,240	3,860	4,500	400	200
Shoshoni	1,000	525	475					
Washo	600	320	280					

[1] Unknown.

[2] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
New Hampshire: Not under agent	[1] 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey: Not under agent	[2] 168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	20,819	10,545	10,274	10,513	10,306	20,386	351	82
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache	642	347	295	275	367	642	.....	.....
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache	[2] 630	306	324	275	355	602	17	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724	.....	.....
Pueblo Day Schools	8,535	4,437	4,098	3,774	4,761	8,130	334	71
Navaho	378	185	193	195	183	378	.....	.....
Pueblo	8,157	4,252	3,905	3,579	4,578	7,752	334	71
San Juan School—Navaho	6,483	3,269	3,214	[3] 4,050	[3] 2,433	6,483	.....	.....
Zuni School—Pueblo	1,805	986	819	777	1,028	1,805	.....	.....
New York	6,245	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497	.....	.....	5,885
New York Agency	5,885	3,036	2,849	2,388	3,497	.....	.....	5,885
Cayuga	177	71	106	61	116	.....	.....	177
Oneida	249	120	129	76	173	.....	.....	249
Onondaga	550	264	286	191	359	.....	.....	550
Seneca (Allegany)	938	479	459	392	546	.....	.....	938
Seneca (Cattaraugus)	1,319	681	638	483	836	.....	.....	1,319
Seneca (Tonawanda)	504	289	215	178	326	.....	.....	504
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)	1,538	811	727	768	770	.....	.....	1,538
Tuscarora	360	196	164	114	246	.....	.....	360
Montauk	30	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	30
Poospatuck	20	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	20
Shinnecock	200	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	200
Not under agent	[4] 360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	8,096	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,260	1,205	1,055	1,207	1,053	1,348	365	547
Not under agent	5,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	8,887	4,456	4,431	4,089	4,798	4,478	4,021	388
Fort Berthold	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara	417	205	212	202	215	260	144	13
Grosventre	497	248	249	231	266	368	114	15
Mandan	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	1,004	514	490	423	581	1,004	[5]	[5]
Standing Rock School—Sioux	3,484	1,729	1,755	1,379	2,105	2,460	665	359
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa	3,217	1,623	1,594	1,728	1,489	167	3,050	.....
Ohio: Not under agent	[1] 127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	118,996	8,749	8,728	8,783	8,694	35,838	14,463	46,290
Cantonment School	784	424	360	345	439	731	37	16
Arapaho	238	132	106	107	131	228	10	.....
Cheyenne	546	292	254	238	308	503	27	16
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	1,263	636	627	547	716	933	274	56
Arapaho	523	259	264	547	716	933	274	56
Cheyenne	740	377	363					

[1] 1910 census.
[2] Includes 183 Apache; 1913 Fort Sill removal.
[3] Estimated.
[4] 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck, and Shinnecock.
[5] Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Kiowa School	4,514	2,216	2,298	2,282	2,232	3,314	800	400
Apache	184	87	97					
Comanche	1,568	782	786					
Kiowa	1,548	735	813	2,282	2,232	3,314	800	400
Wichita and Caddo	1,128	564	564					
Apache prisoners	86	48	38					
Osage School—Osage	2,195	1,127	1,068	1,174	1,021	808	1,387	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri	492	254	238	266	226	424	54	14
Pawnee School—Pawnee	693	329	364	339	354	538	121	34
Ponca School	1,036	524	512	634	402	391	419	226
Kaw (Kansas)	355	186	169	274	81	102	27	226
Ponca	633	314	319	339	294	250	383	.....
Tonkawa	48	24	24	21	27	39	9	.....
Red Moon School—Cheyenne	167	88	79	54	113	167	.....	.....
Sac and Fox School	679	332	347	369	310	395	145	139
Iowa	87	37	50	35	52	46	41	.....
Sac and Fox	592	295	297	334	258	349	104	139
Seger School	595	281	314	257	338	530	22	43
Arapaho	152	65	87	75	77	134	7	11
Cheyenne	443	216	227	182	261	396	15	32
Seneca School	2,050	1,007	1,043	1,112	938	119	425	1,506
Eastern Shawnee	152	63	89	73	79	4	26	122
Ottawa	273	146	127	171	102	4	10	259
Quapaw	333	161	172	186	147	79	9	245
Seneca	432	212	220	235	197	14	278	140
Wyandot	467	244	223	217	250	.....	28	439
Peoria—Miami (citizen)	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School	3,009	1,531	1,478	1,404	1,605	701	386	1,922
Absentee Shawnee	569	293	276	251	318	472	80	17
Citizen Potawatomi	2,229	1,132	1,097	1,068	1,161	24	300	1,905
Mexican Kickapoo	211	106	105	85	126	205	6	.....
Five Civilized Tribes	101,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,787	10,393	41,934
Cherokee Nation	41,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood	36,432							
By intermarriage	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
Delawares	187							
Freedmen	4,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
By blood	5,659							
By intermarriage	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
Freedmen	4,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw Nation	26,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	10,882
By blood	17,488							
By intermarriage	1,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	10,882
Mississippi Choctaw	1,660							
Freedmen	6,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek Nation	18,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,871	1,698	3,396
By blood	11,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,871	1,698	3,396
Freedmen	6,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole Nation	3,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
By blood	2,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
Freedmen	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oregon	6,544	3,171	3,373	1,491	2,053	3,937	1,668	939
Klamath Schools—Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River	1,152	547	605	510	642	870	261	21
Roseburg Schools—Scattered Indians on public domain	3,000	1,500	1,500	(1)	(1)	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz (confederated) Grande Ronde, Umpqua, Hapata Lake, and Yamhill	416	215	201	180	236	193	206	17
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	1,151	541	610	483	668	577	48	526
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute	825	368	457	318	507	797	28	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent	[2] 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others	[2] 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	21,237	10,594	10,643	9,693	11,544	12,358	5,808	3,071
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,741	1,377	1,364	1,257	1,484	1,611	571	559
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonai Sioux	960	455	505	397	563	704	210	46
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux	289	153	136	96	193	233	56	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	497	252	245	239	258	230	227	40
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	7,288	3,668	3,620	3,413	3,875	4,679	1,638	971
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux	5,521	2,764	2,757	2,484	3,037	3,148	1,602	771
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton	2,065	1,045	1,020	906	1,159	856	879	330
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux	1,876	880	996	901	975	897	625	354
Tennessee: Not under agent	[2] 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	[3] 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others	[2] 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	3,215	866	909	540	759	1,695	83	21
Shivwits School—Paiute	135	64	71	53	82	135	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency	1,164	595	569	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uinta Ute	439	207	232	487	677	1,060	83	21
Uncompahgre Ute	444	223	221					
White River Ute	281	165	116					
Salt Lake—Under special agent—Paiute and others	500	231	269	(1)	(1)	500	.....	.....
Not under agent—Paiute and others	[2] 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent	[2] 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent	[2] 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	11,438	5,522	5,823	4,121	5,524	7,518	2,575	1,252
Colville—Confederated Colville	2,526	1,229	1,297	1,181	1,345	1,486	489	551
Cushman School	2,339	1,176	1,163	269	370	1,427	687	225
Chehalis	100	60	40	43	57	68	32	.....
Muckleshoot	167	74	93	67	100	132	34	1
Nisqualli	82	46	36	24	58	52	20	10
Skokomish	213	105	108	98	115	135	70	8
Squaxon Island	77	41	36	37	40	40	31	6
Unattached	1,700	850	850	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Cowlitz	490	240	250	.....	.....	1,000	500	200
Clallam	537	301	236					
Puyallup	372	190	182					
Various other Indians	301	119	182					

[1] Unknown. [2] 1910 census. [3] Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Neah Bay School	698	364	334	299	399	649	49	.....
Hoh	50	25	25	15	35	50	.....	.....
Makah	412	211	201	192	220	365	47	.....
Ozette	14	6	8	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Quileute	222	122	100	92	130	220	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokane	616	282	334	262	354	413	54	149
Taholah School	745	356	389	277	468	494	232	19
Queets River Reservation	82	38	44	22	60	81	1	.....
Quileute	26	11	15	8	18	26	.....	.....
Quinaielt	56	27	29	14	42	55	1	.....
Quinaielt Reservation—Quinaielt	663	318	345	255	408	413	231	19
Tulalip School	1,335	673	662	647	688	899	384	52
Lummi	488	248	240					
Susquamish	190	95	95					
Swinomish	220	109	111	647	688	899	384	52
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	437	221	216					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima	3,086	1,442	1,644	1,186	1,900	2,150	680	256
Not under agent	[1] 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent	[1] 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	9,997	5,140	4,857	3,950	4,805	2,709	5,245	1,437
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Band of Winnebago	1,242	611	631	[2]	[2]	1,228	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreille	1,254	631	623	547	707	213	896	145
Keshena School	2,342	1,248	1,094	1,068	1,274	434	868	434
Menominee	1,736	933	803	794	942	434	868	434
Stockbridge and Munsee [3]	606	315	291	274	332	[2]	[2]	[2]
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa	737	348	389	280	457	465	162	110
Laona Agency—Potawatomi	316	186	130	144	172	316	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River	1,042	523	519	458	584	50	360	632
Oneida School—Oneida	2,550	1,319	1,231	1,200	1,350	.....	2,550	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa	514	274	240	253	261	3	400	111
Wyoming	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Shoshone School	1,684	868	816	801	883	1,224	244	216
Arapaho	853	436	417	414	439	751	94	8
Shoshoni	831	432	399	387	444	473	150	208

[1] 1910 census. [2] Unknown. [3] Now citizens.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1916	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	125,379
1914	307,891	180,605	69,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913	307,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911	296,320	164,215	88,182	.....	[1] 76,033	120,780
1901 [2]	247,522	64,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890 [2]	230,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	44,436	7,935	7,935	.....	.....	36,501
Camp Verde	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	416
Colorado River [3]	1,215	1,215	1,215	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	2,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,384
Havasupai	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Kaibab	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Leupp	1,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,761
Moqui	4,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,203
Navajo	11,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,915
Pima	6,253	3,243	3,243	.....	.....	3,010
Salt River	1,222	687	687	.....	.....	535
San Carlos	2,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,670
San Xavier	5,112	2,790	2,790	.....	.....	2,322
Truxton Canon	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	470
Western Navajo	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,550
California	10,335	3,144	2,348	1	795	7,191
Bishop	1,568	236	234	.....	2	1,332
Campo	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
Digger	293	24	24	.....	.....	269
Fort Bidwell	797	235	235	.....	.....	562
Fort Yuma	813	743	.....	.....	743	70
Greenville	624	210	210	.....	.....	414
Hoopa Valley	1,290	837	826	.....	11	453
Malki	609	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
Pala	1,017	259	221	.....	38	758
Round Valley	1,716	540	538	1	1	1,176
Soboba	935	.....	.....	.....	.....	935
Tule River	446	60	60	.....	.....	386
Colorado	898	206	206	.....	.....	692
Southern Ute	365	206	206	.....	.....	159
Ute Mountain	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	533
Florida: Seminole	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	574
Idaho	4,162	2,982	2,810	37	135	1,180
Coeur d'Alene	840	522	481	.....	41	318
Fort Hall	1,771	1,614	1,614	.....	.....	157
Fort Lapwai	1,551	846	715	37	94	705
Iowa: Sac and Fox	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
Kansas	1,415	776	621	80	75	639
Kickapoo	630	302	254	11	37	328
Potawatomi	785	474	367	69	38	311
Michigan	1,347	323	323	.....	.....	1,024
Bay Mills	250	250	250	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	1,097	73	73	.....	.....	1,024

[1] Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.
[2] Only items reported.
[3] Includes Fort Mojave.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total alloted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota	11,758	5,101	4,345	552	204	6,657
Fond du Lac	1,050	300	290	10	.....	750
Grand Portage [1]	319	167	153	.....	14	152
Leech Lake	1,758	993	966	4	23	765
Nett Lake	625	299	295	.....	4	326
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) [2]	160	42	42	.....	.....	118
Red Lake	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503
White Earth	6,343	3,300	2,599	538	163	3,043
Montana	11,450	7,200	6,666	106	428	4,250
Blackfeet	2,743	2,387	2,385	1	1	356
Crow	1,707	1,263	1,217	7	39	444
Flathead	2,343	1,891	1,531	25	335	452
Fort Belknap	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211
Fort Peck [1]	1,985	1,659	1,533	73	53	326
Tongue River	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461
Nebraska	3,941	1,411	684	46	681	2,530
Omaha	1,331	598	287	20	291	733
Santee	1,511	438	170	16	252	1,073
Winnebago	1,099	375	227	10	138	724
Nevada	7,915	1,439	1,434	.....	5	6,476
Fallon	439	304	304	.....	.....	135
Fort McDermitt	341	86	86	.....	.....	255
Moapa River	119	102	102	.....	.....	17
Nevada	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Walker River	712	337	337	.....	.....	375
Western Shoshone	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
Reno, special agent	5,100	610	605	.....	5	4,490
New Mexico	20,819	518	518	.....	.....	20,301
Jicarilla	642	518	518	.....	.....	124
Mescalero	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	630
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724
Pueblo day schools	8,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,535
San Juan	6,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,483
Zuni	1,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,805
New York: New York Agency	5,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,885
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260
North Dakota	8,887	7,909	6,963	306	640	978
Fort Berthold	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten	1,004	493	400	80	13	511
Standing Rock	3,484	3,396	3,239	92	65	88
Turtle Mountain	3,217	3,013	2,336	117	560	204
Oklahoma	118,603	110,935	7,257	1,016	102,662	7,668
Cantonment	784	385	363	4	18	399
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,263	637	362	150	125	626
Five Civilized Tribes	101,519	101,519	.....	.....	[3] 101,519	.....
Kiowa	4,514	3,100	2,927	59	114	1,414
Osage	2,195	1,889	1,460	429	.....	306
Otoe	492	315	144	150	21	177
Pawnee	693	302	250	15	37	391
Ponca	1,036	619	562	54	3	417
Red Moon	167	106	105	1	.....	61
Sac and Fox	679	248	148	53	47	431
Seger	595	304	284	8	12	291
Seneca	[4] 1,657	768	136	.....	632	889
Shawnee	3,009	743	516	93	134	2,266

[1] As reported.
[2] 1915 report included pupils.
[3] 37,180 restricted Indians as to alienation; includes 26,907 intermarried whites and Freedmen.
[4] Does not include 393 Peoria-Miami citizen Indians.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oregon	11,544	4,006	3,668	9	329	7,538
Klamath	1,152	816	796	.....	20	336
Roseburg	[1] 8,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz	416	212	110	8	94	204
Umatilla	1,151	531	346	1	184	620
Warm Springs	825	447	439	.....	8	378
South Dakota	21,237	18,038	15,920	1,211	907	3,199
Cheyenne River	2,741	2,637	2,549	38	50	104
Crow Creek	960	960	902	5	53	.....
Flandreau	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Lower Brule	497	488	453	2	33	9
Pine Ridge	7,288	6,604	5,975	568	61	684
Rosebud	5,521	5,521	5,185	92	244	.....
Sisseton	2,065	965	500	286	179	1,100
Yankton	1,876	863	356	220	287	1,013
Utah	1,799	639	635	2	2	1,160
Shivwits	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Uintah and Ouray	1,164	639	635	2	2	525
Salt Lake, special agent	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Washington	11,345	7,235	6,745	39	451	4,110
Colville	2,526	2,518	2,476	.....	42	8
Cushman	2,339	167	159	4	4	2,172
Neah Bay	698	284	.....	.....	284	414
Spokane	616	524	485	4	35	92
Taholah	745	521	521	.....	.....	224
Tulalip	1,335	189	177	1	11	1,146
Yakima	3,086	3,032	2,927	30	75	54
Wisconsin	9,997	3,639	2,035	82	1,522	5,116
Grand Rapids	1,242	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille)	1,254	541	535	6	.....	713
Keshena	2,342	[3] 606	.....	.....	[3] 606	1,736
Lac du Flambeau	737	356	344	.....	12	381
Laona	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
La Pointe	1,042	1,042	977	.....	65	.....
Oneida	2,550	968	70	76	822	1,582
Red Cliff	514	126	109	.....	17	388
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,684	1,429	1,395	5	29	255

[1] Includes 5,000 Indians in California.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Stockbridge and Munsee Indians now citizens.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Total, 1916	176	1,717	498	1,395	421	263	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	40,510	56,951	113,484	74,972	[1] 191,201	78,985	26,290
1915	111	1,633	474	1,210	219	312	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	[1] 182,496	74,092	24,034
1914	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	[1] 173,160	80,241	22,118
1913	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	[1] 161,585	74,265	.....
1912	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	[1] 149,521	78,543	.....
1911	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 138,410	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 131,714	.....	.....
1890	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 118,196	.....	.....
Arizona	2	435	143	294	323	29	.....	261	1	56	.....	70	23	61	4,612	9,402	7,986	5,985	36,037	29	22
Camp Verde	.....	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	225	160	416	1	1
Colorado River	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	120	.....	607	607	1,215	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	23	.....	23	8	4	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,500	.....	.....
Havasupai	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	52	170	.....	.....
Kaibab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	30	95	.....	.....
Leupp	.....	47	32	15	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	65	.....	200	132	1,200	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	564	.....	670	335	2,800	.....	.....
Navajo	1	125	15	111	201	7	.....	11	.....	50	.....	7	7	10	410	850	980	750	10,000	20	20
Phoenix	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	477	121	734	734	734	.....	.....
Pima	.....	49	.....	49	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	4	14	1,800	3,760	1,100	950	6,253	.....	.....
Salt River	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	476	171	690	440	1,222	1	1
San Carlos	.....	20	.....	20	6	5	.....	144	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	100	.....	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier	.....	65	30	35	5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	9	18	525	4,500	1,250	1,190	5,112	7	.....
Truxton Canon	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	135	470	.....	.....
Western Navajo	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	74	.....	450	300	3,500	.....	.....

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
California	7	71	12	66	14	10	7	24	.....	75	.....	26	26	28	1,491	3,195	6,959	3,824	11,127	3,748	
Bishop	.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	200	.....	1,200	500	1,568	(1)	20
Campo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	228	102	51	227	.....	.....
Digger	.....	1	1	.....	12	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	295	50	295	.....	12
Fort Bidwell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	13	.....	40	.....	2	.....	1	25	.....	643	250	797	797	.....
Fort Yuma	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	300	300	555	355	813	.....	.....
Greenville	1	15	11	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	155	.....	[2] 600	[2] 72	[2] 624	6	40
Hoopa Valley	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	75	.....	900	500	1,290	[3] 810	400
Malki	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	168	347	423	427	609	(4)	10
Pala	3	11	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	8	6	1,013	[3] 587	[3] 465	1,017	40	82
Round Valley	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	2	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,716	1,716	620
Sherman Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	347	790	790	790	.....	.....
Soboba	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	4	.....	810	514	404	395	[3] 379	9
Tule River	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	100	150	[2] 350	140	[2] 446	.....	.....
Colorado	1	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	50	150	422	80	804	365	.....
Southern Ute	1	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	50	150	160	80	300	365	.....
Ute Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 262	.....	[5] 504	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	250	12	50	.....	.....
Idaho	3	18	.....	21	1	20	5	1	.....	33	.....	9	12	14	846	1,180	1,930	1,230	4,162	1,598	958
Coeur d'Alene	3	5	.....	8	.....	11	5	1	.....	13	.....	.....	10	3	.....	840	470	380	840	47	47
Fort Hall	.....	13	.....	13	1	9	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	7	.....	2	181	.....	500	300	1,771	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 2	[5] 2	9	[5] 665	[5] 340	960	550	1,551	1,551	911
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	22	.....	[3] 200	[3] 50	[3] 200	[3] 50	.....

Kansas	5	11	.....	16	.....	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	100	260	877	692	1,405	1,104	601
Kickapoo	2	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 1	.....	[5] 2	80	.....	462	377	620	630	245
Potawatomi	3	5	.....	8	.....	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	20	260	415	315	785	474	356
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	10	477	720	1,090	840	1,347	1,347	654
Bay Mills [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	70	30	240	140	250	250	73
Mackinac	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	8	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	[5] 581
Minnesota	4	27	6	25	1	1	.....	4	.....	28	21	17	11	32	1,428	2,988	7,587	4,924	12,107	9,492	2,851
Fond du Lac	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	1	1	5	50	900	900	600	1,050	[7] 300	258
Grand Portage	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	301	319	300	319	319	79
Leech Lake	1	7	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	14	6	3	1	9	340	560	800	500	1,758	1,758	533
Nett Lake	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	30	15	300	150	625	625	625
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) [5]	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	160	.....	75	40	160	160	35
Red Lake	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	2	3	300	700	1,000	500	1,503	.....	100
Vermillion Lake	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	58	62	[3] 313	[3] 264	[3] 349	[3] 141	.....
White Earth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	11	490	450	3,880	2,570	6,343	6,189	1,221
Montana	16	111	18	109	6	62	89	294	38	56	13	23	40	44	1,203	6,393	6,885	4,195	10,745	526	1,574
Blackfeet	4	23	.....	27	6	12	13	125	.....	3	5	2	2	5	300	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,743	2	.....
Crow	2	19	.....	21	.....	1	17	9	35	4	5	2	2	6	300	900	850	675	1,025	38	38
Flathead	5	19	.....	24	.....	43	57	33	3	27	.....	6	25	11	.....	2,000	1,700	1,220	2,320	364	364
Fort Belknap	.....	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	2	8	6	100	700	[3] 600	[3] 300	1,211	.....	.....
Fort Peck [5]	5	26	.....	31	.....	2	2	20	.....	8	3	8	2	12	445	430	[8] 1,335	[8] 650	[8] 1,985	[8] 122	[8] 122
Tongue River	.....	16	16	.....	.....	4	.....	102	.....	2	.....	3	1	4	58	363	[3] 600	[5] 350	1,461	.....	[3] 1,050
Nebraska	4	54	25	33	3	2	.....	21	11	72	.....	21	8	11	1,082	248	2,735	2,440	3,941	3,262	1,365
Omaha	.....	10	.....	10	3	1	.....	11	1	25	.....	1	.....	1	55	.....	815	800	1,331	652	317
Santee	4	9	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	15	.....	7	[5] 752	68	1,100	840	1,511	1,511	698
Winnebago	.....	35	25	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	15	.....	5	8	3	[5] 275	180	820	800	1,099	1,099	350
Nevada	.....	116	79	37	1	5	.....	14	.....	271	.....	12	.....	8	347	.....	5,654	1,211	7,915	1,372	30
Fallon	.....	7	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	52	.....	2	.....	2	35	.....	426	46	439	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	.....	11	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	97	341	341	.....
Moapa River	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	33	119	119	.....
Nevada	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	106	.....	500	150	600	.....	.....
Walker River	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	400	75	712	712	.....
Western Shoshone	.....	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	36	.....	420	210	604	.....	.....
Reno, special agent	.....	77	60	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	7	.....	4	160	.....	3,500	600	5,100	200	30

[1] Not reported.
[2] Overestimated last year.
[3] 1915 report.
[4] Unknown.
[5] As reported.
[6] 1915 report; now turned over to State.
[7] Overestimated last year.
[8] 1916 report.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1916.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
New Mexico	7	121	41	87	49	20	19	60	1	76	.....	17	18	26	315	8,422	5,408	4,055	11,195	5,330	982
Jicarilla	.....	9	9	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	(1)	(1)	300	175	430	.....	.....
Mescalero	2	9	.....	11	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	200	375	[2] 355	[2] 260	630	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	25	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	[2] 225	[2] 225	(1)	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	5	50	2	53	.....	10	19	13	.....	36	.....	2	16	20	113	8,047	4,000	3,020	8,535	[3] 3,525	[3] 982
San Juan	.....	5	(1)	5	48	7	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	(1)	.....	[2] 228	175	700	.....	.....
Zuni	.....	35	30	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	1	1	(1)	(1)	300	200	900	1,805	.....
New York: New York Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	15	[3] 3,110	[3] 250	5,885	5,885	5,885	249	75
North Carolina: Cherokee	1	14	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	1,200	.....	1,800	1,200	2,260	[3] 2,260	[3] 530
North Dakota	17	81	.....	98	.....	23	3	33	.....	32	.....	11	15	34	1,338	5,776	6,110	4,300	8,818	5,372	1,012
Fort Berthold	1	9	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	2	9	265	650	650	500	1,182	298	298
Fort Totten	.....	19	.....	19	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	8	5	350	350	800	600	1,004	1,004	290
Standing Rock [4]	.....	32	.....	32	.....	1	.....	23	.....	12	.....	3	4	17	506	1,776	2,500	2,000	3,415	3,415	69
Turtle Mountain	16	21	.....	37	.....	8	3	10	.....	7	.....	1	1	3	217	3,000	2,160	1,200	3,217	655	355
Oklahoma	51	132	10	173	11	10	28	11	139	158	59	48	9	61	2,922	1,902	12,508	8,930	16,078	16,665	3,635
Cantonment	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	[5] 3	179	.....	500	250	627	784	[3] 207
Cheyenne and Arapaho	2	10	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7	.....	5	560	.....	825	430	1,263	1,263	338
Kiowa	11	40	.....	51	8	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	11	2	13	925	400	2,708	1,354	4,062	[2] 4,514	[2] 90
Osage	19	16	.....	35	1	1	25	6	136	70	38	2	3	21	425	1,500	1,895	1,750	1,850	2,187	523
Otoe	1	10	1	10	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	161	.....	456	440	492	[3] 432	[3] 208
Pawnee	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	2	.....	1	223	1	510	415	692	693	140
Ponca	2	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	100	1	680	570	1,020	1,002	234
Red Moon	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	5	[4] 24	.....	67	47	[3] 155	.....	2
Sac and Fox	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 25	.....	1	.....	2	57	.....	585	370	677	679	151
Seger	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	13	.....	9	.....	3	268	.....	200	[3] 325	595	595	146
Seneca	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	(1)	.....	1,657	1,554	1,657	1,657	363
Shawnee	15	23	9	29	2	3	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	4	(1)	(1)	[2] 2,425	[2] 1,425	2,988	2,859	[3] 1,233

Oregon	4	145	100	49	13	3	127	2	56	2	10	2	9	741	685	8,605	3,481	10,893	4,799	4,244
Klamath	3	12	.....	15	5	1	102	.....	12	2	2	.....	2	200	.....	1,130	576	1,152	8	8
Roseburg	.....	[2] 125	[2] 100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
Siletz	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	5	.....	1	1	2	90	210	320	205	416	416	236
Umatilla	1	4	.....	5	6	2	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	350	475	655	250	[2] 500	550	550
Warm Springs	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	19	.....	11	.....	2	.....	3	101	.....	500	450	825	825	450
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	279	705	705	705	.....	.....
South Dakota	20	133	.....	153	10	43	.....	121	.....	79	.....	69	25	167	13,013	8,299	12,117	8,240	21,309	7,474	3,058
Cheyenne River	2	19	.....	21	2	.....	.....	40	.....	10	.....	4	1	30	1,591	1,150	1,300	1,190	2,741	[3] 485	[3] 250
Crow Creek	.....	13	.....	13	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	2	9	705	200	500	440	960	619	18
Flandreau	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	482	191	232	200	289	289	99
Lower Brulé	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	378	119	375	250	497	.....	.....
Pierre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	140	120	260	260	260	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	2	16	.....	18	5	15	.....	30	.....	6	.....	[3] 36	[3] 13	55	3,786	3,500	5,100	2,600	7,221	765	316
Rosebud	13	51	.....	64	2	5	.....	24	.....	35	.....	5	4	43	3,687	2,900	[6] 1,850	[6] 1,500	5,400	1,375	1,375
Sisseton	2	20	.....	22	.....	22	.....	7	.....	5	.....	9	1	12	1,244	19	1,500	1,200	2,065	2,065	559
Yankton	.....	9	.....	9	.....	1	.....	12	.....	15	1	8	2	9	1,000	100	1,000	600	1,876	1,876	441
Utah	.....	31	25	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	346	.....	720	213	1,799	1,164	1,164
Shivwits	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	85	.....	120	28	135	.....	.....
Unitah and Ouray	.....	21	20	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	161	.....	300	110	1,164	1,164	1,164
Salt Lake, special agent	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	100	.....	300	75	500	.....	.....
Washington	17	93	.....	110	.....	10	.....	71	23	135	4	10	12	37	1,593	2,879	9,135	6,936	11,345	8,477	816
Colville	9	29	.....	38	.....	8	.....	6	.....	10	.....	1	4	11	1	900	1,515	893	2,526	700	[6] 61
Cushman	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	8	335	230	2,057	1,323	2,339	2,339	[6] 674
Neah Bay	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	300	1	411	359	698	698	7
Spokane	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	200	250	525	335	616	39	39
Taholah	.....	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	1	21	.....	1	.....	2	75	.....	669	394	745	[3] 280	.....
Tulalip	1	20	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	19	2	24	2	.....	4	4	32	1,198	1,158	832	1,335	1,335	20
Yakima	7	20	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	30	20	[2] 75	.....	1	1	6	650	300	2,800	2,800	3,086	3,086	15
Wisconsin	16	101	35	82	.....	1	.....	42	5	132	19	22	26	21	2,976	3,363	6,886	[4] 4,736	9,390	4,282	1,526
Grand Rapids	.....	30	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 10	.....	2	.....	.....	[2] 150	[2] 25	950	425	1,242	1,242	.....
Hayward	2	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	4	[2] 160	[2] 450	600	450	1,254	1,254	200
Keshena	4	12	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	36	1	67	1	1	4	5	.....	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,735	60	30
Lac du Flambeau	.....	9	2	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	29	1	1	1	2	[2] 12	[2] 112	616	451	737	180	180
Laona	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	80	.....	20	10	316	.....	.....
La Pointe	5	15	.....	20	.....	1	.....	3	3	18	16	7	15	3	200	600	800	500	1,042	584	280
Oneida	5	18	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5	2,374	176	2,000	1,500	2,550	722	722
Red Cliff	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	500	[6] 700	400	514	240	114
Wyoming: Shoshone	1	14	.....	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	11	17	794	560	1,030	808	1,684	20	.....

[1] Unknown. [2] Estimated. [3] 1915 report. [4] Apportioned; based on number of churches. [5] Arrests by public officers. [6] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916.*

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total	[1] 218,713	35,564,708	36,413,121	71,977,829
Total reservations	211,172	34,477,970	36,413,121	70,891,091
Total public domain	7,541	1,086,738	.....	1,086,738
Arizona	1,671	80,769	18,993,158	19,073,927
Camp McDowell (Salt River)	.....	.....	24,971	24,971
Colorado River	516	5,159	235,540	240,699
Fort Apache	.....	.....	1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River)	.....	.....	31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima)	.....	.....	10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima)	.....	.....	366,309	366,309
Havasupai (Suppai)	.....	.....	518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon)	.....	.....	730,880	730,880
Kaibab	.....	.....	138,240	138,240
Moqui (Hopi)	.....	.....	2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah)	60	9,600	8,680,397	8,689,997
Papago	.....	.....	2,649,600	2,649,600
Papago (San Xavier)	291	41,606	114,348	155,954
Salt River	804	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos	.....	.....	1,834,240	1,834,240
California	2,593	82,172	430,126	512,298
Digger	.....	.....	370	370
Hoopa Valley	639	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—				
Agua Caliente (Malki)	.....	.....	7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki)	.....	.....	616	616
Cabazon (Malki)	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba)	.....	.....	18,880	18,880
Campo	.....	.....	1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala)	.....	.....	15,080	15,080
Cuyapipa (Campo)	.....	.....	4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba)	.....	.....	760	760
Laguna (Campo)	.....	.....	320	320
La Posta (Campo)	.....	.....	3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Soboba)	.....	.....	21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo)	.....	.....	19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki)	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Mission Creek (Malki)	.....	.....	1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki)	.....	.....	11,069	11,069
Pala	177	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala)	85	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala)	.....	.....	8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba)	.....	.....	560	560
Rincon (Pala)	.....	.....	2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki)	.....	.....	653	653
San Pascual (Pala)	.....	.....	2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba)	.....	.....	2,560	2,560
Santa Ysabel (Soboba)	.....	.....	15,042	15,042
Soboba	.....	.....	5,461	5,461
Syquan (Pala)	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki)	.....	.....	20,800	20,800
Tuolumne	.....	.....	34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki)	.....	.....	480	480
Paiute	.....	.....	75,746	75,746
Round Valley	877	42,106	.....	42,106
Tule River	.....	.....	48,551	48,551
Yuma (Fort Yuma)	798	8,010	31,376	39,386
Colorado	372	72,731	396,143	468,874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute)	371	72,651	396,143	468,794
Absentee Wyandot	1	80	.....	80
Florida: Seminole	.....	.....	23,542	23,542
Idaho	4,377	628,098	54,841	682,939
Cœur d'Alene	638	104,077	.....	104,077
Fort Hall	1,863	345,209	21,263	366,472
Lapwai (Nez Perce)	1,876	178,812	33,578	212,390
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	.....	3,251	3,251

[1] Decrease; see Choctaw, Oklahoma.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi)	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo)	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo)	122	8,079	.....	8,079
Michigan	2,646	153,107	803	153,910
Isabella	1,943	98,395	191	98,586
L'Anse	668	52,161	612	52,773
Ontonagon	35	2,551	.....	2,551
Minnesota	8,349	953,395	546,733	1,500,128
Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake)	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac	583	35,866	.....	35,866
Grand Portage	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake	628	48,280	.....	48,280
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley)	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth	5,157	710,665	2,125	712,790
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake)	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana	6,901	1,432,852	4,312,452	5,745,304
Blackfeet	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow	2,438	479,028	1,834,185	2,313,213
Fort Belknap	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck	2,028	723,196	.....	723,196
Jocko (Flathead)	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River)	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Nebraska	4,036	353,383	6,159	359,542
Omaha	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee)	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara)	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional)	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago	1,558	[1] 122,254	1,139	[1] 123,393
Nevada	973	14,018	686,179	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone)	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon)	366	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada)	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River	490	9,763	40,746	50,509
New Mexico	2,800	673,175	3,870,517	4,543,692
Jicarilla Apache	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah)	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—				
Acoma (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez	.....	.....	40,550	40,550
Laguna (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	154,025	154,025
Nambe	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Pecos	.....	.....	18,763	18,763
Picuris	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni	.....	.....	215,040	215,040

[1] Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York			87,677	87,677
Allegany			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus			21,680	21,680
Oil Spring			640	640
Oneida			350	350
Onondaga			6,100	6,100
St. Regis			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla			63,211	63,211
North Dakota	8,178	2,004,844	285,908	2,290,752
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold	2,165	435,708	285,908	721,616
Standing Rock	4,498	1,387,935		1,387,935
Turtle Mountain	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma	116,700	19,548,768	919,003	20,467,771
Cherokee	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw	10,955	3,800,350	889	3,801,239
Choctaw	[1] 26,723	4,291,036	[2] 915,070	5,206,106
Creek	18,710	2,997,114	2,495	2,999,609
Seminole	3,118	359,535	162	359,697
Cherokee Outlet	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox)	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca)	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee)	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca)	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca)	73	11,456		11,456
Osage	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca)	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca)	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee)	2,108	291,616		291,616
Quapaw (Seneca)	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa)	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandot (Seneca)	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon	4,244	507,392	1,208,804	1,716,196
Grande Ronde (Siletz)	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath	1,345	207,374	811,802	1,019,176
Siletz	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla	1,113	82,444	74,330	156,774
Warm Springs	966	140,132	322,672	462,804
South Dakota	26,115	6,038,133	429,425	6,467,558
Cheyenne River	3,247	921,834	288,996	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton)	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule	843	197,855	41,656	239,511
Pine Ridge	7,870	2,284,720	82,428	2,367,148
Rosebud	8,076	1,784,063		1,784,063
Yankton	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah	1,367	111,947	1,506,960	1,618,907
Goshute and Deep Creek			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico)			600,000	600,000
Paiute (Navajo)			600,000	600,000
Shivwits			23,040	23,040
Skull Valley			80	80
Uintah Valley	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre	590	72,327		72,327

[1] 1915 figures erroneous. [2] Includes timber lands, and segregated coal and asphalt lands.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington	9,959	1,018,919	1,705,581	2,724,500
Chehalis (Cushman)	[1] 36	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville)	35	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville	2,918	332,795	1,015,194	1,347,989
Hoh River (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel (under Cœur d'Alene)	.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip)	109	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay)	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman)	43	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman)	30	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip)	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman)	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	837	837
Quinaielt (Taholah)	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater	.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman)	134	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip)	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane	628	64,954	82,488	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman)	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip)	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima	4,487	451,762	412,564	864,326
Wisconsin	4,415	286,690	297,237	583,927
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward)	876	68,511	403	68,914
Lac du Flambeau	600	45,756	25,274	71,030
La Pointe (Bad River)	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena)	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida	1,504	65,466	.....	65,466
Red Cliff	205	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena)	167	8,920	.....	8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone)	2,397	245,058	585,411	830,469
Public domain	7,541	1,086,738	.....	1,086,738

[1] Homesteads.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years.*

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
Homesteads	Chehalis	Washington	36	3,798.59
1860	Chippewa and Munsee	Kansas	100	4,195.31
1867	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	46	3,022.03
1868	Potawatomi	Kansas	411	43,399.88
1869	do	do	669	57,541.40
1870	do	do	232	22,584.11
1871	do	do	242	20,879.73
	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc	Michigan	1,037	57,896.23
	Winnebago	Nebraska	235	18,407.42
			1,514	97,183.38
1872	Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc	Michigan	668	29,304.20
1875	L'Anse	do	302	23,575.47
1876	Winnebago	Nebraska	66	4,090.41
1877	Red Cliff	Wisconsin	20	1,642.21
1881	Lac Courte Oreille	do	186	14,774.65
	La Pointe (Bad River)	do	138	10,779.05
	Red Cliff	do	14	838.35
	Skokomish	Washington	45	2,820.37
			383	29,212.42
1882	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	32	2,518.83
1883	Isabella	Michigan	112	6,148.05
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	97	7,656.02
	Winnebago	Nebraska	9	619.03
			218	14,423.10

TABLE 6.—*Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years*—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1884	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	40	3,074.98
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	32	2,555.14
	Lummi	Washington	72	10,494.98
	Nisqualli	do	30	4,717.26
	Omaha	Nebraska	963	78,016.64
	Puyallup	Washington	167	17,462.82
	Snohomish	do	96	13,721.12
	Squaxon Island	do	23	1,494.15
			1,423	131,537.09
1885	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	196	15,423.15
	L'Anse	Michigan	93	7,366.82
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	55	4,387.62
	Niobrara (Santee)	Nebraska	846	72,638.75
	Skokomish	Washington	47	3,893.36
	Swinomish	do	49	5,628.02
			1,286	109,337.72
1886	Lac du Flambeau	Wisconsin	22	1,775.48
	Port Madison	Washington	35	5,289.48
			57	7,064.96
1887	Lac du Flambeau	Wisconsin	29	2,318.48
	Red Cliff	do	1	55.35
			30	2,373.83
1888	Lac du Flambeau	do	38	2,991.65
	La Pointe (Bad River)	do	48	3,705.98
	Sisseton (Lake Traverse)	South Dakota	1,316	123,888.93
			1,402	130,586.56
1889	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	47	3,792.24
1890	do	do	29	2,092.99
	Peoria	Oklahoma	218	43,334.54
	Ponca (Santee)	Nebraska	168	27,235.90
	Shawnee	Oklahoma	72	6,272.87
	Yankton	South Dakota	1,471	166,764.44
			1,958	245,700.74
1891	Iowa	Oklahoma	108	8,605.30
	Isabella	Michigan	126	5,046.83
	Grande Ronde	Oregon	269	32,983.43
	Modoc	Oklahoma	68	3,966.00
	Oneida	Wisconsin	1,503	65,440.49
	Papago	Arizona	291	41,605.62
	Potawatomi	Oklahoma	2,107	291,455.83
	Sac and Fox	do	548	87,683.64
			5,020	536,787.14
1892	Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	3,331	528,789.15
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	872	101,378.15
	Ottawa	Oklahoma	160	12,994.70
	Potawatomi	Kansas	115	12,154.88
	Sac and Fox	do	76	6,407.63
	Seneca	Oklahoma	301	25,821.55
	Shawnee	do	12	4,278.35
	Sisseton (Lake Traverse)	South Dakota	[1] 690	184,949.31
	Wyandotte	Oklahoma	244	20,942.17
			5,801	897,715.89
1893	Cherokee Outlet	do	62	4,949.45
	Hoopa Valley	California	161	9,761.79
	Iowa	Kansas	143	11,769.49
	Pawnee	Oklahoma	820	112,701.24
	Potawatomi	Kansas	150	16,075.36
	Tonkawa	Oklahoma	73	11,455.89
	Umatilla	Oregon	1,045	77,061.27
	Winnebago	Nebraska	956	81,066.23
			3,410	324,840.72

[1] 644 additional.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years*—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1894	Kickapoo	Oklahoma	280	22,649.62
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	118	9,186.17
	Lac du Flambeau	do	101	8,045.97
	L'Anse	Michigan	176	13,861.20
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	122	9,793.29
	Potawatomi	Kansas	116	9,220.76
	Siletz	Oregon	551	44,459.30
	Yankton	South Dakota	1,142	101,499.00
			2,606	218,715.31
1895	Crow Creek	do	842	172,211.81
	Kickapoo	Kansas	163	12,984.13
	Lac du Flambeau	Wisconsin	126	10,116.47
	Nez Perce (Lapwai)	Idaho	1,876	178,811.78
	Pala	California	15	119.99
	Ponca	Oklahoma	626	75,082.36
	Potawatomi	Kansas	322	30,448.52
	Round Valley	California	622	5,408.33
	Southern Ute	Colorado	371	72,650.65
	Syquan	California	17	270.24
			4,609	485,453.63
1896	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	349	23,114.85
	Grand Portage	do	304	24,191.31
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	89	6,800.55
	Quapaw	Oklahoma	248	12,057.03
	do	do	[1]	44,188.18
	Red Cliff	Wisconsin	169	11,566.90
	Warm Springs	Oregon	965	140,044.35
	Southern Ute	Colorado	371	72,650.65
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	174	13,909.75
			2,669	348,523.57
1897	Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	do	684	54,523.54
	Deep Creek (Nett Lake)	do	4	295.55
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	244	28,339.51
	Leech Lake (Cass Lake)	Minnesota	17	1,381.20
	Pechanga	California	85	1,299.00
	Swinomish	Washington	6	269.30
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	203	16,331.19
	Yakima	Washington	1,840	174,129.63
			3,083	276,568.92
1898	Kickapoo [2]	Kansas	109	8,312.14
	Lac du Flambeau	Wisconsin	153	12,116.15
	La Pointe (Bad River)	do	183	14,624.19
	Rosebud	South Dakota	344	72,171.88
	Sac and Fox	Kansas	9	710.67
			798	107,953.03
1899	Otoe	Oklahoma	441	65,095.05
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	381	29,065.45
	Yakima	Washington	613	53,232.89
			1,435	147,393.39
1900	Colville	do	651	50,937.55
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	948	80,526.55
	Klamath	Oregon	951	146,316.84
	Omaha	Nebraska	467	49,926.06
	Red Cliff	Wisconsin	1	63.20
	Rosebud	South Dakota	2,759	770,778.87
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	2	160.00
			5,779	1,098,709.07
1901	Colville	Washington	9	715.86
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	Oklahoma	2,758	443,178.37
	L'Anse	Michigan	15	1,160.56
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	357	28,452.64
	Lower Brule	South Dakota	555	151,823.78
	Omaha	Nebraska	12	1,283.29
	White Earth	Minnesota	4,372	361,005.97
	Wichita	Oklahoma	957	152,713.99
	Winnebago	Nebraska	292	18,071.11
			9,327	1,158,405.57

[1] Additional.

[2] Prior to 1898.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years*—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1902	Fort Hall	Idaho	79	6,298.72
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	35	2,815.87
	Rosebud	South Dakota	887	216,719.79
	Seneca	Oklahoma	134	15,991.50
	Shawnee	do	33	2,193.29
	Snohomish	Washington	7	1,135.41
	Swinomish	do	7	830.65
	Umatilla	Oregon	64	4,614.88
			1,246	250,600.11
1903	Kansas (Kaw)	Oklahoma	247	99,643.81
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	112	8,705.84
	Lac du Flambeau	do	115	7,310.42
	L'Anse	Michigan	55	4,237.07
	La Pointe (Bad River)	Wisconsin	4	318.04
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	48	3,749.41
	Ontonagon[1]	Michigan	33	2,551.35
	Rosebud	South Dakota	665	139,407.32
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	57	4,558.94
			1,336	270,482.20
1904	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	61	6,196.54
	Mdewakanton	Minnesota	135	12,582.46
	Muckleshoot	Washington	38	3,053.22
	Omaha	Nebraska	16	1,295.99
	Snohomish	Washington	61	7,309.17
			311	30,437.38
1905	Crow	Montana	343	60,992.99
	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	14	1,123.78
	Kickapoo	Kansas	74	5,920.00
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	3	240.00
	Ponca	Oklahoma	156	18,133.04
	do	do	[2] 195	7,518.66
	Port Madison	Washington	4	640.00
	Red Lake (public domain)	Minnesota	3	320.15
	Swinomish	Washington	8	590.55
	Uintah	Utah	776	39,580.05
	Uncompahgre	do	590	72,327.29
	White Oak Point	Minnesota	8	626.02
			1,979	208,012.53
1906	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	1,757	601,576.99
	Crow	Montana	114	19,540.94
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	Oklahoma	517	82,699.00
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	546	41,780.97
	Lummi	Washington	9	1,091.96
	Otoe	Oklahoma	73	12,257.75
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	1,128	385,429.49
	Potawatomi	Kansas	106	8,480.59
	Skokomish	Washington	42	1,089.66
	Swinomish	do	1	40.00
	Walker River	Nevada	490	9,763.27
	Wind River (Shoshone)	Wyoming	368	34,017.79
	Yakima	Washington	680	68,724.92
			5,831	1,266,493.33
1907	Crow	Montana	1,929	387,875.93
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	11	1,336.49
	Kickapoo	Kansas	4	315.00
	Lac du Flambeau	Wisconsin	5	201.98
	La Pointe (Bad River)	do	11	880.00
	Otoe	Oklahoma	[2] 371	50,998.42
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	647	215,760.05
	Quinaielt	Washington	[2] 119	9,535.84
	Rosebud	South Dakota	252	63,600.93
	Sac and Fox	Kansas	37	960.91
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	867	297,674.51
	Turtle Mountain	do	326	43,820.14
	White Earth	Minnesota	505	40,190.89
	Wind River (Shoshone)	Wyoming	1,786	189,217.93
			6,499	1,302,369.02

[1] Prior to 1903.

[2] Additional.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years*—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1908	Flathead (Jocko)	Montana	2,369	222,544.28
	L'Anse	Michigan	7	520.00
	Navajo	New Mexico	468	74,875.96
	Osage	Oklahoma	2,230	1,465,350.51
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	829	253,535.08
	Quinaielt	Washington	349	27,587.90
	Rosebud	South Dakota	803	132,503.61
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	1,620	553,790.97
			8,675	2,730,708.31
1909	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	969	245,842.98
	Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	637	103,911.53
	Crow	Montana	40	8,051.91
	Flathead (Jocko)	do	56	5,602.61
	Jicarilla	New Mexico	796	353,811.50
	Lower Brule	South Dakota	151	24,259.18
	Muckleshoot	Washington	4	298.75
	Navajo	New Mexico	473	75,680.00
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	965	338,415.36
	Spokane	Washington	626	64,794.48
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	1,271	360,304.72
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	do	1,182	178,453.28
	White Earth	Minnesota	216	16,810.29
	White Oak Point	do	1	81.50
	Yakima	Washington	4	320.00
			7,391	1,776,638.09
1910	Blackfeet	Montana	2	640.00
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	6	1,585.21
	Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	1	160.00
	Crow	Montana	11	2,242.16
	Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	North Dakota	1	130.00
	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	5	323.75
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	359	35,686.93
	Hoopa Valley	California	478	19,328.95
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	Oklahoma	169	20,498.25
	Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin	2	79.40
	L'Anse	Michigan	18	1,320.00
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	1	80.00
	Makah	Washington	373	3,727.60
	Muckleshoot	do	1	138.75
	Navajo	New Mexico	1,063	168,807.25
	Paiute	Nevada	354	3,540.00
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	869	256,452.09
	Port Madison	Washington	12	1,289.50
	Quinaielt	do	222	17,865.81
	Rosebud	South Dakota	682	113,435.85
	Round Valley	California	[1] 359–255	36,697.23
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	[1] 2,486	11,137.83
	do	do	[2] 125	558.70
	do	do	[3] 2	320.00
	do	do	[4] 253	49,392.83
	Stockbridge and Munsee	Wisconsin	167	8,920.00
			5,304	754,358.09
1911	Columbia	Washington	35	22,618.12
	Crow	Montana	1	320.00
	Klamath	Oregon	394	61,056.79
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	3	221.20
	Navajo (see New Mexico)	Arizona	60	9,600.00
	Ontonagon	Michigan	2	160.00
	Paiute	Nevada	4	40.00
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	1,006	278,493.85
	Rosebud	do	421	71,296.31
	Umatilla	Oregon	3	480.00
			1,929	444,286.27
1912	Blackfeet	Montana	3	960.00
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	408	83,244.09
	Crow Creek	do	477	77,838.77
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	[1] 507–72	113,420.43
	Lower Brule	South Dakota	71	11,273.09
	Paiute	Nevada	4	30.00
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	549	125,586.52
	Rosebud	do	349	55,473.48
	Standing Rock	do	49	40,842.76
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	do	15	2,400.80
			1,997	511,069.94

[1] Additional.
[2] Additional; timber.
[3] Additional; partly in South Dakota.
[4] Temporary assignments under department certificates.

TABLE 6.—*Allotments approved to Dec. 31, 1915, by calendar years*—Continued.

Year.	Reservation or tribe.	State.	Number allotments.	Area.
1913	Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	Minnesota	11	880.00
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	3	640.68
	Crow	Montana	1	160.00
	Colorado River	Arizona	488	4,878.74
	Crow	Montana	1	160.00
	Crow Creek	South Dakota	31	4,929.24
	Flathead (Jocko)	Montana	3	480.00
	Fort Peck	do	2,026	722,453.47
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	3	233.45
	Lummi	Washington	28	974.00
	Pala	California	162	1,276.28
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	657	179,307.74
	Rosebud	do	33	7,660.76
	Salt River	Arizona	804	24,403.74
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	145	24,879.13
	Truckee Carson	Nevada	5	40.00
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	Montana	434	61,640.76
	do	North Dakota	22	3,029.02
	Uintah	Utah	1	40.00
	Umatilla	Oregon	1	160.00
	White Earth	Minnesota	60	4,302.32
	White Earth [1]	do	[2]	287,996.92
	Yuma	California	797	8,000.00
			5,715	1,338,363.25
1914	Blackfeet	Montana	2	638.36
	Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	Minnesota	13	1,063.20
	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	10	1,904.48
	Colorado River	Arizona	13	130.00
	Fort Hall	Idaho	1,784	338,909.95
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	647	134,167.85
	Standing Rock	North and South Dakota	212	35,707.86
	Truckee Carson	Nevada	4	40.00
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	North Dakota and Montana	241	35,858.12
	Umatilla	Oregon	1	160.00
	Warm Springs	do	2	324.98
	White Earth	Minnesota	1	160.00
	Yakima	Washington	1,119	120,966.00
			4,049	670,031.16
1915	Cheyenne River	South Dakota	281	49,702.36
	Colorado River	Arizona	13	130.00
	Crow Creek	South Dakota	113	18,063.12
	Fond du Lac	Minnesota	143	5,748.18
	Fort Berthold	North Dakota	787	206,154.08
	Fort Sill, Apache	Oklahoma	7	858.94
	Fort Yuma	California	1	10.00
	Lac Du Flambeau	Wisconsin	11	879.75
	L'Anse and Vieux Desert	Michigan	2	120.00
	Leech Lake	Minnesota	5	380.21
	Moapa River	Nevada	117	604.52
	Omaha	Nebraska	2	120.00
	Pine Ridge	South Dakota	574	117,732.20
	Santee	Nebraska	1	43.70
	Shoshone	Wyoming	230	23,086.00
	Standing Rock	North Dakota	85	13,855.17
	Turtle Mountain (public domain)	Montana	42	5,735.81
	do	Montana, North and South Dakota	338	51,650.15
	Warm Springs	Oregon	1	160.00
	White Earth	Minnesota	3	200.00
	Yakima	Washington	248	36,716.52
	Public domain	California	4	396.63
			3,008	532,347.34
	Total reservations [3]		108,429	18,314,983.17
	Total public domain		[4] 7,520	[4] 1,083,944.06
	Grand total [3]		115,949	19,398,927.23

[1] Prior to 1913.
[2] Additional allotments.
[3] Table 6, p. 93, 1915, annual report, should not include allotments and acreage on public domain; deduct same from grand total also.
[4] Includes 2,274 Turtle Mountain allotments of 338,767.94 acres, and 4 California allotments of 396.63 acres, above; and 5,246 allotments of 745,176.12 acres not itemized above; but shown in Table 6, p. 93, 1915 annual report.

TABLE 7.—*Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
San Xavier	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona		Policy	175.00
Do	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	5.00
Western Navajo	do		do	.60
California: Cold Springs	Northern California Baptist Convention.		do	2.50
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675).		80.00
Do	American Missionary Association	do		40.00
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.		Policy	20.00
Do	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	May 27, 1910 (35 Stat. L., 440).		40.00
Washington: Colville	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions	Mar. 22, 1901 (34 Stat. L., 82).	Policy	470.86
Wyoming:				
Shoshone	Wyoming State Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.		do	.88
Total				834.84

TABLE 8.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Pima	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	10.00
Salt River	do	do	do	2.50
California: Fort Yuma	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.	June 25, 1910	36 Stat., 829	3.13
South Dakota:				
Pine Ridge	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	160.00
Do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	do	do	[1] 409.09
Rosebud	American Missionary Association	May 30, 1910	36 Stat., 448	80.00
Total				664.72

[1] Four tracts.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1916		26,956	$1,206,826
1915		27,927	1,177,600
1914		22,968	1,194,185
1913		24,490	1,316,298
1912		22,564	1,211,335
1911		21,235	847,456
1900		.....	177,169
1890		.....	131,374
Arizona		8,264	423,124
Camp Verde	Basket making	65	480
	Woodcutting	2	12
Total		67	492
Colorado River	Basket making	10	300
	Beadwork	95	1,850
	Woodcutting	135	12,200
Total		240	14,350
Fort Apache	Basket making	[1] 75	600
	Beadwork	[1] 10	50
	Woodcutting	[1] 75	4,200
Total		160	4,850
Havasupai	Basket making	40	800
	Woodcutting	11	162
	Others	22	1,000
Total		73	1,962
Kaibab	Basket making	15	140
Leupp	Blanket weaving	600	18,000
	Woodcutting	100	1,200
	Others	100	5,000
Total		800	24,200
Moqui	Basket making	100	1,000
	Blanket weaving	300	14,611
	Pottery	50	500
	Woodcutting	80	1,126
	Others	562	58,535
Total		1,092	75,775
Navajo	Blanket weaving	750	190,000
	Woodcutting	60	5,600
Total		810	195,600
Pima	Basket making	1,050	10,500
	Pottery	200	350
	Woodcutting	450	7,500
Total		1,700	18,350
Salt River	Basket making	116	1,900
	Pottery	7	105
	Woodcutting	170	6,900
Total		293	8,905
San Carlos	Basket making	150	500
	Beadwork	100	150
	Woodcutting	200	9,600
Total		450	10,250
San Xavier	Basket making	700	7,000
	Pottery	50	400
	Woodcutting	400	36,000
	Others	12	600
Total		1,162	44,000

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon	Basket making	30	$200
	Woodcutting	30	3,000
	Others	102	3,400
Total		162	6,600
Western Navajo	Basket making	75	250
	Blanket weaving	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting	40	900
	Others	125	1,500
Total		1,240	17,650
California		1,267	42,697
Bishop	Basket making	30	450
	Beadwork	12	150
	Woodcutting	20	2,000
Total		62	2,600
Campo	Basket making	5	225
Digger	do	8	140
Fort Bidwell	do	50	1,000
	Beadwork	15	400
	Woodcutting	75	7,500
	Others	25	850
Total		165	9,750
Fort Yuma	Beadwork	28	2,000
	Pottery	6	1,200
	Woodcutting	125	5,000
	Others	1	500
Total		160	8,700
Greenville	Basket making	60	300
	Beadwork	10	80
	Fishing	150	700
	Woodcutting	130	500
Total		[1] 350	[1] 1,580
Hoopa Valley	Basket making	80	250
	Fishing	100	10,000
	Woodcutting	40	2,800
Total		220	13,050
Malki	Basket making	13	275
	Woodcutting	8	380
Total		21	655
Pala	Basket making	47	1,490
	Lace making	27	318
	Pottery	5	33
	Woodcutting	24	874
	Others	1	24
Total		104	2,739
Soboba	Basket making	66	1,221
	Lace making	52	875
	Woodcutting	10	250
Total		128	2,346
Tule River	Basket making	24	192
	Woodcutting	20	720
Total		44	912

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Idaho		230	$35,200
Coeur d'Alene	Beadwork	8	200
	Woodcutting	25	10,000
	Others	37	12,200
Total		70	22,400
Fort Hall	Basket making	20	200
	Beadwork	40	600
	Others	100	12,000
Total		160	12,800
Iowa		58	2,400
Sac and Fox	Beadwork	25	250
	Others	33	2,150
Kansas: Potawatomi	Others	3	2,600
Michigan		245	9,600
Mackinac	Basket making	35	300
	Beadwork	25	300
	Fishing	110	7,000
	Woodcutting	75	2,000
Minnesota		4,071	63,821
Grand Portage	Fishing	20	6,000
	Woodcutting	(1)	316
	Others	79	4,290
Total		99	10,606
Leech Lake	Beadwork	130	3,000
	Lace making	25	800
	Fishing	400	3,600
	Woodcutting	40	1,200
	Others	2,200	10,500
Total		2,795	19,100
Nett Lake	Woodcutting	5	315
	Others	112	2,500
Total		117	2,815
Red Lake	Beadwork	150	3,000
	Fishing	200	6,000
	Wood cutting	50	4,000
Total		400	13,000
White Earth [2]	Basket making	50	100
	Beadwork	100	3,000
	Lace making	10	200
	Fishing	300	5,000
	Woodcutting	200	10,000
Total		660	18,300
Montana		427	22,550
Blackfeet	Wood cutting	20	3,750
Crow	Others	2	(1)
Total		22	3,750
Flathead	Basket making	4	100
	Beadwork	12	800
	Fishing	2	300
	Woodcutting	8	4,000
	Others	4	2,500
Total		30	7,700
Fort Belknap	Woodcutting	30	2,100

[1] Unknown.

[2] Estimated.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana—Continued.			
Fort Peck	Beadwork	45	$500
	Woodcutting	60	2,200
	Others	50	5,000
Total		155	7,700
Tongue River	Beadwork	165	400
	Woodcutting	25	900
Total		190	1,300
Nebraska		74	38,780
Omaha	Others	13	[1] 8,580
Santee	Others	61	30,200
Nevada		534	11,765
Fallon	Basket making	10	25
	Beadwork	5	25
Total		15	50
Fort McDermitt	Woodcutting	25	850
	Others	31	455
Total		56	1,305
Moapa River	Basket making	15	600
	Others	1	60
Total		16	660
Nevada	Basket making	30	500
	Beadwork	30	300
	Fishing	50	2,000
	Others	4	[1] 1,200
Total		114	4,000
Walker River	Basket making	125	1,500
	Beadwork	50	200
	Fishing	50	1,000
	Woodcutting	70	1,000
Total		295	3,700
Western Shoshone	Basket making	8	50
Reno, special agent	Others	30	2,000
New Mexico		3,380	114,446
Jicarilla	Basket making	60	600
	Beadwork [1]	50	250
	Woodcutting [1]	15	425
	Others	68	1,275
Total		193	2,550
Mescalero	Basket making	15	400
	Beadwork	15	150
	Woodcutting	25	1,050
	Others	15	200
Total		70	1,800
Pueblo Bonito	Woodcutting	50	10,000
Pueblo day schools	Basket making	8	250
	Beadwork	97	1,598
	Blanket weaving	23	900
	Lace making	100	[2]
	Pottery	1,530	8,000
	Woodcutting	38	2,260
	Others	6	1,488
Total		1,802	14,496

[1] Estimated.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
San Juan	Basket making	25	[1] $200
	Blanket weaving	1,000	[1] 80,000
Total		1,025	80,200
Zuni	Beadwork	100	2,500
	Pottery	100	500
	Woodcutting	40	2,400
Total		240	5,400
Oklahoma		345	5,500
Cantonment	Beadwork	200	[2]
Kiowa	Woodcutting	20	2,500
Seger	Beadwork	125	3,000
Oregon		2,181	165,400
Klamath	Basket making	200	1,000
	Woodcutting	6	2,400
Total		206	3,400
Roseburg	Fishing	[1] 200	[1] 4,000
	Woodcutting	[1] 100	[1] 4,000
	Others	1,500	150,000
Total		1,800	158,000
Warm Springs	Beadwork	50	500
	Woodcutting	50	2,500
	Others	75	1,000
Total		175	4,000
South Dakota		848	5,950
Crow Creek	Beadwork	50	200
	Other	1	[2]
Total		51	200
Flandreau	Beadwork	6	[2] 200
	Others	5	[2] 500
Total		11	700
Lower Brulé	Beadwork	28	50
Pine Ridge	do	710	4,000
	Woodcutting	47	1,000
	Others	1	[2]
Total		758	5,000
Utah		59	3,040
Shivwits	Basket making	20	240
	Woodcutting	20	1,100
Total		40	1,340
Uintah and Ouray	Basket making	5	[1] 100
	Beadwork	10	[1] 1,000
	Woodcutting	4	[1] 600
Total		19	1,700
Washington		1,825	203,273
Colville	Basket making	8	160
	Beadwork	25	700
	Fishing	200	2,500
	Woodcutting	20	2,400
	Others	258	5,760
Total		511	11,520

[1] Estimated.

[2] Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Washington—Continued.			
Cushman	Basket making	43	$442
	Fishing	23	750
	Woodcutting	26	3,735
	Others	21	1,200
Total		113	6,127
Neah Bay	Basket making	128	7,560
	Fishing	112	29,848
	Woodcutting	8	296
Total		248	37,704
Spokane	Woodcutting	25	2,400
Taholah	Basket making	76	2,865
	Fishing	95	76,240
	Woodcutting	18	788
	Others	18	6,000
Total		207	85,893
Tulalip	Basket making	[1] 30	[1] 400
	Fishing	[1] 47	[1] 10,174
	Woodcutting	100	38,855
	Others	24	1,200
Total		201	50,629
Yakima	Basket making	[1] 50	[1] 400
	Beadwork	300	1,600
	Fishing	150	2,500
	Woodcutting	20	4,500
Total		520	9,000
Wisconsin		2,990	50,180
Grand Rapids	Fishing	5	2,000
	Woodcutting	25	750
Total		30	2,750
Hayward	Basket making	60	525
	Fishing	450	600
	Woodcutting	50	2,000
	Others	675	2,025
Total		1,235	5,150
Keshena	Basket making	20	100
	Beadwork	50	300
	Fishing	50	400
	Woodcutting	100	6,000
	Others	362	5,200
Total		582	12,000
Lac du Flambeau	Basket making	150	1,000
	Beadwork	200	1,500
	Fishing	200	800
	Woodcutting	50	3,000
	Others	300	1,250
Total		900	7,550
La Pointe	Basket making	5	100
	Beadwork	10	200
	Fishing	5	4,300
	Others	12	[1] 3,600
Total		32	8,200
Oneida	Basket making	50	[2]
	Lace making	75	2,500
	Others	3	[1] 1,500
Total		128	4,000

[1] Estimated, [2] Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Red Cliff	Beadwork	3	$30
	Fishing	20	5,000
	Woodcutting	20	5,000
	Others	40	500
Total		83	10,530
Wyoming: Shoshone		155	6,500
	Beadwork	[1] 50	[2]
	Woodcutting	55	1,500
	Others	[1] 50	5,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total	Basket making	4,059	$48,930
	Beadwork	3,134	35,033
	Blanket weaving	3,673	318,511
	Fishing	2,939	180,712
	Lace making	289	4,693
	Pottery	1,948	11,088
	Woodcutting	3,770	252,514
	Others	7,144	355,345
Grand total		26,956	1,206,826

[1] Estimated. [2] Unknown.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
Total, 1916	307,797	$26,489,948	$5,293,719	$2,583,069	$1,206,826	$1,137,061	$2,378,377	$491,026	[1] $3,003,905	$3,421,535	$1,779,115	$630,560	$4,564,755
1915	309,911	23,193,046	4,790,968	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,339	499,585	2,975,526	3,571,855	2,125,787	630,560	1,556,182
1914	307,447	24,709,074	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,597
1912	300,930	22,484,093	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911	296,320	21,092,923	1,951,762	900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,117,561	2,051,015
1900	247,522	9,091,986	1,408,865	[2]	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	[2]	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	[2]	131,374	193,460	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1,475,329	[2]	[2]
Arizona	44,436	2,808,850	538,627	1,138,519	423,124	97,571	386,380	41,069	1,092				182,468
Camp Verde	416	12,698	400	150	492		11,489	167					
Colorado River	1,215	109,460	[3] 31,300	1,900	14,350		48,689	4,066	1,092				8,063
Fort Apache	2,384	160,448	11,750	45,000	4,850	7,775	28,668	6,690					55,715
Havasupai	170	12,877	5,630	2,590	1,692		2,445	250					
Kaibab	95	5,733	1,125	1,500	140		1,985	97					886
Leupp	1,761	65,130	7,200	24,900	24,200		7,558	1,272					
Moqui	4,203	109,468	[3] 4,000	17,060	75,775	1,126	8,428	3,079					
Navajo	11,915	1,322,791	162,000	[4] 918,000	195,600	3,050	43,252						[5] 889
Phoenix		20,763					20,763						
Pima	6,253	271,699	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,850	55,708	2,001					
Salt River	1,222	145,363	101,237	9,580	8,905	6,300	17,970	1,371					
San Carlos	2,670	210,813	4,425	11,031	10,250	10,370	61,169	12,443					101,125
San Xavier	5,112	268,854	58,850	72,590	44,000	37,100	54,783	1,531					
Truxon Canon	470	41,552	900		6,600		17,370	892					15,790
Western Navajo	6,550	51,201	[6] 10,050	10,188	17,650		6,103	7,210					
California	10,335	604,495	109,764	46,948	42,697	4,174	361,492	8,486	24,491	4,453			1,990
Bishop	1,568	20,366	10,000		2,600		7,105	511	150				
Campo	227	13,059	9,962		225	170	2,455	247					
Digger	293	7,467	1,605	145	140	3	4,970	604					
Fort Bidwell	797	44,689	5,770		9,750	1,400	25,912	464	1,393				
Fort Yuma	813	93,773	8,500	1,435	8,700		49,444	4,041	18,015	3,621			17
Greenville	624	116,116			1,580		114,483	53					
Hoopa Valley	1,290	49,663	7,228	12,825	13,050	2,200	13,606	754					

[1] Does not include $773,707 which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.
[2] Unknown.
[3] 1915 report.
[4] Includes sale of wool, $360,000.
[5] Includes moneys for other Indians.
[6] Estimated.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
California—Continued.													
Malki	609	$55,338	[1] $7,811	$6,730	$655	.....	$39,845	$297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala	1,017	59,662	[1] 19,763	8,416	2,739	$322	28,386	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley	1,716	33,783	16,061	6,444	.....	69	2,921	550	$4,933	$832	.....	.....	[2] $1,973
Sherman Institute	.....	18,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba	935	77,782	[1] 19,364	5,243	2,346	.....	50,496	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River	446	13,830	3,700	5,710	912	10	2,902	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	898	62,087	14,095	.....	.....	.....	18,944	10,745	1,186	5,410	.....	.....	11,707
Southern Ute	365	29,029	13,895	.....	.....	.....	5,411	2,928	1,186	5,410	.....	.....	199
Ute Mountain	533	33,058	200	.....	.....	.....	13,533	7,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,508
Florida: Seminole	574	49,321	42,000	1,200	.....	.....	6,000	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4,162	839,416	265,321	65,126	35,200	4,497	34,360	8,691	369,571	42,221	$5,006	$3,000	6,423
Coeur d'Alene	840	395,348	91,650	17,750	22,400	3,695	14,559	.....	194,860	42,221	4,867	3,000	346
Fort Hall	1,771	235,390	[3] 136,651	47,376	12,800	.....	15,701	8,691	11,801	.....	.....	.....	2,370
Fort Lapwai	1,551	208,678	37,020	.....	.....	802	4,100	.....	162,910	.....	139	.....	3,707
Iowa: Sac and Fox	363	36,694	[1] 6,240	275	2,400	320	5,040	.....	.....	.....	21,208	.....	1,211
Kansas	1,415	277,357	142,619	740	2,600	.....	13,450	.....	110,740	2,541	4,471	.....	196
Haskell Institute	.....	8,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo	630	118,456	61,451	740	.....	.....	3,622	.....	52,643	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi	785	150,273	81,168	.....	2,600	.....	1,200	.....	58,097	2,541	4,471	.....	196
Michigan	1,097	18,510	.....	.....	9,600	.....	5,823	290	.....	.....	26	.....	2,771
Mackinac	1,097	12,708	(4)	.....	9,600	.....	21	290	.....	.....	26	.....	2,771
Mount Pleasant	.....	5,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	11,758	1,450,195	142,308	14,780	63,821	346,098	118,101	16,156	4,683	29,725	308,297	4,000	402,226
Fond du Lac	1,050	148,309	6,050	.....	.....	60,288	17,845	806	.....	.....	27,744	.....	35,576
Grand Portage	319	35,644	135	.....	10,606	.....	2,897	899	.....	.....	9,248	.....	11,859
Leech Lake	1,758	406,600	16,600	.....	19,100	236,025	27,740	1,556	45	.....	46,240	.....	59,294
Nett Lake	625	55,435	1,100	30	2,815	8,633	6,143	1,537	.....	.....	15,413	.....	19,764
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	160	11,844	1,000	.....	.....	.....	10,030	473	341	.....	.....	.....	.....

Red Lake	1,503	213,824	23,523	14,750	13,000	7,200	28,224	209	.....	29,485	40,105	.....	57,328
Vermillion Lake	.....	4,320	.....	.....	.....	860	3,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	6,343	574,219	93,900	(5)	18,300	33,092	21,762	10,676	4,297	240	169,547	4,000	218,405
Montana	11,450	3,010,286	945,037	427,610	22,550	25,318	211,674	72,995	189,018	682,690	12,001	58,630	362,763
Blackfeet	2,743	522,588	135,481	267,190	3,750	3,825	33,229	43,250	2,370	.....	5,995	.....	27,498
Crow	1,707	697,685	112,291	23,476	(4)	293	39,789	411	[6] 57,029	224,428	6,000	6,000	227,968
Flathead	2,343	909,544	458,662	85,730	7,700	20,476	55,805	1,444	64,038	206,082	.....	.....	9,607
Fort Belknap	1,211	123,502	35,515	8,000	2,100	568	22,276	3,952	.....	.....	6	.....	51,085
Fort Peck	1,985	527,520	[7] 152,438	.....	7,700	.....	38,348	.....	65,581	252,180	.....	.....	11,273
Tongue River	1,461	229,447	50,650	43,214	1,300	156	22,227	23,938	.....	.....	.....	52,630	35,332
Nebraska	3,941	603,181	181,147	.....	38,780	.....	36,372	2,836	326,507	3,859	7,978	.....	5,702
Genoa	.....	6,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	1,331	272,018	[1] 87,700	.....	8,580	.....	2,040	.....	165,000	3,859	1,109	.....	3,730
Santee	1,511	89,035	[1] 22,107	.....	30,200	.....	11,770	2,836	20,752	.....	780	.....	590
Winnebago	1,099	235,768	[1] 71,340	.....	.....	.....	16,202	.....	[1] 140,755	.....	6,089	.....	1,382
Nevada	7,915	251,437	97,012	13,500	11,765	.....	96,598	7,636	1,293	.....	.....	.....	23,633
Carson	.....	6,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon	439	23,878	7,559	588	50	.....	11,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,781
Fort McDermitt	341	43,016	7,400	450	1,305	.....	30,748	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,836
Moapa River	119	13,921	8,200	124	660	.....	3,852	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	945
Nevada	600	29,760	13,000	1,062	4,000	.....	3,831	2,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,963
Walker River	712	65,187	23,103	(4)	3,700	.....	31,523	616	100	.....	.....	.....	6,145
Western Shoshone	604	62,316	37,750	8,276	50	.....	8,004	3,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,963
Reno, special agent	5,100	6,619	(4)	3,000	2,000	.....	.....	426	1,193	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	20,819	931,502	383,735	142,631	114,446	47,386	174,592	28,827	7,159	.....	.....	.....	32,726
Albuquerque	.....	9,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla	642	134,625	6,847	14,335	2,550	42,311	25,328	13,204	7,159	.....	.....	.....	22,891
Mescalero	630	50,293	13,525	10,400	1,800	.....	8,031	7,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,454
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	20,989	1,337	.....	10,000	.....	6,299	3,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	8,535	373,229	196,158	81,996	14,496	.....	78,357	2,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	6,483	205,621	[3] 91,000	(4)	80,200	5,000	26,075	2,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	381
Santa Fe	.....	10,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni	1,805	126,899	74,868	35,900	5,400	75	10,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: New York	5,885	24,398	(4)	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	2,428	10,500	11,270
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,260	45,257	19,825	6,505	.....	3,049	15,429	25	.....	.....	424	.....	.....
North Dakota	8,887	1,343,871	425,566	51,545	.....	5,983	97,042	24,641	110,246	422,239	47,080	78,280	81,249
Bismarck	.....	3,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold	1,182	521,310	57,823	42,695	.....	2,276	20,029	3,040	51,675	253,305	20,605	.....	69,862

[1] As reported. [2] Includes moneys for other Indians. [3] Estimated. [4] Unknown. [5] No record. [6] Includes cash and improvements. [7] 1915 report.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.
North Dakota—Contd.													
Fort Totten	1,004	$287,020	$216,000	$8,850	.....	.....	$10,704	$100	$27,765	$6,777	$1	$16,480	$343
Standing Rock	3,484	394,413	[1] 40,678	.....	.....	$1,300	52,629	[1] 19,331	19,210	162,157	26,474	61,800	10,834
Turtle Mountain	3,217	131,988	111,065	.....	.....	2,407	4,540	2,170	11,596	.....	.....	.....	210
Wahpeton	.....	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	118,996	7,760,158	402,495	180,042	$5,500	98	166,896	.....	1,263,379	1,692,614	918,255	59,320	3,071,559
Cantonment	784	56,158	20,600	[2]	[2]	.....	4,558	.....	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,263	224,658	43,581	.....	.....	.....	11,700	.....	117,269	22,698	26,268	.....	3,142
Chilocco	.....	12,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	4,514	652,992	23,600	[2]	2,500	.....	21,449	.....	402,500	46,513	150,978	.....	5,452
Osage	2,195	3,524,689	97,880	119,630	.....	.....	12,220	.....	257,337	10	262,163	.....	2,775,4
Otoe	492	88,024	23,480	260	.....	80	3,480	.....	39,423	.....	21,208	.....	93
Pawnee	693	179,859	28,755	695	.....	.....	5,080	.....	87,810	.....	9,193	47,100	1,226
Ponca	1,036	202,586	45,899	643	.....	18	4,200	.....	145,275	.....	6,315	.....	236
Red Moon	167	16,447	10,174	842	.....	.....	831	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox	679	104,101	31,875	1,307	.....	.....	6,141	.....	41,568	.....	21,734	200	1,276
Seger	595	80,775	8,723	.....	3,000	.....	5,137	.....	63,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	2,050	118,766	50,828	56,665	.....	.....	7,100	.....	.....	2,007	8	1,500	580
Shawnee	3,009	64,628	[3] 17,100	.....	.....	.....	9,440	.....	32,025	.....	5,751	.....	312
Total	17,477	5,326,370	402,495	180,042	5,500	98	104,023	.....	1,222,722	71,228	503,696	48,800	2,787,766
Total Five Civilized Tribes	101,519	2,433,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,873	.....	40,657	1,621,386	414,559	10,520	283,793
Five Civilized Tribes	.....	93,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,046	.....	40,657	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee Nation	41,824	8,324	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	2,230	5,866	.....	228
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	539,884	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	403,139	57,735	.....	69,183
Choctaw Nation	26,828	1,613,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,827	.....	.....	1,210,194	181,685	10,520	210,674
Creek Nation	18,774	101,043	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	698	97,385	.....	2,960
Seminole Nation	3,127	77,761	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	5,125	71,888	.....	748
Oregon	6,544	727,496	187,382	108,680	165,400	65,992	40,288	1,803	124,588	7,638	14,389	.....	11,336
Klamath	1,152	264,022	73,327	87,560	3,400	60,571	13,056	[4]	15,755	.....	5,419	.....	4,934
Roseburg	3,000	160,714	[2]	[2]	158,000	.....	.....	743	959	.....	.....	.....	1,012
Salem	.....	8,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	416	24,401	12,075	.....	.....	.....	3,126	487	2,000	5,546	1,119	.....	48

Umatilla	1,151	213,074	83,100	[2]		4,661	5,615		105,874	2,092	7,851		3,881
Warm Springs	825	56,511	18,880	21,120	4,000	760	9,717	573					1,461
Pennsylvania: Carlisle		45,939					45,939						
South Dakota	21,237	2,386,446	542,629	211,430	5,950	26,693	204,419	229,290	250,358	368,736	170,317	333,720	42,904
Canton Asylum													
Cheyenne River	2,741	477,046	91,525	40,550			41,701	19,964	9,890	161,755	29,188	49,440	33,033
Crow Creek	960	130,997	40,800	31,985	200		22,668	7,519	5 393		5 752	16,480	200
Flandreau	289	27,789	9,200	2,060	700		10,934	705			70	4,120	
Lower Brule	497	54,791	17,500	12,565	50	850	8,610	3,279	960	217	1,674	8,240	846
Pierre		4,064					4,064						
Pine Ridge	7,288	593,143	35,100	121,170	5,000	25,843	48,121	145,040	37,556	11,072	31,054	127,720	5,467
Rapid City		5,179					5,179						
Rosebud	5,521	651,816	151,500				45,049	52,226	51,304	195,692	59,901	94,760	1,384
Sisseton	2,065	213,225	105,125	3,100			9,960		63,509		30,509		1,022
Springfield		1,320					1,320						
Yankton	1,876	227,076	91,879				6,813	557	81,746		12,169	32,960	952
Utah	1,799	469,022	92,890	8,808	3,040	1,425	13,861	21,765	5,573	133,944	146,585	38,740	2,391
Shivwits	135	6,139	2,115	208	1,340		1,864	612					
Uintah and Ouray	1,164	457,640	86,401	8,600	1,700	1,425	11,128	21,153	5,573	133,944	146,585	38,740	2,391
Salt Lake, special agent	500	5,243	4,374				869						
Washington	11,345	1,371,651	532,394	104,502	203,273	196,429	99,260	2,980	207,449	4,246	3,900	1,000	16,218
Colville	2,526	437,258	278,242	91,126	11,520	2,292	35,870	767	9,670				7,771
Cushman	2,339	43,399	7,530	2,685	6,127	781	18,330	841	1,025	2,103	3,900		77
Neah Bay	698	48,959	4,375	1,000	37,704	75	5,716	89					
Spokane	616	47,132	18,387	5,230	2,400	2,278	11,084	101	4,146	2,143		1,000	363
Taholah	745	92,257	3,020		85,893		2,970	373					1
Tulalip	1,335	294,473	36,090	4,461	50,629	187,670	10,084	303	3,660				1,576
Yakima	3,086	408,173	184,750	[2]	9,000	3,333	15,206	506	188,948				6,430
Wisconsin	9,997	1,069,962	166,703	13,228	50,180	311,736	153,061	6,316	2,012		116,384		250,342
Grand Rapids	1,242	57,486	41,025		2,750		600		2,000		11,111		
Hayward	1,254	73,774	8,050	268	5,150	28,440	30,950	916					
Keshena	2,342	489,659	28,274	5,210	12,000	63,053	21,615	3,892			105,273		250,342
Lac du Flambeau	737	22,094	7,750		7,550		6,258	524	12				
Laona	316	3,300	1,280				1,320	700					
La Pointe	1,042	309,791	29,784	7,750	8,200	220,243	43,669	145					
Oneida	2,550	49,211	38,550		4,000		6,661						
Red Cliff	514	57,620	11,990		10,530		34,961	139					
Tomah		3,107					3,107						
Wittenberg		3,920					3,920						
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,684	302,417	55,930	47,000	6,500	292	73,156	6,354	4,560	21,219	366	43,370	43,670

[1] 1915 report. [2] Unknown. [3] Potawatomi citizens not reported. [4] Not reported.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Total, 1916	6,463,840	954,428	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	2,357,542	$2,603,498	1,544	452,527	$55,212	$2,658,710
1915	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,239	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	2,117,166	51	2,370	5,265	2,122,431
1914	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,353	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(2)	68	4,151	(2)	2,164,319
1913	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	[3] 28,847	[3] 3,109,209	(2)	578	[3] 70,201	(2)	[3] 3,520,251
1912	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(1)	[3] 27,605	[3] 2,792,799	(2)	46	4,951	(2)	[3] 3,073,898
1911	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	[3] 19,753	[3] 2,528,495	(2)	1,706	[3] 183,528	(2)	[3] 2,075,271
1900 [4]						[5] 10,835	(1)	2,592		(2)	52	8,421	(2)	7,033
1890 [4]						[5] 5,554	(1)			(2)			(2)	
Arizona	120,895	190,245	36,764	35,558	10,367	11,803	5	17	170	337				337
Camp Verde		168		110	90	16								
Colorado River	20,245	95,000	1,241		354	95	5	17	170	337				337
Fort Apache		7,800		[6] 1,800	486	470								
Havasupai		300		275	43	50								
Kaibab		2,040		300	27	16								
Leupp		750		500	605	[6] 250								
Moqui		4,000		4,000	1,272	1,500								
Navajo		12,000		12,000	2,108	[6] 2,500								
Pima	40,360	9,690	26,250	9,690	1,175	[7] 5,053								
Salt River	8,040	4,376	5,573	1,400	307	350								
San Carlos		2,075		1,383	721	283								
San Xavier	52,250	31,566	3,700	3,000	1,435	775								
Truxton Canon		180		100	113	45								
Western Navajo		20,300		1,000	1,631	400								
California	35,681	33,419	8,400	12,883	2,991	1,733	244	326	2,908	22,934				22,934
Bishop	6,000	8,000	1,090		459	154	1	1	40	50				50
Campo		1,015		185	61	34								
Digger	106	51	110	25	94	43								
Fort Bidwell	12,300		1,500		187	80								
Fort Yuma	8,020		900		268	174	120	120	1,200	18,015				18,015
Greenville	75	230	460	230	175	150								

Hoopa Valley	1,400	1,360	200	1,360	323	300								
Malki		13,386		1,824	206	162								
Pala	2,392	2,027	2,392	1,909	309	216								
Round Valley	5,388		1,748		477	54	123	205	1,668	4,869				4,869
Soboba		[8] 7,090		[8] 7,090	302	346								
Tule River		260		260	130	20								
Colorado	6,800	35	2,500	35	187	85	6	6	585	578				578
Southern Ute	6,800		2,500		65	80	6	6	585	578				578
Ute Mountain		35		35	122	5								
Florida: Seminole		2,140		800	219	86								
Idaho	236,122	11,080	24,168	495	859	640	1,384	1,502	129,711	369,411	10	718	2,075	371,486
Coeur d'Alene	64,480	2,000	7,750	50	226	95	306	306	42,600	194,700				194,700
Fort Hall	38,000	6,580	10,468		485	312	[9] 89	[9] 89	[9] 9,325	[9] 11,801				11,801
Fort Lapwai	133,642	2,500	5,950	445	148	233	[9] 989	[9] 1,107	[9] 77,786	[9] 162,910	10	718	2,075	164,985
Iowa: Sac and Fox		2,520		1,200	111	60					2	520	1,466	1,466
Kansas	55,813		20,213		283	255	519	251	35,169	91,375				91,375
Kickapoo	25,819		9,681		132	163	251	251	16,787	52,643				52,643
Potawatomi	29,994		10,532		151	92	268	(1)	18,382	38,732				38,732
Michigan: Mackinac	670		670		290	30								
Minnesota	225,917	68,766	7,489	753	1,884	1,077	47	47	2,701	3,866				3,866
Fond du Lac	14,000		1,470		242	90								
Grand Portage	12		10		69	11								
Leech Lake	6,210		3,051		318	365	2	2	45	25				25
Nett Lake	1,025		180		134	18								
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	670		378		32	6	16	16	292	341				341
Red Lake		67,766		753	313	287								
White Earth	204,000	1,000	2,400		776	300	29	29	2,364	3,500				3,500
Montana	680,081	257,680	67,551	7,902	2,627	1,664	576	638	61,445	116,652	59	416,222	23,618	140,270
Blackfeet	117,000	78,000	5,500		463	300								
Crow	153,307		18,286	214	400	277	[9] 180	251	[9] 14,210	[10] 28,106	4	1,617	126	28,232
Flathead	[7] 126,774	56,280	[7] 33,790		550	372	374	365	34,248	[9] 64,038	54	14,205	4,801	68,839
Fort Belknap		90,000		3,188	347	270					1	[7] 400,400	[7] 18,691	18,691
Fort Peck	283,000		9,975		502	165	22	22	12,987	24,508				24,508
Tongue River		33,400		4,500	365	280								

[1] Not reported.
[2] Included in "total income."
[3] Includes grazing leases also.
[4] Only items reported.
[5] Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.
[6] 1915 report.
[7] As reported.
[8] Includes some grazing land.
[9] Includes some grazing leases.
[10] Includes cash and improvements.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Nebraska	185,052	4,420	31,616	700	897	630	1,604	1,322	147,400	$322,651	38	2,300	$3,367	$326,018
Omaha	61,255	3,000	11,000	700	290	270	614	560	52,110	165,000	38	2,300	3,367	168,367
Santee	21,064	.....	10,016	.....	325	[1] 114	95	112	11,048	16,896	.....	.....	.....	16,896
Winnebago	102,733	1,420	10,600	.....	282	246	895	650	[1] 84,242	[1] 140,755	.....	.....	.....	140,755
Nevada	18,083	22,965	3,453	1,527	2,538	684	1	1	20	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Fallon	4,640	18	825	.....	144	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	1,330	530	688	55	90	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River	600	.....	275	.....	35	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	21,000	.....	620	157	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River	9,763	14	1,215	14	191	123	1	1	20	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Western Shoshone	.....	1,403	.....	[1] 838	166	[1] 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reno, special agent	1,750	.....	450	.....	1,755	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	3,050	54,210	950	39,820	3,279	3,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla	2,750	.....	650	.....	181	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero	.....	9,210	.....	1,820	140	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito [2]	300	100	300	100	([3])	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	.....	26,900	.....	26,900	2,458	1,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	10,000	.....	5,000	([4])	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni	.....	8,000	.....	6,000	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: New York Agency	.....	88,847	.....	20,000	([5])	1,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	15,000	.....	5,500	536	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1,605,921	.....	116,557	.....	1,941	1,633	981	1,124	88,122	68,195	.....	.....	.....	68,195
Fort Berthold	155,475	.....	6,000	.....	242	200	565	580	52,682	33,793	.....	.....	.....	33,793
Fort Totten	52,207	.....	11,600	.....	230	150	349	349	24,850	27,483	.....	.....	.....	27,483

Standing Rock [2]	1,048,239		13,957		750	733	[3]	128	702	959				959
Turtle Mountain	350,000		[6] 85,000		719	550	67	67	9,888	5,960				5,960
Oklahoma	1,150,980		89,745		3,798	3,243	11,769	10,224	1,531,387	1,146,900	1,435	32,767	24,686	1,171,586
Cantonment	57,000		4,000		197	145	400	400	53,000	25,000				25,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho	68,456		4,702		275	140	[7] 1,180	1,025	[7] 151,477	117,269				117,269
Five Civilized Tribes	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	502	502	38,844	38,774	1,435	32,767	24,686	63,460
Kiowa	500,000		20,000		1,017	1,000	5,000	4,800	480,000	350,000				350,000
Osage	171,350		11,585		470	155	[7] 2,551	[7] 1,460	[7] 532,278	[7] 257,337				257,337
Otoe	39,276		1,271		88	55	256	237	30,034	28,071				28,071
Pawnee	30,700		3,112		140	102	[7] 416	[7] 416	[7] 74,587	[7] 87,810				87,810
Ponca	71,535		5,620		139	149	[8] 620	474	[8] 62,804	[8] 116,591				116,591
Red Moon	12,505		1,423		53	43	[3]	[3]	9,332	4,500				4,500
Sac and Fox	48,795		10,036		142	98	264	351	34,974	41,568				41,568
Seger	31,410		2,955		119	74	204	183	28,415	47,955				47,955
Seneca	54,714		6,850		380	142	[9]							
Shawnee	65,239		18,191		778	[1] 1,140	[7] 376	[7] 376	[7] 35,642	[7] 32,025				32,025
Oregon	171,747	11,550	17,923		794	443	1,126	1,281	64,064	124,009				124,009
Klamath	10,000		3,000		287	100	[7] 489	[8] 459	[7] 17,100	[7] 15,755				15,755
Roseburg	20,996		600		[3]	30	3	3	442	380				380
Siletz	3,650		625		89	53	[7] 24	[7] 24	[7] 2,439	[7] 2,000				2,000
Umatilla	75,000	1,550	9,800		250	110	610	795	44,083	105,874				105,874
Warm Springs	62,101	10,000	3,898		168	150								
South Dakota	1,341,797	45,200	52,358	900	4,558	3,052	2,521	1,431	173,673	134,415				134,415
Cheyenne River	[10] 3,600		[10] 3,600		657	720	3	3	560	350				350
Crow Creek	3,620		3,500		230	238	3	3	120	49				49
Flandreau		1,200		900	83	20								
Lower Brule	45,696		1,080		117	90								
Pine Ridge	[10] 8,295		[10] 8,295		1,449	806								
Rosebud	1,217,266	44,000	15,060		1,139	715	[8] 390	[3]	[8] 55,899	19,255				19,255
Sisseton	17,011		14,000		550	225	1,600	900	82,591	62,017				62,017
Yankton	46,309		6,823		333	238	525	525	34,503	52,744				52,744
Utah	76,631	11,270	7,136	80	318	307	604	602	36,720	5,373				5,373
Shivwits		1,270		80	39	106								
Uintah and Ouray	76,401	10,000	7,136		279	201	604	602	36,720	5,373				5,373
Salt Lake City, special agent	230		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]								

[1] As reported.
[2] 1915 report.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Unknown.
[5] No record.
[6] Includes some grazing land.
[7] Includes grazing leases.
[8] Includes some grazing leases.
[9] Leases are made without departmental supervision.
[10] Grazing land.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to the Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							Total income.
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Washington	342,962	38,719	35,251	105	2,191	1,169	1,073	1,121	71,805	$194,500				$194,500
Colville	146,930	26,469	20,580		585	578	112	163	14,600	8,250				8,250
Cushman	8,059		705	50	157	70	7	7	170	1,025				1,025
Neah Bay	3,420	250	220	55	189	27								
Spokane	35,775	10,000	2,013		150	88	31	30	3,406	4,117				4,117
Taholah	1,040	2,000	83		198	14								
Tulalip	11,738		2,250		312	181	23	21	1,669	3,660				3,660
Yakima	136,000		9,400		600	211	900	900	51,960	177,448				177,448
Wisconsin	70,299	20,662	13,409	5,916	1,901	1,162	1	1	804	2,012				2,012
Grand Rapids	800	3,500		2,500	[1]	250	[1]	[1]	800	2,000				2,000
Hayward	51,800		550		353	60								
Keshena		3,096		3,096	421	240								
Lac du Flambeau	444		444		175	50	1	1	4	12				12
Laona		12,316		320	100	24								
La Pointe	5,000	1,750	3,000		[2]	105								
Oneida	[3] 11,840		9,185		708	400								
Red Cliff	415		230		144	33								
Wyoming: Shoshone	135,339	75,700	8,200		390	[3] 226	151	151	10,858	[4] 190				190

[1] Not reported. [2] Unknown. [3] Overestimated last year. [4] Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total. income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Total, 1916	13,484,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	[1] 15,559	[1] 14,764	[1] 3,055,470	$1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	$574,701	$1,748,815
1915	13,088,784	30,935,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	[1] 9,387	[1] 10,426	[1] 1,868,779	925.554	329	8,122,918	420,895	1,346,449
1914	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(2)	[1] 18,356	[1] 2,584,446	(3)	1,759	10,162,842	(3)	1,771,421
1913	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	(2)	[1] 28,847	[1] 3,109,209	(3)	3,911	10,568,948	(3)	[4] 4,100,078
1912	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(2)	[1] 27,605	[1] 2,792,799	(3)	3,225	8,369,351	(3)	[3] 3,535,948
1911	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(2)	[1] 19,753	[1] 2,528,495	(3)	3,584	5,859,325	(3)	[1] 2,161,125
1900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,592	(2)	(3)	101	2,373,815	(3)	94,233
Arizona	340,177	14,648,077	340,177	11,949,092	14,316	3	.....	3,000	755	36	2,549,935	147,325	148,080
Colorado River	1,000	92,500	1,000	10,000	27	3	(2)	3,000	755	2	[4] 75,000	7,000	7,755
Fort Apache	.....	1,687,220	.....	695,300	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	997,920	62,500	62,500
Havasupai	.....	215	.....	125	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Kaibab	.....	128,560	.....	41,960	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,600	855	855
Leupp	.....	804,090	.....	804,090	1,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	1,841,000	.....	1,841,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	.....	[5] 2,997,906	.....	[5] 2,997,906	[5] 3,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima	[6] 14,110	1,714,969	14,110	1,714,969	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River	[6] 18,547	26,893	18,547	26,893	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos	.....	1,825,271	.....	741,636	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7] 15	1,089,415	61,420	61,420
San Xavier	[6] 306,520	8,066	306,520	35,566	[7] 1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon	.....	481,740	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 6	[4] 300,000	15,550	15,550
Western Navajo	.....	[6] 3,039,647	.....	3,039,647	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	90,247	163,615	76,338	95,988	1,272	4	202	15,111	1,557	2	8,000	415	1,972
Bishop	5,520	62,000	281	.....	451	[4] 1	1	120	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Campo	.....	[6] 13,596	.....	13,596	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger	[6] 290	[6] 305	290	305	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell	40,000	.....	36,459	.....	42	1	191	14,341	1,393	.....	.....	.....	1,393
Fort Yuma	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	4,479	1,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes some farming leases also.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Included in "Total income."
[4] Grazing permits.
[5] As reported.
[6] Includes some agricultural lands.
[7] 1915 report.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total. income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
California—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Hoopa Valley	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125								
Malki		[1] 23,982		23,982	42								
Pala	10	[1] 5,375	10	5,375	188								
Round Valley	[1] 38,348	80	37,698	80	105	2	10	650	$64				$64
Soboba		17,850		13,650	182								
Tule River		34,000		34,000	62					[2] 2	8,000	$415	415
Colorado	39,480	310,000	13,000	310,000	25	4	4	1,215	608	2	310,000	5,000	5,608
Southern Ute	39,480		13,000		25	4	4	1,215	608				608
Ute Mountain		310,000		310,000						2	310,000	5,000	5,000
Florida, Seminole		22,982			82								
Idaho	352,155	112,699	352,155	112,699	1,372	1,082	1,200	87,751	174,871	25	5,726	2,420	177,291
Coeur d'Alene	[1] 37,801	[1] 4,579	[1] 37,801	4,579	400	4	4	640	160				160
Fort Hall	[1] 313,234	[1] 103,120	[1] 313,234	103,120	322	[3] 89	[3] 89	[3] 9,325	[3] 11,801	6	[4] 1,018	1,424	13,225
Fort Lapwai	1,120	5,000	1,120	5,000	650	[3] 989	1,107	[3] 77,786	[3] 162,910	[2] 19	[2] 4,708	[2] 996	163,906
Iowa: Sac and Fox		1,169		1,169	100								
Kansas	23,322		5,621		179	244		17,701	19,365				19,365
Kickapoo	[1] 1,238		[1] 1,238		137								
Potawatomi	22,084		4,383		42	244	(5)	17,701	19,365				19,365
Michigan: Mackinac	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	30								
Minnesota	380,045	311,566	363,070	305,566	893	29	29	2,088	817				817
Fond du Lac	9,000		1,000		90								
Grand Portage	25,000	6,000	25,000										
Leech Lake	19,867		12,820		225	2	2	160	20				20
Nett Lake	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	20								
Red Lake		[1] 304,566		[1] 304,566	142								
White Earth	[6] 326,178	[6] 1,000	324,250	1,000	416	27	27	1,928	797				797

Montana	1,570,024	3,315,007	436,301	839,568	2,582	2,682	2,773	481,528	149,198	83	2,513,940	251,481	400,679
Blackfeet	736,840	508,805	250,000	121,000	665	52	74	23,700	2,370	13	[7] 189,750	[7] 16,395	18,765
Crow	317,229	1,843,702	37,000	226,576	227	[3] 2,180	[3] 2,251	[3] 304,039	[3] 41,717	4	1,906,356	185,276	226,993
Flathead	[1] 81,515	[8] 162,600	80,566	10,000	310	10	8	949	[3] 64,038	54	14,204	4,801	68,839
Fort Belknap		441,400		123,492	265					[2] 1	[2] 400,400	18,690	18,690
Fort Peck	434,440		68,735		315	440	440	152,840	41,073	10	3,230	9,069	50,142
Tongue River		[1] 358,500		[1] 358,500	800					1	([5])	17,250	17,250
Nebraska	26,642		10,396		184	112	123	12,687	3,856				3,856
Santee	21,642		5,396		104	112	123	12,687	3,856				3,856
Winnebago	[1] 5,000		[1] 5,000		80								
Nevada	88,915	627,109	21,642	444,369	1,632	7	445	68,571	1,193	16	179,000	12,454	13,647
Fallon		[1] 18		18	64								
Fort McDermitt	[1] 1,062	2,940	1,062	1,200	150								
Moapa River	[9] 325		325		40								
Nevada		301,000		120,000	35					[2] 1	179,000	3,450	3,450
Walker River	[9] 8,528	37,834	8,528	37,834	52								
Western Shoshone		285,317		285,317	291					[2] 15	([10])	9,004	9,004
Reno, special agent	79,000		11,727		1,000	7	445	68,571	1,193				1,193
New Mexico	696,477	6,557,961	450,100	5,357,424	7,301	108	564	248,477	7,159	21	558,640	16,179	23,338
Jicarilla	248,477	356,647	2,100		30	108	564	248,477	7,159	[2] 7	207,360	3,677	10,836
Mescalero		390,000		46,110	126					[2] 14	[2] 351,280	12,502	12,502
Pueblo Bonito	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	2,000								
Pueblo day schools		447,314		447,314	1,945								
San Juan		3,752,000		3,752,000	2,000								
Zuni		[1] 112,000		112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee		[1] 57,500		57,500	450								
North Dakota	1,602,750	567,297	1,169,461	428,390	2,375	328	841	343,774	42,051	15	153,219	28,108	70,159
Fort Berthold	281,980	369,103	161,691	266,103	425	5	390	120,289	17,882	5	103,000	15,450	33,332
Fort Totten	50,492		10,000		200	21	21	875	282				282
Standing Rock [11]	1,094,278	198,194	911,770	162,287	1,200		[5] 128	182,508	18,251	10	50,219	12,658	30,909
Turtle Mountain	176,000		86,000		550	[12] 302	302	[12] 40,102	5,636				5,636
Oklahoma	1,871,900	33,827	159,759	32,767	1,751	7,112	5,754	1,089,806	610,920	1,435	32,767	24,686	635,606
Cantonment	18,915		4,300		20	100	100	12,000	6,000				6,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho	96,338		7,485		99	[3] 1,180	[3] 1,025	[3] 151,477	[3] 117,269				117,269
Five Civilized Tribes [13]	38,909	32,767	38,909	32,767		[12] 482	482	38,909	1,883	1,435	32,767	24,686	26,569
Kiowa	141,901				525	1,000	1,000	141,901	52,500				52,500

[1] Includes some agricultural lands.
[2] Grazing permits.
[3] Includes farming leases.
[4] Entire acreage not reported.
[5] Not reported.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Includes permits.
[8] Decrease due to sale of lands.
[9] Agricultural land.
[10] Lands leased by head instead of by acres.
[11] 1915 report.
[12] Includes grazing permits.
[13] Partly reported.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							Total. income. income.
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Oklahoma—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Osage	1,294,050	20	39,900		154	[1] 2,551	[1] 1,460	[1] 532,277	[1] $257,337				$257,337
Otoe	52,974	720	21,266		200	309	250	32,593	11,352				11,352
Pawnee	51,064		4,064		177	[1] 416	[1] 416	[1] 74,587	[1] 87,810				87,810
Ponca	42,268	320	4,739		175	[1] 377	[1] 381	[1] 34,244	[1] 28,684				28,684
Red Moon	11,040		2,736		6	5	5	720	100				100
Seger	41,156		5,700		207	316	259	35,456	15,960				15,960
Seneca	55,425		2,800		188	[2]							
Shawnee	27,860		27,860			[1] 376	[1] 376	[1] 35,642	[1] 32,025				32,025
Oregon	376,189	580,190	315,383	382,950	1,023	556	526	25,278	18,334	9	379,240	$4,258	22,592
Klamath	127,840	151,000	81,401	151,000	360	[1] 489	[1] 459	[1] 17,100	[1] 15,755	[3] 6	[3] 192,000	2,908	18,663
Roseburg	28,000		18,000		35	40	40	5,549	579				579
Siletz	23,500		19,133		38	[1] 24	[1] 24	[1] 2,439	[1] 2,000				2,000
Umatilla	23,737	73,600	23,737	73,600	375	3	3	190	[4]				
Warm Springs	173,112	355,590	173,112	158,350	215					3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota	5,173,540	2,333,520	4,216,768	593,877	4,582	3,084	2,070	631,684	125,911	54	873,150	16,336	142,247
Cheyenne River	962,722	2,004,994	707,200	355,685	500	300	383	95,400	9,540	8	802,816	12,120	21,660
Crow Creek	282,372	2,953	243,642		221	233	233	37,712	5,344	22	2,953	[4]	5,344
Lower Brule	[5] 179,676	38,000	173,276	38,000	100	40	40	6,400	960				960
Pine Ridge	2,449,181	267,573	2,194,515	200,192	2,224	837	837	247,811	37,556	24	67,381	4,216	41,772
Rosebud	[5] 1,082,887	20,000	881,249		798	[6] 1,059	[4]	[6] 201,638	42,017				42,017
Sisseton	175,589		11,034		359	108	70	7,462	1,492				1,492
Yankton	41,113		5,852		380	507	507	35,261	29,002				29,002
Utah	20,707	214,270	20,187	202,770	187	3	3	520	200				200
Shivwits		6,190		6,190	2								
Uintah and Ouray	20,707	208,080	20,187	196,580	185	3	3	520	200				200

Washington	549,176	1,477,976	386,937	640,469	1,907	127	156	16,590	12,949	40	618,778	25,607	38,556
Colville	[5] 231,441	896,622	223,760	536,469	442	19	48	7,680	1,420	18	180,000	7,656	9,076
Cushman	[5] 16,535	.....	[5] 16,535	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay	[7] 3,200	.....	[7] 3,200	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	14,000	22,000	6,000	3,000	44	4	4	470	29	1	20,000	68	97
Taholah	2,640	24,500	640	1,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	12,441	.....	5,802	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,050	104	104	8,440	11,500	21	418,778	17,883	29,383
Wisconsin	62,235	204,674	52,685	17,860	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	.....	[5] 4,500	.....	[5] 4,500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	[5] 51,300	.....	[5] 51,300	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	.....	184,564	.....	[4]	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona	.....	[5] 13,360	.....	13,360	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	10,750	2,250	1,200	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	[7] 185	.....	[5] 185	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	[5] 220,058	429,780	210,369	232,421	332	74	74	9,689	4,370	[6] 101	[6] 1,224,471	40,432	44,802

[1] Includes farming leases.
[2] Leases made without departmental supervision.
[3] Grazing permits.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Includes some agricultural lands.
[6] Includes grazing permits.
[7] Agricultural land.

TABLE 13.—*Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.[1]								School lands.[1]							
	Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	*Acres.* 109,400	*Acres.* 1,541	*Acres.* 4,469	*Acres.* 48,790	*Acres.* 54,600	$19,643	$2,595	$2,645	*Acres.* 103,125	*Acres.* 2,838	*Acres.* 19,085	*Acres.* 50,694	*Acres.* 30,508	$311,493	$72,553	$61,797
Arizona	4,003	58	348	3,353	244	630	.....	72	12,792	173	982	3,637	8,000	33,130	4,824	4,435
Camp Verde	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	10	.....	8	375	25	.....
Colorado River	40	4	30	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	243	3	65	10	165	980	72	30
Fort Apache	1,815	25	30	1,750	10	50	.....	.....	1,587	60	87	1,436	4	4,414	96	.....
Fort Mojave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	10	30	7	2,304	609	100
Havasupai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	3	246	8	.....
Kaibab	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	20
Leupp	175	8	35	10	122	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	10	.....	6,990	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	160	3	120	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	1,423	25	90	1,280	28	7,384	165	125
Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	36	137	61	7	4,990	.....	.....
Pima	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	12	194	.....	.....	2,475	475	1,465
Rice Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	15	29	20	1	3,924	3,269	180
Salt River	49	8	25	13	3	580	.....	50	16	7	5	4	.....	175	.....	.....
San Carlos	1,674	10	18	1,580	66	.....	.....	.....	6	(2)	6	(2)	.....	45	5	84
San Xavier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Truxton Canon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	7	11	6	776	995	14	150
Western Navajo	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,130	5	325	790	10	4,817	86	2,281
California	402	14	44	219	125	118	.....	42	4,844	150	576	3,018	1,100	19,006	1,451	3,05
Bishop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Campo	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger	330	4	25	210	91	63	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,086	28	200	2,208	650	2,812	529	133
Fort Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	35	122	.....	69	1,940	155	165
Greenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1	1	.....	198	92	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	18	4	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	44	8	14	15	7	614	39	80
Malki	13	2	6	2	3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala	19	2	7	6	4	15	.....	.....	9	2	1	5	1	260	.....	.....
Round Valley	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	945	25	125	632	163	1,224	293	264
Sherman Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	40	100	10	.....	11,883	435	2,417
Soboba	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	6	7	48	2	181	.....	.....
Tule River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

Colorado	319	70	56	70	123	510	.....	.....	108	4	54	50	.....	1,210	.....	.....
Southern Ute	259	10	56	70	123	510	.....	.....	108	4	54	50	.....	1,210	.....	.....
Ute Mountain	60	60	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	641	22	95	502	22	.....	84	50	1,868	80	491	887	410	9,670	2,964	2,989
Coeur d'Alene	321	12	5	304	.....	.....	84	50	18	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Fort Hall	320	10	90	198	22	.....	.....	.....	501	6	170	260	65	4,785	1,151	769
Fort Lapwai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	26	111	127	.....	4,826	791	2,120
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,085	40	210	500	335	59	1,022	100
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	12	38	21	4	38	.....	.....
Kansas	10	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,403	51	732	302	318	14,508	1,058	1,311
Haskell Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	997	45	486	160	306	13,083	1,013	355
Kickapoo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	5	243	142	10	1,425	45	956
Potawatomi	10	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	21	179	72	53	9,992	480	.....
Bay Mills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	20	178	69	53	9,992	480	.....
Minnesota	1,176	116	55	363	642	2,360	.....	15	3,801	190	525	983	2,103	7,578	432	802
Cass Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	10	15	79	20	432	.....	84
Fond du Lac	80	5	20	50	5	.....	.....	.....	40	2	1	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage	208	5	5	10	188	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	261	5	5	13	238	.....	.....	.....	278	9	23	53	193	1,051	32	163
Nett Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	60	20	110	205	128	.....	10
Pipestone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695	21	169	166	339	4,450	349	239
Red Lake	160	1	.....	40	119	.....	.....	.....	371	13	87	115	156	734	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080	15	30	80	955	262	.....	.....
White Earth	467	100	25	250	92	2,332	.....	15	818	60	180	380	198	521	51	306
Montana	7,152	241	1,048	4,793	1,070	5,601	688	408	2,110	87	358	1,533	132	9,802	730	2,677
Blackfeet	560	46	88	416	10	72	.....	.....	637	30	54	473	80	1,651	77	70
Crow	1,233	80	45	1,097	11	350	.....	.....	475	18	122	315	20	3,125	63	384
Flathead	629	10	100	115	404	700	.....	.....	37	1	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	920	15	600	100	205	3,710	688	400	482	20	2	458	2	1,107	77	130
Fort Peck	3,610	80	175	2,920	435	[5] 344	.....	[5] 8	239	8	40	181	10	[5] 2,136	.....	[5] 168
Tongue River	200	10	40	145	5	425	.....	.....	240	10	140	70	20	1,783	513	1,925
Nebraska	933	14	100	475	344	683	768	441	490	38	263	110	79	3,912	2,775	1,460
Genoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	26	183	45	66	3,912	2,775	1,460
Omaha	282	5	60	215	2	520	760	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee	411	9	26	220	156	163	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	240	.....	14	40	186	.....	.....	.....	170	12	80	65	13	.....	.....	.....

[1] Classification of lands as of June 30, 1915. [2] See Rice Station. [3] Included in school. [4] Included under building sites. [5] 1915 report.

TABLE 13.—*Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Nevada	1,920	7	60	1,791	62	.....	.....	.....	1,375	41	109	386	839	$6,867	$582	$653
Carson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687	20	50	30	587	4,369	254	.....
Fallon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	4	27	.....	1	315	145	.....
Fort McDermitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	5	19	15	121	734	38	33
Nevada	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	5	9	225	12	1,379	145	600
Walker River	75	3	10	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	1,840	3	50	1,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	4	2	116	118	70	.....	20
New Mexico	2,047	60	362	1,195	430	$4,230	.....	.....	2,916	185	365	1,466	900	25,788	1,004	3,248
Albuquerque	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	25	36	6	5	7,671	83	360
Jicarilla	1,160	20	160	560	420	2,230	.....	.....	1,080	10	80	370	620	1,139	.....	202
Mescalero	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	45	40	25	40	442	37	.....
Pueblo Bonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280	20	35	1,000	225	225	.....	650
Pubelo day schools	87	30	17	30	10	.....	.....	.....	38	35	3	.....	.....	170	13	1,497
San Juan	100	5	90	5	.....	2,000	.....	.....	120	5	110	5	.....	11,652	400	14
Santa Fe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	46	60	.....	2,605	471	525
Zuni	695	.....	95	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	45	15	.....	10	1,884	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	10	32	118	3	2,398	10	23
North Dakota	2,578	65	33	2,371	109	.....	.....	.....	5,611	153	811	3,669	978	5,241	4,669	2,140
Bismarck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	10	17	130	3	625	.....	730
Fort Berthold	35	10	15	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	445	15	30	65	335	81	.....	.....
Fort Totten	147	10	.....	40	97	.....	.....	.....	1,560	40	300	580	640	.....	3,261	120
Standing Rock	2,306	10	10	2,284	2	.....	.....	.....	3,218	15	319	2,884	.....	2,986	351	490
Turtle Mountain	90	35	8	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	43	5	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
Wahpeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	30	140	10	.....	1,374	1,057	800
Oklahoma	7,927	113	1,747	5,853	214	1,704	$933	$937	27,481	290	8,800	15,731	2,660	54,465	28,978	21,314
Cantonment	2,960	20	1,100	1,820	20	850	.....	850	160	1	5	154	.....	67	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,552	10	410	1,120	12	.....	.....	.....	3,600	15	1,600	1,845	140	1,618	772	1,390
Chilocco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,580	40	4,490	2,200	1,850	20,967	15,719	1,555
Kiowa	2,981	50	100	2,806	25	540	539	87	6,836	35	520	6,266	15	5,024	4,582	7,887

Osage									105	20	26	39	20	2,767		
Otoe									640	15	124	368	133	720		705
Pawnee	49	8	8	31	2				640	25	163	438	14	3,101	169	708
Ponca	218	11	118	35	54	56	204		546	11	220	171	144	1,969	570	390
Red Moon									1,267	7	490	765	5	3,232	3,472	2,525
Sac and Fox	160	10	8	41	101	258	190		640	10	95	437	98	2,817	408	13
Seger									2,545	10	245	2,286	4	2,390		178
Seneca									160	20	70	50	20	966		25
Shawnee	7	4	3						298	20	230	48		578	1,200	4,265
Five Civilized Tribes									1,464	61	522	664	217	8,249	2,086	1,673
Armstrong Male Academy									160	5	71	70	14	875	50	
Bloomfield Seminary									160	10	80	60	10			
Cherokee Orphan									60	8	18	34		1,188	87	183
Collins Institute									160	3	75	80	2	418	162	36
Euchee Boarding									38	(1)	17		21	201		65
Eufaula Boarding									40	5	35			285		
Jones Male Academy									160	2	70	60	28	678	485	670
Mekusukey Academy									320	10	100	210				
Nuyaka Boarding									46	3	31	5	7	589	623	79
Tuskahoma Female Academy									160	5	20	120	15	2,489	318	465
Wheelock Academy									160	10	5	25	120	1,526	361	175
Oregon	1,059	12	52	833	162	228	122		5,698	88	1,025	1,269	3,316	17,191	9,296	2,721
Klamath	1,018	10	50	818	140	228	122		3,345	20	75	740	2,510	4,111	540	340
Salem									441	30	160	70	181	9,342	950	581
Siletz	41	2	2	15	22				12	3		9				
Umatilla									720	15	550	150	5	2,657	7,138	1,800
Warm Springs									1,180	20	240	300	620	1,081	668	
Pennsylvania: Carlisle									316	29	287			4,415	2,270	1,290
South Dakota	75,063	495	216	25,367	48,985	2,047			18,913	887	1,658	15,796	572	39,482	5.340	4.628
Canton Asylum									100	17	43	25	15	1,937		239
Cheyenne River	6,968	30	150	6,556	232	2,047			4,840	24	30	4,784	2	516	24	476
Crow Creek	381	20	30	230	101				164	9	88	22	45	2,156	817	188
Flandreau	2	2							481	61	132	140	148	7,950	1,989	1,462
Lower Brule	552	8	35	507	2				320	30	120	165	5	600	200	
Pierre									302	20	112	153	17	6,860	268	459
Pine Ridge	48,401	20		9,764	[2]38,617				2,088	26	225	1,821	16	3,436	50	376
Rapid City									1,390	40	350	1,000		8,414	304	
Rosebud	18,208	320		8,270	9,618				8,260	640	360	7,140	120	4,314		584
Sisseton	190	15	1	40	134				440	10	108	120	202	1,880	652	
Springfield									10		10			209		
Yankton	361	80			281				518	10	80	426	2	1,210	1,036	844

[1] Not reported.

[2] 37,336 acres forest reserve.

TABLE 13.—*Use of agency and school lands, and products raised, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency lands.								School lands.							
	Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.			Total.	Building sites.	Under cultivation.	Pasture.	Other.	Products raised.		
						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.						Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Utah									5,847	47	79	300	5,421	$1,241	$145	$177
Shivwits									87	1	6	.....	80	140	75	47
Uintah and Ouray	[1]								5,440	40	40	300	5,060	1,011	70	130
Salt Lake, special agent									320	6	33	.....	281	90	.....	.....
Washington	2,290	80	196	437	1,577	$1,300	.....	$680	3,646	209	194	292	2,951	4,892	664	451
Colville	1,409	48	66	227	1,068	80	.....	680	420	18	60	109	233	455	.....	.....
Cushman									414	45	34	17	318	931	.....	.....
Neah Bay	20	.....	20	.....					2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	150	2	.....	10	138				249	10	10	74	155	143	.....	.....
Taholah	277	.....	.....	.....	277				15	2	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	194	30	30	40	94				258	53	10	40	155	1,813	475	70
Yakima	240	.....	80	160	.....	500	.....	.....	2,288	80	80	50	2,078	1,550	189	381
Wisconsin	423	21	27	74	301	82	.....	.....	2,133	67	752	655	659	23,503	1,874	2,881
Hayward	79	3	12	64	.....	82	.....	.....	640	6	260	334	40	5,812	472	585
Keshena	45	15	15	10	5				292	12	131	144	5	6,234	114	.....
Lac du Flambeau									629	10	70	15	534	721	55	70
La Pointe	299	3	.....	.....	296											
Oneida									112	13	20	33	46	1,114	.....	.....
Tomah									340	10	235	91	4	5,399	760	2,226
Wittenberg									120	16	36	38	30	4,223	473	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,457	150	30	1,087	190	150	.....	.....	1,210	26	775	399	10	17,164	3,007	5,538

[1] Included with "School."

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Total, 1916	25,948	$2,378,377	2,115	$922,736	14,587	$427,689	6,992	$882,784	2,254	$145,168
1915	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	595,492	5,553	683,517	2,350	121,444
1913	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	732,234	12,200	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,523	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona	5,213	386,380	307	124,757	3,007	96,177	1,455	134,075	444	31,371
Camp Verde	106	11,489	3	720	11	94	88	10,575	4	100
Colorado River	410	48,689	25	11,880	229	7,638	93	25,480	63	2,691
Fort Apache	1,253	28,668	33	14,068	1,220	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai	87	2,445	1	300	53	325	33	1,820	.....	.....
Kaibab	51	1,985	1	285	35	1,100	15	600	.....	.....
Leupp	113	7,558	14	4,396	32	2,101	50	500	17	561
Moqui	62	8,428	35	7,451	27	977	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo	244	43,252	61	30,078	95	6,760	.....	.....	88	6,414
Phoenix	140	20,763	16	7,080	7	894	.....	.....	117	12,789
Pima	772	55,708	35	17,948	482	24,510	120	5,250	135	8,000
Rice Station	64	5,464	9	4,902	55	562	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River	459	17,970	8	3,240	81	3,100	370	11,630	.....	.....
San Carlos	587	55,705	34	14,088	500	30,977	53	10,640	.....	.....
San Xavier	551	54,783	10	2,469	25	814	516	51,500	.....	.....
Truxton Canon	162	17,370	8	1,200	34	730	117	15,080	3	360
Western Navajo	152	6,103	14	4,652	121	995	.....	.....	17	456
California	2,602	361,492	110	36,919	259	15,959	1,627	258,873	607	49,741
Bishop	28	7,105	6	1,630	8	4,375	.....	.....	14	1,100
Campo	16	2,455	3	1,475	.....	.....	13	980	.....	.....
Digger	49	4,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	4,970	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell	187	25,912	5	2,852	.....	.....	150	20,600	32	2,460
Fort Yuma	364	49,444	13	2,664	70	1,047	253	42,230	28	3,503
Greenville	486	114,483	1	500	8	1,458	387	85,525	90	27,000
Hoopa Valley	141	13,603	22	6,716	85	1,130	30	5,400	4	360
Malki	319	39,845	10	2,748	19	407	279	36,390	11	300
Pala	197	28,386	13	3,948	1	750	173	21,408	7	2,280
Round Valley	33	2,921	8	1,925	25	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman Institute	432	18,967	11	6,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	12,738
Soboba	267	50,496	17	5,692	31	5,534	219	39,270	.....	.....
Tule River	83	2,902	1	540	12	262	70	2,100	.....	.....
Colorado	173	18,944	15	6,680	158	12,234	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	88	5,411	7	4,100	81	1,311	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain	85	13,533	8	2,580	77	10,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	60	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	6,000	.....	.....
Idaho	395	34,360	34	13,425	310	9,345	51	11,590	.....	.....
Coeur d'Alene	80	14,559	7	2,664	22	305	51	11,590	.....	.....
Fort Hall	307	15,701	19	6,661	288	9,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai	8	4,100	8	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox	10	5,040	10	5,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	92	13,450	18	11,272	3	30	.....	.....	71	2,148
Haskell Institute	80	8,628	9	6,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	2,148
Kickapoo	9	3,622	6	3,592	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi	3	1,200	3	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	14	5,823	12	5,802	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac	2	21	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant	12	5,802	12	5,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Included with adults by private parties.
[2] No data available.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Minnesota	1,185	$118,101	137	$63,245	780	$18,235	268	$36,621	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	103	17,845	9	4,500	.....	.....	94	13,345	.....	.....
Grand Portage	20	2,897	4	2,560	16	337	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	310	27,740	32	12,162	180	2,678	98	12,900	.....	.....
Nett Lake	102	6,143	5	2,340	97	3,803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone	43	10,030	13	7,500	5	430	25	2,100	.....	.....
Red Lake	390	28,224	29	12,988	310	6,960	51	8,276	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake	21	3,460	6	3,160	15	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	196	21,762	39	18,035	157	3,727	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1,430	211,674	167	75,239	1,069	51,595	194	84,840	.....	.....
Blackfeet	151	33,229	36	14,724	82	5,215	33	13,290	.....	.....
Crow	375	39,789	42	19,970	323	19,819	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	205	55,805	14	6,799	74	1,906	117	47,100	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	319	22,276	19	6,968	300	15,308	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck	72	38,348	28	11,648	(1)	2,250	[1] 44	24,450	.....	.....
Tongue River	308	22,227	28	15,130	280	7,097	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	115	36,372	31	15,023	19	670	49	19,376	16	$1,300
Genoa	11	6,360	11	6,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	5	2,040	4	1,860	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee	79	11,770	8	3,280	18	490	37	6,700	16	1,300
Winnebago	20	16,202	8	3,523	.....	.....	12	12,676	.....	.....
Nevada	924	96,598	37	13,998	108	3,815	717	76,785	62	2,000
Carson	89	6,740	8	3,890	19	850	.....	.....	62	2,000
Fallon	192	11,900	2	900	.....	.....	190	11,000	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	172	30,748	2	919	2	29	168	29,800	.....	.....
Moapa River	49	3,852	3	552	20	200	26	3,100	.....	.....
Nevada	19	3,831	8	3,024	11	807	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River	320	31,523	5	984	50	989	265	29,550	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	83	8,004	9	3,729	6	940	68	3,335	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,915	174,592	187	65,185	1,026	25,747	363	70,866	339	12,794
Albuquerque	139	9,343	13	5,132	31	959	.....	.....	95	3,252
Jicarilla	471	25,328	26	10,812	336	9,934	103	4,285	6	297
Mescalero	38	8,031	13	4,415	24	3,016	1	[2] 600	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	19	6,209	15	6,120	4	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	318	78,357	54	13,378	18	123	233	64,031	13	825
San Juan	583	26,075	40	13,540	455	6,836	.....	.....	88	5,699
Santa Fe	159	10,503	17	7,728	5	54	.....	.....	137	2,721
Zuni	188	10,656	9	4,060	153	4,646	26	1,950	.....	.....
New York: New York Agency	28	200	.....	.....	28	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	252	15,429	12	4,982	73	2,297	162	8,000	5	150
North Dakota	2,661	97,042	144	57,256	2,425	33,566	75	6,000	17	220
Bismarck	24	3,440	6	2,920	1	300	.....	.....	17	220
Fort Berthold	448	20,029	22	8,473	351	5,556	75	[2] 6,000	.....	.....
Fort Totten	47	10,704	24	10,140	23	564	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	2,117	52,629	67	25,483	[1] 2,050	[1] 27,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain	13	4,540	13	4,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wahpeton	12	5,700	12	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	464	166,896	266	158,623	147	5,573	1	900	50	1,800
Cantonment	28	4,558	8	4,229	20	329	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	36	11,700	17	10,820	19	880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilocco	70	12,687	20	10,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,800
Five Civilized Tribes	80	53,046	80	53,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	55	21,449	50	21,200	5	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage	17	12,220	17	12,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	7	3,480	3	2,160	4	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1915 report.

[2] Estimated.

TABLE 14.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Pawnee	10	$5,080	7	$3,700	2	$480	1	$900	.....	.....
Ponca	8	4,200	8	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Moon	34	831	.....	.....	34	831	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox	18	6,141	11	5,800	7	341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seger	44	5,137	10	4,580	34	557	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	10	7,100	10	7,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee	12	9,440	12	9,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Civilized Tribes schools	35	9,827	13	9,241	22	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	396	40,288	62	29,341	334	10,947	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath	253	13,056	16	6,095	237	6,961	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	13	8,774	13	8,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	10	3,126	6	2,940	4	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	20	5,615	12	4,824	8	791	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	100	9,717	15	6,708	85	3,009	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	673	45,939	13	6,663	184	4,107	.....	.....	476	$35,169
South Dakota	3,016	204,419	304	118,432	2,428	60,525	260	23,840	24	1,622
Cheyenne River	880	41,701	42	17,480	838	24,221	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek	305	22,668	20	8,408	178	2,180	107	12,080	.....	.....
Flandreau	70	10,934	17	8,314	29	998	.....	.....	24	1,622
Lower Brule	108	8,610	13	6,190	75	2,050	20	370	.....	.....
Pierre	33	4,064	7	3,220	26	844	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	609	48,121	96	33,296	468	12,475	45	2,350	.....	.....
Rapid City	12	5,179	11	5,023	1	156	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	908	45,049	62	18,949	758	17,060	88	9,040	.....	.....
Sisseton	19	9,960	19	9,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	4	1,320	4	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	68	6,813	13	6,272	55	541	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	180	13,861	24	10,384	97	2,227	51	1,100	8	150
Shivwits	93	1,864	2	324	32	290	51	1,100	8	150
Uintah and Ouray	43	11,128	22	10,060	21	1,068	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, special agent	44	869	.....	.....	44	869	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1,050	99,260	86	41,503	570	15,557	389	40,650	5	1,550
Colville	385	35,870	15	8,900	301	8,170	69	18,800	.....	.....
Cushman	214	18,330	12	5,840	33	350	164	10,590	5	1,550
Neah Bay	49	5,716	5	1,560	12	556	32	3,600	.....	.....
Spokane	210	11,084	8	2,573	96	1,151	106	7,360	.....	.....
Taholah	81	2,970	5	1,429	58	1,241	18	300	.....	.....
Tulalip	28	10,084	19	9,453	9	631	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	83	15,206	22	11,748	61	3,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2,102	153,061	115	46,736	639	9,284	1,219	92,068	129	4,973
Grand Rapids	1	600	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	619	30,950	8	3,690	15	225	471	22,260	125	4,775
Keshena	580	21,615	36	15,630	544	5,985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	65	6,258	12	5,550	53	708	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona	31	1,320	1	720	.....	.....	30	600	.....	.....
La Pointe	585	43,669	7	4,230	8	1,731	570	37,708	.....	.....
Oneida	21	6,661	16	6,540	5	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	167	34,961	5	2,820	10	443	148	31,500	4	198
Tomah	23	3,107	19	3,036	4	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg	10	3,920	10	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	998	73,156	24	12,228	921	49,548	52	11,200	1	180

TABLE 15.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number of families using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated having—			Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.		Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Grand total	209,224	6,092	4,570	1,303	1,347	71,685	4,393	4,302	16,314	23,564	37,789	5,686	42,110	10,446	25,511
Arizona	44,436	1,428	952	339	361	11,625	611	420	4,829	5,353	6,397	192	4,265	4,978	700
Camp Verde	416	14	4	.....	1	135	2	1	36	3	40	.....	.....	109	.....
Colorado River [1]	1,215	31	44	8	23	724	84	26	25	157	90	2	73	210	55
Fort Apache	2,384	137	117	56	34	325	54	29	33	1,465	185	2	5	593	5
Havasupai	170	10	9	5	3	142	48	7	22	74	22	.....	11	31	18
Kaibab	95	3	2	1	.....	74	.....	.....	49	.....	68	.....	6	23	6
Leupp	1,761	98	37	11	1	700	.....	12	109	155	345	.....	22	270	.....
Moqui	4,203	86	56	25	9	612	81	30	1,239	360	600	.....	786	.....	73
Navajo	11,915	[2] 370	[2] 190	[2] 72	[2] 24	1,760	75	60	499	1,060	1,500	15	766	1,628	366
Pima	6,253	279	194	61	121	2,535	130	101	1,902	470	1,939	55	1,401	.....	40
Salt River	1,222	21	34	9	11	1,222	32	11	273	119	358	18	81	278	21
San Carlos	2,670	64	83	24	36	1,468	15	10	135	225	400	.....	88	572	79
San Xavier	5,112	205	83	40	51	574	15	24	270	637	530	100	950	.....	25
Truxton Canon	470	10	14	2	7	376	75	32	140	133	160	.....	16	124	5
Western Navajo	6,550	[2] 100	[2] 85	25	40	978	.....	77	97	495	160	.....	60	1,140	7
California	10,335	184	154	35	40	3,109	127	82	439	791	1,846	227	1,907	536	1,110
Bishop	1,568	25	14	.....	4	215	5	17	41	[3] 68	55	.....	200	93	[3] 120
Campo	227	1	2	1	.....	135	2	.....	19	2	19	5	13	47	4
Digger	293	3	4	1	.....	17	1	2	.....	6	4	.....	40	2	43
Fort Bidwell	797	4	3	1	.....	30	1	2	24	3	637	8	60	135	[3] 34
Fort Yuma	813	39	14	2	1	700	10	2	20	16	22	.....	20	188	10
Greenville	624	12	6	.....	1	121	4	4	32	12	265	.....	142	21	156
Hoopa Valley	1,290	19	11	2	7	280	43	21	50	450	150	10	322	10	[3] 305
Malki	609	16	31	7	10	339	15	13	28	28	28	36	134	14	82
Pala	1,017	19	17	6	6	485	7	6	22	38	25	28	196	1	[3] 122
Round Valley	1,716	23	15	5	3	135	29	8	78	111	290	50	406	.....	[3] 97
Soboba	935	13	23	4	7	582	5	7	20	20	21	85	233	.....	98
Tule River	446	10	14	6	1	70	5	.....	105	37	330	5	[4] 141	[4] 25	39
Colorado	898	28	25	5	5	715	6	16	369	37	479	4	120	194	42
Southern Ute	365	7	8	1	1	365	6	5	329	20	329	4	120	27	42
Ute Mountain	533	21	17	4	4	350	.....	11	40	17	150	.....	.....	167	.....

Florida: Seminole	574	11	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	86	.....
Idaho	4,162	107	133	30	44	2,444	38	85	105	339	581	110	733	280	657
Coeur d'Alene	840	27	19	8	11	435	3	37	8	66	8	92	248	.....	257
Fort Hall	1,771	56	70	15	22	869	.....	23	68	118	530	18	140	280	70
Fort Lapwai	1,551	24	44	7	11	1,140	35	25	29	155	43	(5)	345	.....	[3] 330
Iowa: Sac and Fox	363	14	15	3	4	115	.....	15	39	25	90	1	24	61	24
Kansas	1,415	68	26	4	6	186	3	2	47	38	395	73	345	.....	285
Kickapoo	630	25	9	2	4	79	.....	.....	33	6	195	44	147	.....	166
Potawatomi	785	43	17	2	2	107	3	2	14	[3] 32	200	29	198	.....	[6] 119
Michigan	1,347	2	4	.....	1	670	3	4	7	7	8	25	468	.....	380
Bay Mills [3]	250	2	4	.....	1	70	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	48	.....	48
Mackinac	1,097	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	600	1	3	7	4	7	25	120	.....	332
Minnesota	11,758	503	311	88	85	4,699	152	305	921	1,067	2,053	441	2,674	24	2,137
Fond du Lac	1,050	52	21	6	6	443	.....	40	6	40	6	100	200	.....	200
Grand Portage	319	8	8	2	4	145	4	3	.....	8	.....	.....	73	.....	73
Leech Lake	1,758	76	58	23	23	718	33	15	35	111	125	(7)	876	6	375
Nett Lake	625	21	15	4	4	58	3	12	.....	15	.....	3	115	18	115
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	[8] 160	4	7	3	5	68	17	14	22	31	22	2	36	.....	24
Red Lake	1,503	80	66	21	21	655	20	36	303	217	350	86	350	.....	350
White Earth	6,343	262	136	29	22	2,612	75	185	555	645	1,550	250	1,024	.....	1,000
Montana	11,450	433	322	68	109	5,655	493	277	1,629	1,668	3,746	435	2,647	233	1,453
Blackfeet	2,743	73	54	5	15	1,702	43	79	647	400	1,497	125	596	135	509
Crow	1,707	70	62	14	15	1,039	119	28	131	147	139	30	463	.....	218
Flathead	2,343	70	44	8	13	266	49	12	44	101	110	136	498	2	316
Fort Belknap	1,211	58	52	12	21	500	[2] 22	[2] 18	[2] 250	250	700	(7)	275	.....	100
Fort Peck	1,985	103	56	13	18	[3] 1,348	[3] 100	[3] 85	[3] 257	[3] 270	[3] 500	[3] 120	[3] 436	[3] 75	[3] 240
Tongue River	1,461	59	54	16	27	800	160	55	300	500	800	24	[6] 379	21	70
Nebraska	3,941	140	119	45	14	755	47	33	277	278	406	99	984	2	921
Omaha	1,321	62	44	20	(7)	(7)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	303	.....	303
Santee	1,511	39	35	10	9	450	37	14	226	132	256	24	423	2	370
Winnebago	1,099	39	40	15	5	305	10	19	51	146	150	(7)	248	.....	248
Nevada	7,915	211	210	35	16	1,515	82	48	505	402	2,190	40	875	1,027	468
Fallon	439	[9] 8	9	2	.....	313	19	7	138	38	180	1	91	68	55
Fort McDermitt	341	11	13	2	2	160	51	7	125	124	260	2	21	84	10
Moapa River	119	4	8	3	5	42	7	5	45	17	70	.....	.....	40	3
Nevada	600	10	15	2	5	250	.....	18	61	28	115	2	140	.....	100
Walker River	712	8	9	.....	(7)	180	5	3	[3] 36	[3] 108	[3] 40	2	53	257	53
Western Shoshone	604	20	16	1	4	500	.....	8	60	87	250	18	60	78	27
Reno, special agent	5,100	150	140	25	(7)	70	(7)	(7)	40	(7)	[2] 1,275	[2] 15	500	500	220

[1] Includes Fort Mojave.
[2] Estimated.
[3] 1915 report.
[4] Increase due to large jurisdiction.
[5] Not reported.
[6] Overestimated last year.
[7] No record.
[8] Does not include pupils at Pipestone.
[9] Partly reported.

TABLE 15.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number of families using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated having—			Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.		Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
New Mexico	20,819	356	325	108	57	7,980	341	232	1,310	2,443	6,491	155	4,238	620	232
Jicarilla	642	23	23	4	13	401	9	34	4	43	13	2	140	20	60
Mescalero	630	17	27	14	6	415	13	14	44	29	50	3	35	115	35
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,150	13	17	170	338	[2] 1,810	(1)	65	385	(1)
Pueblo day schools	8,535	258	230	79	28	3,459	67	94	514	712	1,392	150	2,248	.....	97
San Juan	6,483	[3] 10	[3] 15	3	[3] 9	2,225	235	73	[4] 552	[4] 1,297	[4] 3,200	.....	[2] 1,033	100	.....
Zuni	1,805	48	30	8	1	300	4	.....	26	24	26	(1)	717	.....	40
New York: New York Agency	5,885	118	98	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,599	.....	1,599
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,260	88	34	4	6	263	.....	7	17	20	100	350	450	.....	[2] 460
North Dakota	8,887	282	160	55	65	6,452	503	526	1,033	1,093	1,690	720	1,717	394	1,453
Fort Berthold	1,182	57	30	14	12	425	42	17	160	59	400	20	259	.....	90
Fort Totten	1,004	51	45	16	16	1,292	45	88	120	133	360	40	277	.....	250
Standing Rock [5]	3,484	30	35	9	26	3,185	400	397	593	796	680	110	420	394	350
Turtle Mountain	3,217	144	50	16	11	1,550	16	24	160	105	250	550	761	.....	763
Oklahoma	16,873	535	355	121	68	4,934	130	236	1,791	1,039	4,562	1,168	4,468	631	2,690
Cantonment	784	36	33	12	8	500	.....	77	40	165	80	15	70	114	75
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,263	48	38	7	10	782	24	24	160	148	400	18	294	36	256
Kiowa	4,514	190	114	48	22	2,338	75	88	1,175	296	2,500	200	[2] 1,323	[2] 331	(6)
Osage	2,195	25	28	.....	12	130	.....	5	14	98	250	100	910	.....	856
Otoe	492	28	15	8	.....	70	2	.....	1	49	221	100	146	.....	217
Pawnee	693	43	21	13	2	80	1	1	46	50	344	106	177	.....	177
Ponca	1,036	43	29	13	5	466	7	7	126	[6] 54	128	29	280	.....	[5] 255
Red Moon	167	8	2	2	.....	55	.....	18	16	55	30	5	54	2	58
Sac and Fox	679	23	32	10	1	223	5	1	68	6	279	36	139	.....	139
Seger	595	19	10	2	2	287	[2] 12	[2] 13	117	100	300	14	86	75	216
Seneca	1,657	48	16	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	358	[5] 358	(6)	[5] 139
Shawnee [3]	2,798	24	[6] 17	6	6	3	4	2	28	18	30	187	631	73	[6] 302

Oregon	11,544	84	91	20	41	1,457	132	84	329	1,464	961	142	2,891	148	2,788
Klamath	1,152	37	31	7	7	712	[2] 33	[2] 33	148	66	148	65	439	.....	360
Roseburg	8,000	([6])	([6])	([6])	8	50	[2] 6	[2] 6	50	[2] 1,000	[2] 500	([6])	1,900	100	2,000
Siletz	416	5	15	2	4	230	.....	4	2	72	18	25	79	.....	79
Umatilla	1,151	16	18	2	8	190	50	13	20	93	50	45	275	34	225
Warm Springs	825	26	27	9	14	275	43	28	109	233	245	7	198	14	[7] 124
South Dakota	21,237	831	671	189	309	11,766	1,376	1,131	1,320	4,039	2,557	670	6,560	155	3,570
Cheyenne River	2,741	113	73	17	38	2,176	460	240	435	1,000	460	200	720	.....	720
Crow Creek	960	33	28	7	21	745	63	23	258	126	300	105	278	22	210
Flandreau	289	14	7	.....	2	55	.....	2	8	[5] 12	8	5	167	.....	125
Lower Brule	497	23	13	6	3	155	26	36	50	113	200	20	213	.....	128
Pine Ridge	7,288	253	205	68	121	5,660	543	512	313	1,569	395	([6])	2,299	32	1,024
Rosebud	5,521	264	262	80	80	1,637	[2] 255	[2] 250	131	797	324	75	1,483	20	600
Sisseton	2,065	66	50	1	11	800	4	31	90	117	400	140	850	1	263
Yankton	1,876	65	33	10	33	538	25	37	35	305	470	125	550	80	500
Utah	1,799	56	56	13	8	843	18	28	298	92	545	16	161	142	152
Shivwits	135	5	3	.....	1	47	.....	4	40	7	125	.....	36	20	17
Uintah and Ouray	1,164	44	41	13	7	560	18	24	172	82	240	16	125	122	112
Salt Lake, special agent	500	7	12	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	86	3	180	([8])	([8])	([8])	23
Washington	9,645	277	231	53	65	3,297	176	476	705	1,977	1,318	288	2,783	114	2,409
Colville	2,526	108	52	11	14	870	.....	254	199	360	300	141	597	.....	470
Cushman	639	22	13	5	3	370	20	43	189	121	199	17	444	.....	443
Neah Bay	698	19	22	5	7	387	13	7	.....	23	.....	6	186	.....	163
Spokane	616	7	18	1	7	350	16	28	144	[9] 120	200	35	144	.....	161
Taholah	745	10	11	4	1	77	1	3	.....	5	.....	7	249	12	89
Tulalip	1,335	57	47	13	14	443	3	19	38	118	119	82	353	12	273
Yakima	3,086	54	68	14	19	800	123	122	135	1,230	500	([8])	810	90	810
Wisconsin	9,997	271	190	40	43	2,643	124	263	184	817	374	507	2,081	281	1,927
Grand Rapids	1,242	23	24	([8])	.....	20	2	4	13	71	25	6	50	220	50
Hayward	1,254	20	25	8	7	582	.....	45	43	147	55	30	312	.....	280
Keshena	2,342	61	48	13	9	664	.....	119	50	119	50	80	350	.....	228
Lac du Flambeau	737	17	12	3	6	197	20	17	58	37	160	20	254	.....	204
Laona	316	13	17	1	5	175	13	4	6	39	20	2	20	61	20
La Pointe	1,042	34	32	12	10	800	50	64	14	135	14	55	440	.....	500
Oneida	2,550	92	30	3	5	39	3	2	.....	225	50	300	481	.....	481
Red Cliff	514	11	2	.....	1	166	36	8	.....	44	.....	14	174	.....	174
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,684	65	84	30	([8])	555	31	32	160	575	1,000	20	120	540	44

[1] No record.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Partly reported.
[4] Increase due to greater number examined.
[5] 1915 report.
[6] Unknown.
[7] Overestimated last year.
[8] No data.
[9] Increase due to difference in observers.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population	31.85
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population	23.33

TABLE 16.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1916		81		2,233	352	15,314	15,666	14,998	139	529
1915		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914		[1] 51		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	487
1912		[2] 53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911		[2] 50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900		5				[3] 4,176				
1888		4				[3] 2,198				
Arizona		14		426	83	2,012	2,095	1,919	24	152
Colorado River [4]	School	1	Brick	[5] 16	1	200	201	201		
Fort Apache	do	1	Frame	40		96	96	94		2
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8		51	51	51		
Moqui	do	1	do	35		343	343	324	2	17
Navajo	School	1	Frame	40	30	345	375	334	5	36
Do	Sanatorium	1	do	20		39	39	16	5	18
Phoenix	School	1	Brick	66		499	499	496	1	2
Do	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	52	62	114	41	7	66
Pima	do	1	do	60		72	72	61	2	9
Rice Station	School	1	Stone	15		170	170	168		2
San Carlos [6]	Agency	1	Camp	4						
Truxton Canon	School	1	Brick	4		33	33	32	1	
Do	Agency	1	Camp	10		58	58	58		
Western Navajo	School	1	Stone	8		44	44	43	1	
California		6		177	15	1,041	1,056	1,036	7	13
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	12		73	73	71	1	1
Fort Yuma	do	1	do	25		130	130	128	1	1
Greenville	do	1	do	9	4	126	130	129		1
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	6		72	72	69	1	2
Do [7]	Agency	1	do	25						
Sherman Institute	School	1	Brick	100	11	640	651	639	4	8
Idaho		2		112	59	215	274	192	13	69
Fort Hall	School and agency	1	Stone	12		131	131	125		6
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	59	84	143	67	13	63
Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium	do	1	Brick	80	39	67	106	55	8	43

Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	...do	70	2	752	754	751	3	
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	...do	1	...do	24	1	294	295	294		1
Minnesota		5		116	9	677	686	653	9	24
Fond du Lac	Agency	1	Frame	30		43	43	33	2	8
Leech Lake [7]	...do	1	...do	10						
Pipestone	School	1	Stone	16		168	168	167	1	
Red Lake	Agency	1	Frame	30		102	102	90	2	10
Vermillion Lake	School	([8])	...do	6						
White Earth	Agency	1	...do	24	9	364	373	363	4	6
Montana		4		70	2	239	241	226	8	7
Blackfeet	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20		17	17	14		3
Crow	Agency	1	...do	24	2	91	93	82	7	4
Flathead	...do	1	...do	12		11	11	11		
Fort Peck [9]	School	1	Brick	14		120	120	119	1	
Nebraska		2		136	1	435	436	417	5	14
Genoa	School	1	Frame	[10] [5] 86	1	387	388	385	1	2
Winnebago	Agency	1	Brick	[10] 50		48	48	32	4	12
Nevada		4		42	5	413	418	408	2	8
Carson	School	1	Frame	14	5	383	388	387	1	
Do	Sanatorium	1	...do	20		20	20	12		8
Fort McDermitt	School	1	Stone	8		10	10	9	1	
Western Shoshone [11]	Agency	1	Frame							
New Mexico		10		233	18	1,176	1,194	1,155	11	28
Albuquerque	School	1	Frame	44	2	464	466	465	1	
Jicarilla	...do	1	...do	8		76	76	74	2	
Do [7]	Agency	1	...do	25						
Mescalero [12]	Sanatorium	1	...do	20						
Pueblo Bonito [13]	Agency	1	Brick	4	1	36	37	33	2	2
Pueblo day schools	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	34	11	52	63	40	3	20
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	4	229	233	228	1	4
Do [12]	Agency	1	Frame	20						
Santa Fe	School	1	Brick	50		298	298	294	2	2
Zuni	Agency	1	Stone	20		21	21	21		
North Carolina: Cherokee [12]	School	1	Frame	20						

[1] Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[2] Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[3] Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
[4] Includes Fort Mojave.
[5] Includes sleeping porches.
[6] Not used fiscal year 1916.
[7] Not completed June 30, 1916.
[8] A large room is used when needed.
[9] 1915 report.
[10] Capacity increased since June 30, 1915.
[11] Remodeling project, not completed June 30, 1916.
[12] Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.
[13] Temporary quarters.

TABLE 16.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1915.	During fiscal year 1916.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1916.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota		4		94	3	498	501	494	7	
Fort Totten	School	1	Frame	20		258	258	257	1	
Standing Rock	Agency	1	do	30		119	119	114	5	
Turtle Mountain [1]	Sanatorium	1	do	20						
Wahpeton	School	1	Brick	24	3	121	124	123	1	
Oklahoma		7		197	4	1,295	1,299	1,269	6	24
Cheyenne and Arapaho [2]	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20						
Chilocco	School	1	Stone	35	4	385	389	380	2	7
Five Civilized Tribes [1]	Agency	1	Frame	60						
Kiowa	do	1	Brick	50		323	323	304	2	17
Osage	School	1	Frame	10		98	98	97	1	
Pawnee [3]	do	1	Stone	10		39	39	38	1	
Seger	do	1	Brick	12		450	450	450		
Oregon: Salem	do	1	do	36	24	325	349	327	3	19
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	do	1	do	59	5	1,311	1,316	1,307	3	6
South Dakota		8		236	60	1,990	2,050	1,941	15	94
Canton Asylum [4]	Agency	1	Brick	[5] 92	48	13	61	2	5	54
Cheyenne River	do	1	do	[6] 36		1,093	1,093	1,063	5	25
Crow Creek [1]	do	1	do	12						
Flandreau	School	1	Frame	24		422	422	419	3	
Pierre	do	1	Brick	10		160	160	160		
Pine Ridge	do	1	do	20		90	90	89	1	
Rapid City	do	1	do	12		104	104	103	1	
Rosebud	Agency	1	do	30	12	108	120	105		15
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	do	1	Frame	8		97	97	92		5
Washington		4		84	1	670	671	660	3	8
Cushman	School	1	Frame	40	1	304	305	299	2	4
Spokane	Sanatorium	1	do	20		4	4			4
Tulalip	School	1	do	12		261	261	261		
Yakima	do	1	do	12		101	101	100	1	

Wisconsin		3		48	21	1,807	1,828	1,802	12	14
Hayward	School	1	Brick	10	2	1,400	1,402	1,402		
Keshena	Agency	1	Frame	30	19	168	187	161	12	14
Oneida	School	1	do	8		239	239	239		
Wyoming: Shoshone [7]	Agency	1	Adobe	15						

[1] Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1916.
[2] Not completed June 30, 1916.
[3] Treated in room in dormitory.
[4] Asylum for insane Indians.
[5] Institution enlarged during fiscal year 1916.
[6] Capacity of new hospital only.
[7] Not used.

TABLE 17.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*[1]

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1916	59,733	14,929	$353,557	1,930	$18,708	3,807	9,192	$334,849	7,063	$137,469	4,188	$39,571	1,365	1,510	$97,898
1915	51,761	18,231	297,668	1,325	30,196	6,650	10,256	267,472	8,512	201,917	4,625	64,024	2,677	1,210	137,893
1914	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	9,045	104,808	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912		16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,695	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953
1911 [2]		15,987	395,165						5,759	195,488					
1900 [2]		57,570	1,231,000												
1840 [2]			11,800												
1830 [2]			11,528												
Arizona	16,888	1,494	17,889	617	1,784	15	862	16,105	3,365	23,180	2,997	21,289	10	358	1,891
Camp Verde	250	42	167				42	167							
Colorado River	606	57	1,374	5	138	5	47	1,236	90	2,692	90	2,692			
Fort Apache	565	800	4,659	550	1,646		250	3,013	1,465	2,031	1,375	1,700		90	331
Havasupai	152	21	182				21	182	43	68	22	36		21	32
Kaibab	50	6	97				6	97							
Leupp	840								57	1,272	57	1,272			
Moqui	2,214								455	3,079	455	3,079			
Navajo	2,108														
Pima	3,350	189		62	(3)		127	(3)	200	2,001	180	1,560		20	441
Salt River	493	43	299			10	33	299	108	1,072	108	1,072			

[1] This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.
[2] Only items reported.
[3] Not reported.

TABLE 17.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.															
San Carlos	1,000	289	$10,802	.....	.....	.....	289	$10,802	727	$1,641	530	$1,162	.....	197	$479
San Xavier	2,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1,531	93	1,506	.....	30	25
Truxton Canon	150	47	303	.....	.....	.....	47	303	10	583	.....	.....	10	.....	583
Western Navajo	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	7,210	87	7,210	.....	.....	.....
California	5,339	475	5,683	24	$596	69	382	5,087	306	2,803	80	938	101	125	1,865
Bishop	1,021	29	511	.....	.....	5	24	511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo	30	20	226	.....	.....	.....	20	226	26	21	14	14	.....	12	7
Digger	242	18	532	.....	.....	7	11	532	16	72	.....	.....	1	15	72
Fort Bidwell	500	64	464	.....	.....	3	61	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma	498	99	1,607	.....	.....	50	49	1,607	204	2,434	55	840	100	49	1,594
Greenville	300	3	53	.....	.....	.....	3	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	700	104	754	.....	.....	4	100	754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malki	405	21	297	.....	.....	.....	21	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pala	65	4	36	.....	.....	.....	4	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley	[1] 960	53	358	.....	.....	.....	53	358	49	192	.....	.....	.....	49	192
Soboba	536	36	249	.....	.....	.....	36	249	11	84	11	84	.....	.....	.....
Tule River	82	24	596	24	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	130	372	10,745	.....	.....	286	86	10,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Ute	30	97	2,928	.....	.....	16	81	2,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ute Mountain	100	275	7,817	.....	.....	270	5	7,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	368	[2]	121	.....	.....	[2]	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall	[1] 750	204	8,691	.....	.....	.....	204	8,691	18	[2]	18	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Michigan: Mackinac	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	290	.....	.....	.....	6	290
Minnesota	4,270	955	12,769	27	547	86	842	12,222	343	3,387	41	2,541	200	102	846
Fond du Lac	198	36	806	.....	.....	6	30	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Portage	122	80	804	.....	.....	73	7	804	25	95	.....	.....	24	1	95
Leech Lake	900	110	604	10	358	.....	110	246	199	952	25	880	174	.....	72

Nett Lake	320	52	1,517	.....	.....	7	45	1,517	33	20	.....	.....	2	31	20
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	90	28	473	5	20	(2)	23	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake	640	159	209	.....	.....	.....	159	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	2,000	480	8,356	12	169	.....	468	8,187	86	2,320	16	1,661	.....	70	659
Montana	1,613	2,967	67,272	786	13,889	641	1,540	53,383	440	5,723	27	557	51	362	5,166
Blackfeet	468	1,425	41,369	770	13,784	231	424	27,585	316	1,881	.....	.....	.....	316	1,881
Crow Agency	410	40	411	.....	.....	.....	40	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	285	81	928	.....	.....	.....	81	928	19	516	13	466	.....	6	50
Fort Belknap	400	160	3,544	.....	.....	.....	160	3,544	55	408	14	91	41	.....	317
Tongue River	[1] 50	1,261	21,020	16	105	410	835	20,915	50	2,918	.....	.....	10	40	2,918
Nebraska: Santee	650	73	2,765	.....	.....	.....	73	2,765	35	71	35	71	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	4,571	322	3,948	.....	.....	3	319	3,948	90	3,688	78	2,159	1	11	1,529
Fort McDermitt	165	39	227	.....	.....	.....	39	227	7	50	7	50	.....	.....	.....
Moapa River	60	15	140	.....	.....	.....	15	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	300	57	784	.....	.....	3	54	784	73	2,120	71	2,109	1	1	11
Walker River	628	60	616	.....	.....	.....	60	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	288	65	1,755	.....	.....	.....	65	1,755	10	1,518	.....	.....	.....	10	1,518
Reno special agent	[1] 3,130	86	426	.....	.....	.....	86	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	10,254	207	15,995	11	749	15	181	15,246	963	12,832	781	11,661	37	145	1,171
Jicarilla	80	128	9,713	11	749	15	102	8,964	232	3,491	160	3,179	37	35	312
Mescalero	90	75	6,224	.....	.....	.....	75	6,224	110	859	.....	.....	.....	110	859
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	4	58	.....	.....	.....	4	58	150	3,295	150	3,295	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	4,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	2,222	271	2,222	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	2,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2,965	200	2,965	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	1,052	1	25	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	2,950	1,145	23,641	.....	.....	.....	1,145	23,641	305	1,000	.....	.....	135	170	1,000
Fort Berthold	300	139	2,219	.....	.....	.....	139	2,219	135	821	.....	.....	135	.....	821
Fort Totten [3]	200	15	100	.....	.....	.....	15	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock [3]	1,200	821	19,331	.....	.....	.....	821	19,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain	1,250	170	1,991	.....	.....	.....	170	1,991	170	179	.....	.....	.....	170	179
Oregon	2,175	147	1,589	.....	.....	.....	147	1,589	91	214	43	10	.....	48	204
Klamath	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	(2)	.....	.....	.....	10	(2)
Roseburg	1,200	48	539	.....	.....	.....	48	539	38	204	.....	.....	.....	38	204
Siletz	225	54	487	.....	.....	.....	54	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	250	45	563	.....	.....	.....	45	563	43	10	43	10	.....	.....	.....

[1] Estimated. [2] Not reported. [3] 1915 report.

TABLE 17.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians entirely self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota	3,015	5,148	$158,245	391	$579	1,847	2,910	$157,666	284	$71,045	14	$34	200	70	$71,011
Cheyenne River	455	722	19,378	19	499	128	575	18,879	150	586	.....	.....	150	.....	586
Crow Creek	170	149	7,510	.....	.....	.....	149	7,510	2	9	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau	150	56	696	.....	.....	.....	56	696	10	9	.....	.....	.....	10	9
Lower Brule	100	35	3,279	.....	.....	.....	35	3,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	1,375	2,114	74,599	372	80	767	975	74,519	122	70,441	12	25	50	60	70,416
Rosebud	675	2,030	52,226	.....	.....	952	1,078	52,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	90	42	557	.....	.....	.....	42	557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	148	521	11,370	.....	.....	490	31	11,370	279	10,395	8	8	244	27	10,387
Shivwits	80	31	387	.....	.....	.....	31	387	35	225	8	8	.....	27	217
Uintah and Ouray	68	490	10,983	.....	.....	490	.....	10,983	244	10,170	.....	.....	244	.....	10,170
Washington	3,070	272	2,307	65	228	8	199	2,079	91	673	66	303	20	5	370
Colville	822	79	398	65	228	.....	14	170	20	369	.....	.....	20	.....	369
Cushman	195	38	841	.....	.....	.....	38	841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay	379	8	89	.....	.....	.....	8	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	350	8	101	.....	.....	.....	8	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah	548	47	373	.....	.....	.....	47	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	303	66	303	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	200	92	505	.....	.....	8	84	505	5	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Wisconsin	1,715	175	5,585	9	336	72	94	5,249	54	731	.....	.....	.....	54	731
Hayward	375	64	916	.....	.....	64	.....	916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	700	75	3,861	6	191	8	61	3,670	10	31	.....	.....	.....	10	31
Lac du Flambeau	200	25	524	.....	.....	.....	25	524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	100	3	145	3	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	700	.....	.....	.....	44	700
Red Cliff	140	8	139	.....	.....	.....	8	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	250	451	4,917	.....	.....	275	176	4,917	393	1,437	.....	.....	366	27	1,437

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Grand total	86,730	5,751	80,979	10,612	10,012	7,140	27,764	4,299	717	28,463	61,243	[1] 17,367	18,918	8,039	5,380	1,357	28,463	62,157
Arizona	12,498	1,317	11,181	1,291	1,703	1,536	4,530	577	280	5	5,382	5,890	1,853	1,687	575	260	5	4,380
Camp Verde	114	9	105	13	.....	65	78	.....	.....	1	79	26	.....	60	.....	.....	1	61
Colorado River	361	37	324	[2] 265	108	.....	[2] 373	.....	.....	3	[2] 376	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	3	83
Fort Apache	753	217	536	14	228	114	356	.....	40	.....	396	140	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Havasupai	31	1	30	2	.....	27	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab	20	3	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp	458	6	452	14	69	.....	83	22	.....	.....	105	347	68	.....	20	.....	.....	88
Moqui	1,206	40	1,166	157	.....	371	528	.....	.....	.....	528	638	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo	4,411	347	4,064	103	558	51	712	195	40	.....	947	3,117	616	85	190	35	.....	926
Pima	1,613	38	1,575	341	253	309	903	232	49	.....	1,184	391	218	334	235	60	.....	847
Salt River	381	80	301	138	.....	147	285	.....	.....	1	286	15	.....	158	.....	.....	1	159
San Carlos	876	39	837	24	233	189	446	.....	30	.....	476	361	216	140	.....	25	.....	381
San Xavier	[3] 870	54	816	177	.....	161	338	128	121	.....	587	229	.....	190	130	100	.....	420
Truxton Canon	187	66	121	10	100	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	100	21	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo	1,200	380	820	16	154	85	255	.....	.....	.....	255	565	190	65	.....	.....	.....	255
Scattered	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	4,322	293	4,029	719	385	563	1,667	95	.....	1,469	3,187	728	345	699	100	.....	1,469	2,613
Bishop	446	5	441	30	.....	134	164	.....	.....	.....	164	277	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	140
Campo	71	27	44	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24	20	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger	78	22	56	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	35	48	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Fort Bidwell	197	17	180	63	.....	54	117	.....	.....	.....	[2] 117	1	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma	250	8	242	44	183	17	244	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	180	40	.....	.....	.....	220
Greenville	[2] 1,368	23	1,345	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1,200	1,209	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200
Hoopa Valley	375	11	364	27	202	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	229	135	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Malki	144	21	123	32	.....	.....	32	[2] 49	.....	83	[2] 164	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	83	183

[1] Includes those in public schools, but not reported.

[2] Includes pupils from off reservation.

[3] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
California—Continued.																		
Pala	242	7	235	111	.....	86	197	.....	.....	22	219	16	.....	98	.....	.....	22	120
Round Valley	489	103	386	62	.....	116	178	.....	.....	35	213	173	.....	153	.....	.....	35	188
Soboba	262	49	213	32	.....	46	78	46	.....	76	154	59	.....	90	.....	.....	76	166
Tule River	106	.....	106	2	.....	86	88	.....	.....	18	108	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	18	104
Scattered	294	.....	294	294	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	275	11	264	6	65	41	112	.....	.....	14	126	138	50	55	.....	.....	14	119
Southern Ute	109	10	99	4	65	16	85	.....	.....	14	99	.....	50	30	.....	.....	14	94
Ute Mountain	166	1	165	2	.....	25	27	.....	.....	.....	27	138	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Florida: Seminole	171	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Idaho	1,142	202	940	67	302	100	469	128	11	170	778	162	280	130	210	20	170	810
Coeur d'Alene	215	29	186	20	.....	63	83	60	.....	20	163	23	.....	60	80	.....	20	160
Fort Hall	455	65	390	16	159	14	189	19	11	60	279	111	200	20	30	20	60	330
Fort Lapwai	469	108	361	28	143	23	194	49	.....	90	333	28	80	50	100	.....	90	320
Scattered	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox	104	13	91	12	57	62	131	.....	.....	4	[1] 123	.....	80	70	.....	.....	4	154
Kansas	577	32	545	110	89	35	234	.....	.....	135	369	176	71	40	.....	.....	135	246
Kickapoo	248	14	234	11	89	35	135	.....	.....	44	179	55	71	40	.....	.....	44	155
Potawatomi	295	18	277	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	91	156	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	91
Scattered	34	.....	34	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	777	9	768	446	.....	40	486	261	.....	97	844	.....	.....	32	200	152	97	481
Bay Mills	42	.....	42	2	.....	40	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32
Mackinac	310	9	301	19	.....	.....	19	261	.....	[1] 97	[1] 377	.....	.....	.....	200	152	97	449
Scattered	425	.....	425	425	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Minnesota	3,615	436	3,179	417	672	285	1,374	205	.....	954	2,533	653	598	357	200	.....	954	2,109
Fond du Lac	367	10	357	31	.....	56	87	.....	.....	218	305	52	.....	74	.....	.....	218	292
Grand Portage	84	17	67	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	35	64	3	.....	20	.....	.....	35	55
Leech Lake	[2] 489	16	473	80	116	15	211	.....	.....	40	251	222	120	24	.....	.....	40	184
Nett Lake	202	2	200	12	[1] 139	56	207	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	110	60	.....	.....	.....	170
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	48	4	44	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	20	24	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36
Red Lake	411	18	393	50	166	.....	216	102	.....	.....	318	75	118	.....	70	.....	.....	188
White Earth	1,966	369	1,597	196	251	109	556	103	.....	[3] 661	1,320	[4] 277	250	143	130	.....	[5] 661	1,184
Scattered	48	.....	48	48	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	3,204	231	2,973	288	560	299	1,147	511	128	426	2,212	761	531	307	830	170	426	2,264
Blackfeet	992	35	957	48	173	68	289	120	.....	18	427	530	144	60	145	.....	18	367
Crow	446	20	426	30	102	.....	132	58	128	71	389	37	147	.....	125	170	71	513
Flathead	606	39	567	88	.....	.....	88	147	.....	207	442	125	.....	.....	300	.....	207	507
Fort Belknap	300	17	283	48	92	34	174	99	.....	3	276	7	51	40	160	.....	3	254
Fort Peck	[3] 472	[3] 20	[3] 452	32	103	107	242	45	.....	[3] 103	390	62	120	120	40	.....	[5] 133	383
Tongue River	346	100	246	.....	90	90	180	42	.....	24	246	.....	69	87	60	.....	24	240
Scattered	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,242	86	1,156	397	.....	.....	397	172	.....	330	899	257	.....	.....	247	.....	330	577
Omaha	438	25	413	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	145	188	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	145
Santee	403	25	378	131	.....	.....	131	138	.....	104	373	5	.....	.....	125	.....	104	229
Winnebago	302	36	266	124	.....	.....	124	34	.....	[3] 81	239	27	.....	.....	122	.....	[3] 81	203
Scattered	99	.....	99	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1,848	242	1,606	262	84	263	609	.....	.....	369	978	640	70	319	.....	.....	369	758
Fallon	88	8	80	20	.....	37	57	.....	.....	.....	57	23	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Fort McDermitt	94	4	90	4	.....	59	63	.....	.....	3	66	24	.....	80	.....	.....	3	83
Moapa River	60	4	56	10	.....	17	27	.....	.....	1	28	28	.....	20	.....	.....	1	21
Nevada	121	3	118	27	84	19	130	.....	.....	.....	[1] 130	.....	70	25	.....	.....	.....	95
Walker River	130	[5] 53	77	9	.....	43	52	.....	.....	.....	52	25	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Western Shoshone	172	20	152	9	.....	88	97	.....	.....	.....	97	55	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	69
Reno, special agent	1,000	150	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 365	365	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 365	365
Scattered	183	.....	183	183	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	7,095	1,075	6,020	862	706	1,115	2,683	222	49	18	2,972	3,048	738	1,050	200	64	18	2,070
Jicarilla	170	34	136	15	117	.....	132	.....	.....	4	136	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	4	112
Mescalero	193	25	168	16	102	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	118	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito	[5] 1,240	[5] 337	[5] 903	22	157	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	179	724	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Pueblo day schools	2,375	63	2,312	760	.....	965	1,725	222	12	[6] 14	1,973	339	.....	932	200	34	14	1,180
San Juan	[5] 2,600	[5] 600	[5] 2,000	5	214	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	219	1,781	[7] 270	.....	.....	.....	.....	270
Zuni	500	16	484	27	116	150	293	.....	37	.....	330	154	80	118	.....	30	.....	228
Scattered	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes pupils off reservation.
[2] Includes Cass Lake.
[3] 1915 report.
[4] Pupils may attend public schools same as whites; such pupils not reported.
[5] Estimated.
[6] Includes 3 in private schools.
[7] Two schools having capacity of 120 not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance. number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
New York: Scattered	111	.....	111	111	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	28	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
North Carolina: Cherokee	875	14	861	69	253	105	427	.....	.....	290	717	144	160	150	.....	.....	290	600
North Dakota	2,717	104	2,613	254	818	520	1,592	77	17	79	1,765	902	700	450	63	16	79	1,308
Fort Berthold	345	17	328	75	79	71	225	12	.....	.....	237	91	75	96	13	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten	233	15	218	5	[1] 240	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	245	27	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock	907	16	891	124	335	152	611	65	17	.....	693	198	302	194	50	16	.....	562
Turtle Mountain	1,227	56	1,171	45	[2] 104	297	506	.....	.....	79	585	586	.....	160	.....	.....	79	239
Scattered	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	29,993	689	29,304	2,592	1,773	29	4,394	593	66	21,059	26,112	642	1,587	65	890	135	21,059	23,736
Cantonment	218	47	171	16	115	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	131	40	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Cheyenne and Arapaho	348	97	251	15	135	.....	150	.....	32	[3] 50	232	19	150	.....	.....	45	50	245
Kiowa	1,513	257	1,256	163	648	.....	811	.....	34	311	1,156	100	593	.....	.....	90	311	994
Osage	903	58	845	27	151	.....	178	46	.....	[4] 571	795	50	115	.....	75	.....	571	761
Otoe	142	8	134	42	67	.....	109	.....	.....	25	134	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	25	105
Pawnee	196	3	193	56	82	.....	138	.....	.....	55	193	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	55	155
Ponca	357	15	342	83	106	.....	189	.....	.....	145	334	8	90	.....	.....	.....	145	235
Red Moon	40	1	39	4	.....	29	33	.....	.....	.....	33	6	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Sac and Fox	247	31	216	33	78	.....	111	.....	.....	57	168	48	80	.....	.....	.....	57	137
Seger	162	10	152	16	103	.....	119	.....	.....	15	134	18	79	.....	.....	.....	15	94
Seneca	715	122	593	57	147	.....	204	38	.....	308	550	43	100	.....	(5)	.....	308	408
Shawnee	840	40	800	32	141	.....	173	142	.....	175	490	310	110	.....	2,000	.....	175	485
Total	5,681	689	4,992	544	1,773	29	2,346	226	66	1,712	4,350	642	1,587	65	275	135	1,712	3,774

Five Civilized Tribes	24,134		24,134	1,870			1,870	367		19,347	21,584				615		19,347	19,902
Cherokee Nation	10,830	(6)	10,830	[7] 349			349			8,695	9,044	(6)					8,695	8,695
Chickasaw Nation	3,446	(6)	3,446	127			127	[8] 15 [9] 270		2,765	3,177	(6)			[8] 35 [9] 400		2,765	3,200
Choctaw Nation	5,057	(6)	5,057	670			670	82		4,081	4,833	(6)			120		4,081	4,201
Creek Nation	4,300	(6)	4,360	552			552			3,537	4,089	(6)					3,537	3,537
Seminole Nation	441	(6)	441	172			172			269	441	(6)					269	269
Scattered	178		178	178			178				178							
Oregon	3,115	65	3,050	132	374	184	690	108		1,514	2,312	738	305	250	150		1,514	2,219
Klamath	352	39	313	8	128	99	235				235	78	112	150				262
Roseburg	[10] 2,000	7	1,993							[3] 1,500	[3] 1,500	493					1,500	1,500
Siletz	133	5	128	35		52	87			14	101	27		70			14	84
Umatilla	400	6	394	30	125		155	108			263	131	93		150			243
Warm Springs	178	8	170	7	121	33	161				161	9	100	30				130
Scattered	52		52	52			52				52							
South Dakota	5,934	487	5,447	1,118	1,142	1,122	3,382	628		516	4,526	921	1,020	1,436	710		516	3,682
Cheyenne River	717	53	664	235	169	80	484			106	590	74	180	62			106	348
Crow Creek	263	32	231	62	90		152	57		4	213	18	82		75		4	161
Flandreau	74		74	42			42			6	48	26					6	6
Lower Brule	150	20	130	40	73		113				113	17	100					100
Pine Ridge	2,026	233	1,793	282	274	614	1,170	229		173	1,572	221	210	823	240		173	1,446
Rosebud	1,319	42	1,277	200	246	428	874	342		61	1,277		200	551	395		61	1,207
Sisseton	747	19	728	110	165		275			[3] 76	351	377	133				[3] 76	209
Yankton	602	88	514	111	125		236			90	326	188	115				90	205
Scattered	36		36	36			36				36							
Utah	411	28	383	34	67	63	164			38	202	181	67	70			38	175
Shivwits	28		28			25	25				25	3		40				40
Uintah and Ouray	297	28	269	34	67		101			16	117	152	67				16	83
Salt Lake, special agent	[11] 86		86			[11] 38	38			22	[11] 60	26		30			22	52
Washington	3,000	225	2,775	289	319	635	1,243	205		568	2,016	846	311	641	260		568	1,780
Colville	667	71	596	19		197	216	111		197	524	72		190	190		197	577
Cushman	[12] 274	14	260	153		83	236	[12] 94		17	[12] 347			95	70		17	182
Neah Bay	230	9	221	21		127	148			30	178	43		120			30	150
Spokane	199	19	180	3		88	91			30	121	59		90			30	120
Taholah	217	15	202	3		80	83				83	119		76				76
Tulalip	419	71	348	22	174	60	256			44	300	48	180	70			44	294
Yakima	950	26	924	24	145		169			250	419	505	131				250	381
Scattered	44		44	44			44				44							

[1] Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.
[2] Enrolled at Fort Totten.
[3] 1915 report.
[4] Includes 74 in private schools.
[5] Capacity not reported.
[6] Not reported.
[7] Includes 48 Cherokee pupils enrolled in the Seneca School.
[8] Private school.
[9] Includes Choctaw pupils.
[10] Estimated.
[11] Does not include pupils at Skull Valley.
[12] Includes pupils off reservation.

TABLE 18.—*School population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	In school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity of schools.					Total capacity, all schools.
				Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
				Nonreservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Wisconsin	2,902	133	2,769	772	482	127	1,381	412	166	315	2,274	634	470	206	605	540	315	2,136
Grand Rapids	357	35	322	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	[1] 49	102	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	49
Hayward	320	23	297	[2] 180	.....	52	232	.....	.....	28	260	37	.....	74	.....	.....	28	102
Keshena	505	15	490	43	172	42	257	319	.....	5	[3] 581	.....	170	80	340	.....	5	595
Lac du Flambeau	218	15	203	18	152	.....	170	.....	.....	[3] 60	[3] 230	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	60	220
Laona	90	6	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23
La Pointe	326	31	295	80	.....	.....	80	50	[1] 131	55	[3] 316	.....	.....	.....	200	420	55	745
Oneida	783	4	779	261	158	.....	419	.....	35	34	488	291	140	.....	.....	50	34	224
Red Cliff	194	4	190	28	.....	33	61	[3] 43	.....	61	165	25	.....	52	65	.....	61	178
Scattered	109	.....	109	109	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	404	59	405	26	161	16	203	105	.....	56	364	41	135	25	140	.....	56	356
Alaska	303	.....	303	303	.....	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	338	.....	338	338	.....	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capacity [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,547

[1] Attend mission schools in Wisconsin.
[2] Includes 160 pupils at Hayward School; does not include 61 from La Pointe, Red Cliff, and off reservation.
[3] Includes pupils off reservation.
[4] Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age		86,730
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc		5,751
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance		80,979

INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Government schools:			
Nonreservation boarding		10,612	
Reservation boarding		10,012	
Day		7,140	
			27,764
Mission schools:			
Contract boarding		1,107	
Noncontract—			
Boarding	3,158		
Day	686		
		3,844	
			4,951
Private schools: Contract boarding			65
Public schools			28,463
Total all classes			61,243
Number eligible children not in school			[1] 17,367

[1] Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number, because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the entire school year, and in a few cases there have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.[1]	Average attendance.[2]	Class of school.
Grand total	33,694	32,780	28,842	25,302.8	
Arizona	5,275	5,076	4,669	4,159.4	
Camp Verde superintendency	60	65	54	47.3	
Camp Verde	30	30	25	22.0	Day.
Clarksdale	30	35	29	25.3	Do.
Colorado River superintendency	280	308	277	261.0	
Colorado River	80	108	91	85.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Mohave	200	200	186	176.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency	372	382	358	329.2	
Fort Apache	200	228	214	204.9	Reservation boarding.
Canon	42	39	35	30.0	Day.
Cibecue	50	32	31	25.3	Do.
Fast Fork	40	43	41	38.0	Do.
Cibecue	20	20	17	14.0	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork	20	20	20	17.0	Do.
Havasupai	35	27	26	21.8	Day.
Kaibab	22	17	15	12.3	Do.
Leupp superintendency	88	91	90	86.0	
Leupp	[3] 68	69	68	64.9	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco	20	22	22	21.1	Mission boarding; independent.
Moqui superintendency	591	371	329	298.0	
Moqui	[4] 125				Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy	55	42	37	34.0	Day.
Hoteville-Bacabi	65	40	34	30.7	Do.
Oraibi	156	86	77	67.3	Do.
Polacca	100	118	108	99.0	Do.
Second Mesa	90	85	73	67.0	Do.
Navajo superintendency	926	844	758	628.4	
Navajo	300	277	210	131.9	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee	166	116	114	105.0	Do.
Tohatchi	150	165	151	145.4	Do.
Corn fields	25	30	28	21.0	Day.
Luki Chuki	60	21	21	14.0	Do.
Ganado	35	40	39	36.9	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth	40	68	68	60.5	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's	150	127	127	113.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix	700	780	761	708.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency	847	843	778	695.9	
Pima	218	253	233	222.0	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater	56	40	39	30.0	Day.
Casa Blanca	40	83	55	45.8	Do.
Chiu Chuischu	40	9	9	7.9	Do.
Cock ebur	40	13	13	8.2	Do.
Gila Bend	30	12	11	6.8	Do.
Gila Crossing	40	45	40	32.7	Do.
Maricopa	40	38	38	36.3	Do.
Sacaton (Pima)	28	38	30	21.8	Do.
Santan	40	31	31	22.7	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe)	35	24	24	17.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's	235	232	232	227.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's	25	25	23	17.7	Mission day; Catholic.

[1] The average enrollment is computed by adding the total enrollment for the four quarters and dividing by four.

[2] The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of the three quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

[3] In 1917 the capacity will be 163.

[4] Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
Rice Station	216	233	216	199.7	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency	158	147	129	99.4	
Salt River	88	70	68	52.3	Day.
Camp McDowell	40	43	32	26.7	Do.
Lehi	30	34	29	20.4	Do.
San Carlos superintendency	165	219	183	164.8	Do.
San Carlos	100	125	106	93.5	Do.
Bylas	40	64	49	45.6	Do.
Rice	25	30	28	25.7	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency	420	410	385	306.5	
San Xavier	155	128	107	95.5	Day.
Tucson	35	33	29	21.1	Do.
Lourdes	30	35	35	25.8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	30	44	44	32.2	Do.
San Miguel	20	22	22	17.0	Do.
San Solano	20	20	20	14.9	Do.
Tucson Mission	130	128	128	100.0	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon	140	100	97	96.4	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	255	239	213	204.3	
Western Navajo	[1] 190	154	139	135.0	Do.
Marsh Pass	30	33	31	30.6	Do.
Moencopi	35	52	43	38.7	Day.
California	1,982	2,013	1,724	1,546.6	
Bishop superintendency	140	134	115	103.0	
Bishop	60	68	59	52.8	Do.
Big Pine	30	21	19	16.6	Do.
Independence	20	14	12	9.9	Do.
Pine Creek	30	31	25	23.7	Do.
Campo	30	24	22	19.9	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency	160	132	110	101.1	
Fort Bidwell	98	78	69	66.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas	24	20	13	11.4	Day.
Likely	20	22	18	14.6	Do.
Lookout	18	12	10	9.1	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency	220	200	179	150.0	
Fort Yuma	180	183	164	137.3	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah	40	17	15	12.7	Day.
Greenville	90	97	75	70.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley	165	202	168	153.7	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency—St. Boniface.	100	95	95	80.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency	98	86	63	50.3	
Pala	30	25	21	18.1	Day.
Capitan Grande	24	16	14	12.5	Do.
La Jolla	30	13	13	9.8	Do.
Rincon	14	32	15	9.9	Do.
Round Valley superintendency	153	116	91	74.7	
Round Valley	80	43	35	29.7	Do.
Manchester	18	17	11	6.2	Do.
Ukiah	25	25	22	18.5	Do.
Upper Lake	30	31	23	20.3	Do.

[1] 1917 capacity, 308.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
California—Continued.					
Sherman	650	795	688	655.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency	90	46	45	38.8	
Cahuilla	30	11	11	9.6	Day.
Mesa Grande	30	15	15	14.2	Do.
Volcan	30	20	19	15.0	Do.
Tule River superintendency	86	86	73	48.6	
Tule River	30	19	16	10.2	Do.
Auberry	32	34	28	18.5	Do.
Burrough	24	33	29	19.9	Do.
Colorado	105	106	99	91.1	
Southern Ute superintendency	80	81	75	71.6	
Southern Ute	50	65	59	57.5	Reservation boarding.
Allen	30	16	16	14.1	Day.
Ute Mountain	25	25	24	19.5	Do.
Idaho	640	541	475	389.8	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency	140	123	119	95.7	
Kalispel	30	34	31	14.6	Do.
Kootenai	30	29	28	26.7	Do.
De Smet	80	60	60	52.4	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency	270	203	173	160.1	
Fort Hall	200	159	130	125.5	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley	20	14	13	9.1	Day.
Good Shepherd	30	19	19	16.5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission	20	11	11	9.0	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency	230	215	183	136.0	
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	80	143	118	92.0	Reservation boarding.
Kamiah	50	23	16	13.2	Day.
St. Joseph's	100	49	49	30.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox superintendency	150	119	113	97.5	
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	80	57	57	57.0	Reservation boarding.
Fox	40	28	25	19.2	Day.
Mesquakie	30	34	31	21.3	Do.
Kansas	811	962	839	762.4	
Haskell	700	838	733	677.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo superintendency	111	124	106	85.2	
Kickapoo	71	89	80	75.3	Reservation boarding.
Great Nemaha	40	35	26	9.9	Day.
Michigan	734	667	625	585.1	
Bay Mills	32	40	33	20.6	Do.
Mackinac superintendency	352	261	251	225.5	
Baraga (Holy Name)	152	97	95	72.2	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	200	164	156	153.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant	350	366	341	339.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota	1,367	1,377	1,195	1,039.1	
Cass Lake	40	47	42	38.9	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency	74	56	46	27.3	
Fond du Lac	40	20	18	13.3	Day.
Normantown	34	36	28	14.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Contined.					
Grand Portage	20	29	23	16.0	Day.
Leech Lake superintendency	104	84	73	57.9	
Leech Lake	[1] 80	69	61	51.8	Reservation boarding.
Sugar Point	24	15	12	6.1	Day.
Nett Lake	60	56	40	28.5	Do.
Pipestone superintendency	248	235	220	204.7	
Pipestone	212	215	201	192.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley	36	20	19	12.2	Day.
Red Lake superintendency	188	268	226	198.3	
Red Lake	75	112	85	76.0	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake	43	54	50	50.0	Do.
St. Mary's	70	102	91	72.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Vermillion Lake	110	139	121	109.2	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency	523	463	401	358.3	
White Earth	250	251	217	198.6	Do.
Elbow Lake	30	20	16	12.3	Day.
Pine Point	53	31	23	14.2	Do.
Round Lake	30	23	18	12.3	Do.
Twin Lake	30	35	31	24.9	Do.
St. Benedict's	130	103	99	96.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana	1,838	1,498	1,295	1,098.7	
Blackfeet superintendency	349	361	322	277.6	
Blackfeet	144	173	143	124.4	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte	30	29	29	23.9	Day.
Old Agency Badger Creek	30	39	32	28.2	Do.
Holy Family	145	120	118	101.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency	442	288	255	221.9	
Crow	100	55	47	42.5	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	47	47	44	42.5	Do.
Black Lodge	30	31	28	20.6	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass	50	30	27	20.5	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno	35	33	28	22.3	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's	25	21	20	16.2	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier	125	58	51	48.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola	30	13	10	8.8	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency—St. Ignatius.	300	147	132	120.7	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency	251	225	177	149.1	
Fort Belknap	51	92	65	60.8	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole	40	34	27	18.0	Day.
St. Paul's	160	99	85	70.3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency	280	255	224	192.3	
Fort Peck	120	103	94	90.2	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	25	20	16.0	Day.
No. 2	30	38	25	15.4	Do.
No. 3	30	16	13	11.8	Do.
No. 4	30	28	27	21.7	Do.
Wolf Point	40	45	45	37.2	Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency	216	222	185	137.1	
Tongue River	69	90	65	51.4	Reservation boarding.
Birney	47	47	41	32.2	Day.
Lamedeer	40	43	37	24.2	Do.
St. Labre's	60	42	42	29.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

[1] 1917 capacity, 116.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nebraska	647	590	526	504.3	
Genoa	400	418	375	371.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	138	117	101.0	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—St. Augustine.	122	34	34	32.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Nevada	675	634	570	507.0	
Carson	286	287	273	269.0	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency	65	37	36	25.1	
Fallon	40	20	19	10.8	Day.
Lovelocks	25	17	17	14.3	Do.
Fort McDermitt	80	59	53	46.9	Do.
Moapa River	20	17	14	13.0	Do.
Nevada superintendency	95	103	89	77.4	
Nevada	70	84	73	64.0	Reservation boarding.
Wadsworth	25	19	16	13.4	Day.
Walker River	60	43	32	23.5	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	88	73	52.1	
No. 1	35	37	31	20.8	Do.
No. 2	34	51	42	31.3	Do.
New Mexico	2,802	2,977	2,726	2,511.2	
Albuquerque	400	475	438	423.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla	108	117	113	102.8	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero	100	102	101	87.7	Do.
Pueblo Bonito	180	157	140	132.6	Do.
Pueblo Day School superintendency.	1,166	1,199	1,067	924.5	
Albuquerque—					
Acomita	32	57	49	37.6	Day.
Encinal	30	23	21	17.8	Do.
Isleta	120	121	116	98.0	Do.
Laguna	34	60	48	39.3	Do.
McCarty	38	31	29	23.6	Do.
Mesita	38	32	30	28.3	Do.
Paguate	60	79	70	64.2	Do.
Paraje	20	39	33	28.9	Do.
San Felipe	60	54	53	44.7	Do.
Seama	28	37	33	29.7	Do.
Bernalillo	125	116	108	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti	28	27	21	18.4	Day.
Jemez	120	80	72	52.6	Do.
Picuris	24	22	20	18.6	Do.
San Ildefonso	40	21	16	14.0	Do.
San Juan	70	50	43	38.4	Do.
Santa Clara	40	47	38	27.1	Do.
Santa Domingo	50	71	57	56.8	Do.
Sia	30	18	16	13.5	Do.
Taos	70	96	76	60.5	Do.
Jemez	34	12	12	8.5	Mission day.
St. Catherine's	75	106	106	102.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency	270	214	190	179.0	
San Juan	150	214	190	179.0	Reservation boarding.
Aneth	[1] 40				Do.
Toadlena	[1] 80				Do.
Santa Fe	350	410	384	377.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency	228	303	293	283.2	
Zuni	80	116	114	112.5	Reservation boarding.
Do	118	150	143	138.7	Day.
Christian Reformed	30	37	36	32.0	Mission day; Christian Reformed.

[1] Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Carolina	310	358	307	234.9	
Cherokee superintendency	310	358	307	234.9	
Cherokee	160	253	221	189.0	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove	40	23	19	9.9	Day.
Birdtown	40	35	28	15.5	Do.
Little Snowbird	30	24	18	8.5	Do.
Snow Bird Gap	40	23	21	12.0	Do.
North Dakota	1,509	1,747	1,458	1,206.1	
Bismarck	80	111	98	87.5	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency	184	162	132	101.2	
Fort Berthold	75	79	58	41.1	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	21	19	12.0	Day.
No. 2	36	22	20	17.9	Do.
No. 3	30	28	23	20.2	Do.
Congregational	13	12	12	10.0	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten	323	404	334	285.5	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency	562	569	504	443.6	
Standing Rock	202	229	207	195.2	Do.
Martin Kenel	100	106	95	83.3	Do.
Bullhead	40	40	32	26.6	Day.
Cannon Ball	40	34	31	21.7	Do.
Grand River	30	24	21	16.0	Do.
Little Oak Creek	40	31	26	20.2	Do.
Porcupine	24	12	10	8.2	Do.
No. 1	20	11	11	10.0	Do.
St. Elizabeth's	50	65	54	50.6	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission	16	17	17	11.8	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency	160	297	203	119.9	
No. 1	40	67	44	31.0	Day.
No. 2	30	70	48	26.0	Do.
No. 3	30	35	30	16.3	Do.
No. 4	30	76	52	34.6	Do.
No. 5	30	49	29	12.0	Do.
Wahpeton	200	204	187	168.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma	4,196	4,345	3,793	3,445.5	
Cantonment	90	115	85	74.4	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.	195	167	154	151.5	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150	135	130	127.7	Do.
St. Luke's	45	32	24	23.8	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco	500	657	585	530.1	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency	683	682	620	563.3	
Anadarko	110	158	141	124.0	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	160	188	178	169.8	Do.
Rainy Mountain	155	179	153	140.6	Do.
Riverside	168	123	118	105.3	Do.
Cache Creek	50	14	10	9.7	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone	40	20	20	13.9	Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency	190	197	165	133.5	
Osage	115	151	132	109.2	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's	75	46	33	24.3	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe	80	67	63	62.9	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee	100	82	75	72.8	Do.
Ponca	90	106	101	93.0	Do.
Red Moon	65	29	28	20.5	Day.
Sac and Fox	80	78	67	59.5	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity. mm	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Seger	79	103	89	83.8	Reservation boarding.
Seneca superintendency	100	185	172	159.8	
Seneca	100	147	134	125.2	Do.
St. Mary's	(1)	38	38	34.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency	310	283	240	207.7	
Shawnee	110	141	117	97.0	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	100	50	48	40.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)	100	92	75	70.7	Do.
Total, western Oklahoma	2,562	2,751	2,444	2,212.8	
Five Civilized Tribes	1,634	1,594	1,349	1,232.7	
Cherokee Nation—Cherokee Orphan School.	110	89	80	69.4	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation	327	397	342	314.0	
Euchee	100	129	115	103.7	Do.
Eufaula	112	124	115	110.5	Do.
Nuyaka	115	144	112	99.8	Do.
Chickasaw Nation	87	98	81	70.9	
Collins Institute	52	83	67	58.2	Do.
El Meta Bond College	35	15	14	12.7	Private boarding.
Choctaw Nation	550	598	501	471.4	
Armstrong Male Academy.	120	138	110	99.6	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy	100	129	107	98.5	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy	110	138	115	106.9	Do.
Wheelock Academy	100	111	98	97.7	Do.
Old Goodland	80	33	27	24.8	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission	40	49	44	43.9	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation	460	270	238	212.0	
Murray School of Agriculture.	150	50	46	35.0	Mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	51	41	37.2	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy	160	95	86	76.8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	70	59	54	52.3	Do.
St. Joseph's	30	15	11	10.7	Do.
Seminole Nation—Mekusukey.	100	142	107	95.0	Tribal boarding.
Oregon	1,355	1,230	1,029	884.3	
Klamath superintendency	262	227	163	136.2	
Klamath	112	128	86	74.2	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point	30	23	16	11.0	Day.
Yainax	30	19	18	12.3	Do.
No. 1	30	24	18	17.3	Do.
No. 2	30	13	9	7.2	Do.
No. 3	30	20	16	14.2	Do.
Salem	650	564	498	441.3	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz superintendency	70	52	41	27.9	
Siletz	50	37	29	17.0	Day.
Upper Farm	20	15	12	10.9	Do.
Umatilla superintendency	243	233	209	171.6	
Umatilla	93	125	101	94.0	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel)	150	108	108	77.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.

[1] Capacity not reported.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity. mm	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oregon—Continued.					
Warm Springs superintendency	130	154	118	107.3	
Warm Springs	100	121	97	94.1	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho	30	33	21	13.2	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	757	814	705	452.1	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota	4,136	3,963	3,364	2,906.2	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	249	195	160.0	
Cheyenne River	180	169	139	128.2	Reservation boarding.
No. 2	20	33	18	11.8	Day.
No. 7	22	18	15	11.6	Do.
No. 8	20	29	23	8.4	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency	157	147	131	121.4	
Crow Creek	82	90	82	76.8	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception	75	57	49	44.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau	360	429	379	341.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule	100	73	67	65.8	Reservation boarding.
Pierre	250	261	234	216.4	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency	1,273	1,117	917	747.8	
Pine Ridge	210	274	218	188.8	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	25	32	28	20.7	Day.
No. 3	23	10	9	6.0	Do.
No. 4	30	23	20	18.5	Do.
No. 5	30	45	39	31.6	Do.
No. 6	30	23	21	18.4	Do.
No. 7	33	33	27	20.5	Do.
No. 8	33	10	7	5.0	Do.
No. 9	30	24	22	18.9	Do.
No. 10	33	20	15	10.8	Do.
No. 11	30	15	12	10.2	Do.
No. 12	30	11	9	7.0	Do.
No. 13	24	13	12	9.0	Do.
No. 14	22	15	13	7.6	Do.
No. 15	24	21	19	14.0	Do.
No. 16	36	25	18	9.0	Do.
No. 17	30	22	18	14.3	Do.
No. 18	33	29	23	17.7	Do.
No. 19	30	32	22	18.7	Do.
No. 20	24	21	15	12.4	Do.
No. 21	30	20	14	9.6	Do.
No. 22	27	20	14	6.9	Do.
No. 23	30	19	17	14.0	Do.
No. 24	33	38	27	17.4	Do.
No. 25	30	20	15	12.0	Do.
No. 26	30	22	19	16.3	Do.
No. 27	20	13	13	11.3	Do.
No. 28	23	13	11	9.0	Do.
No. 29	30	11	10	7.8	Do.
No. 30	20	14	13	7.2	Do.
Holy Rosary	240	229	197	177.2	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City	300	290	251	249.7	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency	1,146	1,016	878	724.8	
Rosebud	200	246	224	218.2	Reservation boarding.
Big White River	35	14	13	10.8	Day.
Black Pipe	20	25	24	21.1	Do.
Bull Creek	32	15	11	9.6	Do.
Corn Creek	40	23	15	11.8	Do.
Cut Meat	24	19	17	14.7	Do.
He Dog's Camp	27	29	24	18.9	Do.
Ironwood	24	23	19	15.9	Do.
Little Crow's Camp	26	16	15	12.9	Do.
Little White River	26	8	8	7.2	Do.
Lower Cut Meat	27	21	15	13.2	Do.
Milk's Camp	29	23	22	17.3	Do.
Oak Creek	26	23	22	19.0	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Pine Creek	25	26	20	14.0	Day.
Red Leaf	23	27	14	9.9	Do.
Ring Thunder	23	11	9	7.8	Do.
Rosebud	25	27	21	15.9	Do.
Spring Creek	26	23	16	14.4	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	21	30	18	13.0	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier	26	15	12	9.9	Do.
White Lake	19	14	12	10.6	Do.
White Thunder	27	16	12	10.2	Do.
St. Mary's	70	53	53	51.0	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's	325	289	262	177.5	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton	133	165	149	145.0	Reservation boarding.
Springfield	60	91	67	56.6	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton	115	125	96	77.5	Reservation boarding.
Utah	137	130	111	100.7	
Goshute	30	38	32	32.0	Day.
Shivwits	40	25	22	14.7	Do.
Uintah	67	67	57	54.0	Reservation boarding.
Washington	1,562	1,553	1,303	1,095.7	
Colville superintendency	380	308	264	202.6	
No. 1	25	23	17	13.2	Day.
No. 3	30	40	33	26.6	Do.
No. 4	30	43	33	23.0	Do.
No. 5	30	29	26	21.9	Do.
No. 6	25	34	28	15.6	Do.
No. 7	25	5	4	2.8	Do.
No. 9	25	23	22	20.5	Do.
Sacred Heart	90	33	29	24.1	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's	100	78	72	54.9	Do.
Cushman superintendency	515	571	446	391.9	
Cushman	350	394	300	272.2	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown	30	21	18	12.1	Day.
Port Gamble	25	30	24	19.3	Do.
Skokomish	40	32	25	14.8	Do.
St. George's	70	94	79	73.5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency	120	127	116	98.6	
Neah Bay	60	70	65	55.2	Day.
Quilleute	60	57	51	43.4	Do.
Spokane superintendency	90	88	67	48.0	
No. 1	33	26	22	16.6	Do.
No. 2	32	44	30	21.0	Do.
No. 8	25	18	15	10.4	Do.
Taholah superintendency	76	80	67	55.7	
Taholah	36	65	55	44.0	Do.
Queets River	40	15	12	11.7	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	250	234	205	178.7	
Tulalip	180	174	153	149.4	Reservation boarding.
Lummi	40	39	33	14.2	Day.
Swinomish	30	21	19	15.1	Do.
Yakima	131	145	138	120.2	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin	2,406	1,798	1,658	1,453.1	
Hayward superintendency	274	273	248	203.7	
Hayward	[1] 200	221	203	166.8	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille	74	52	45	36.9	Day.

[1] 1917, capacity, 231.

TABLE 19.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Keshena superintendency	590	533	490	416.8	
Keshena	170	172	146	133.7	Reservation boarding.
Neopit	80	42	37	22.3	Day.
St. Joseph's	220	217	216	192.8	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	120	102	91	68.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau	160	152	128	125.0	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	690	181	181	144.0	
Odanah Mission	490	131	131	94.0	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's	200	50	50	50.0	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency	190	193	188	168.1	
Oneida	140	158	153	149.1	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission	25	18	18	10.0	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission	25	17	17	9.0	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency	117	76	70	62.5	
Red Cliff	52	33	31	25.9	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family)	65	43	39	36.6	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah	275	260	226	212.8	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg	110	130	127	120.2	Do.
Wyoming	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone superintendency	300	282	258	232.0	
Shoshone	135	161	146	136.0	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho	25	16	14	11.2	Day.
St. Stephen's	120	89	83	72.6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission	20	16	15	12.2	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 20.—*School statistics for 40 years.*[1]

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1916.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912	[3] 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913	[3] 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914	[3] 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915	[3] 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128
1916	[3] 162	[4] 20,083	238	[4] 5,220	400	[4] 25,303

[1] For other years see 1913 report.
[2] Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.
[3] Includes Five Tribes boarding schools.
[4] The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. This year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

TABLE 20.—*School statistics for 40 years*—Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000	.....	1899	$2,638,390	0.25
1878	30,000	50.00	1900	2,936,080	11.28
1879	60,000	100.00	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1880	75,000	25.00	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1881	75.000	.....	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1882	135,000	80.00	1904	3,522,950	[1] 0.23
1883	487.200	260.00	1905	3,880,740	10.15
1884	675,200	38.00	1906	3,777,100	[1] 2.67
1885	992,800	47.00	1907	3,925,830	3.93
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1908	4,105,715	4.58
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1909	4,008,825	[1] 2.36
1888	1,179,916	[1] 2.60	1910	3,757,909	[1] 6.26
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1911	3,685,290	[1] 1.93
1890	1,364,568	1.00	1912	3,757,495	1.96
1891	1,842,770	35.00	1913	4,015,720	6.87
1892	2,291,650	24.30	1914	[2] 4,403,355	9.65
1893	2,315,612	1.04	1915	[3] 4,678,627	6.25
1894	2,243,497	[1] 3.50	1916	[4] 4,391,155	[1] 6.14
1895	2,060,695	[1] 8.87	1917	[2] 4,701,903	7.08
1896	2,056,515	[1] 2.00			
1897	2,517,265	22.45	Total since 1876	98,756,905	.....
1898	2,631,771	4.54			

[1] Decrease.
[2] Includes $400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[3] Includes $440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[4] Includes $430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 21.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	1,511	$66,360	$4,550	23	$6,570	$4,899	$2,830	$319	$1,750
Arizona	60	12,000	875	8	1,960	400	22	95	283
Kaibab	[1]	[1]	585	6	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier	[2] 60	12,000	290	2	960	400	22	95	283
California: Campo	5	200	.....	.....	.....	161	161	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall [3]	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet	48	960	778	1	900	210	126	.....	84
Nebraska	110	9,750	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee [3]	20	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	90	7,650	602	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho [3]	410	32,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath	40	1,000	1,850	4	2,060	103	58	.....	45

[1] Not reported. [2] Leased. [3] Only items reported.

TABLE 22.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	512	$16,638	$2,239	78	$3,636	$3,586	$1,452	$1,708	$426
Arizona: Pima	55	5,500	2,119	[1] 73	2,461	1,639	170	1,332	137
California: Round Valley	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1,781	1,224	293	264
Montana: Crow	330	9,920	[2]	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools	47	418	[3]	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits	80	800	120	.....	.....	166	58	83	25

[1] Includes cotton pickers. [2] Not reported. [3] No data.

TABLE 23.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1915.	New cases, fiscal year 1916.	Total cases, 1916.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1916.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1916	29	2,159	1,619	3,778	906	410	64	[1] 29	1,409	2,369	906	$88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
1915	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	[2] 551	[2] 50,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	[2] 923	[2] 67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	[3] 80	1,547	766	[2] 685	[2] 80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900	.....	.....	[4] 463	.....	97	18	.....	3	118	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	2	79	60	139	50	29	.....	.....	79	60	50	2,520	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	266
Arkansas	.....	19	.....	19	3	3	.....	1	7	12	3	1,500	2	43	9	3	.....	.....	55
California	4	30	89	119	73	3	7	.....	83	36	73	3,785	153	14	.....	79	575	2	670
Colorado	1	10	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1	88	35	123	28	22	3	1	54	69	28	3,700	64	93	14	77	35	11	230
Iowa	.....	15	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kansas	.....	15	6	21	4	2	.....	.....	6	15	4	2,100	9	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Michigan	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	3	137	290	427	143	64	6	2	215	212	143	11,415	213	3,521	351	7,348	1,571	813	13,604
Missouri	.....	48	.....	48	.....	7	.....	.....	7	41	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	5	.....	.....	52
Montana	1	100	131	231	59	34	8	2	103	128	59	6,100	205	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Nebraska	.....	60	38	98	21	6	.....	2	29	69	21	645	12	4	1	1	2	.....	8
Nevada	1	15	105	120	82	13	2	.....	97	23	82	8,280	301	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Mexico	4	70	70	140	19	8	5	2	34	106	19	1,360	124	5	.....	.....	3	.....	8
New York	.....	16	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
North Carolina	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1	18	94	112	30	26	4	3	63	49	30	4,300	92	52	12	449	3	.....	516
Oklahoma	5	803	430	1,233	219	120	12	12	363	870	219	30,925	995	1,946	93	1,975	1,753	93	5,860
Oregon	1	41	56	97	50	2	2	.....	54	43	50	2,955	76	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1	110	16	126	7	9	1	1	18	108	7	700	31	4	.....	19	1	.....	24
Texas	.....	16	3	19	.....	1	2	.....	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	2	74	98	172	76	12	5	3	96	76	76	3,400	131	34	29	15	13	7	98
Wisconsin	1	380	88	468	40	49	7	.....	96	372	40	4,927	142	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Wyoming	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes 8 deaths and 14 escaped.
[2] Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.
[3] Includes 75 suspended.
[4] Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 24.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Grand total	1,442,043	6,754,175	$11,093,545	6,080,541	35,461,107	$73,682,815	31	$242,500	42	$337,680	28,816	$103,196	36,318	$190,156	177,589	$843,709
Arizona	9,440	7,000	7,000	1,267,000	4,310,600	11,859,050	.....	.....	3	11,700	1,955	9,595	9,233	87,226	75	750
Colorado River[1]	.....	.....	.....	22,500	22,500	22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	.....	.....	650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000	.....	.....	1	6,700	1,250	7,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	1,126	.....	.....
Navajo	.....	.....	.....	430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000	.....	.....	1	2,000	420	1,050	600	2,000	.....	.....
Pima[1]	.....	.....	.....	20,000	40,000	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,028	31,100	75	750
Salt River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606	6,300	.....	.....
San Carlos	.....	.....	.....	111,000	221,000	603,250	.....	.....	1	3,000	285	770	800	9,600	.....	.....
San Xavier	9,440	7,000	7,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,105	37,100	.....	.....
Truxton Canon	.....	.....	.....	32,000	25,600	76,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	40,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	106,865	1,069,250	920,300	.....	.....	2	5,000	182	1,482	129	482	346	2,210
Campo	.....	.....	.....	50	50	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	15	150	1	10
Digger	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,228	5,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma	.....	.....	.....	1,000	12,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	17,000	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
Hoopa Valley	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	2,200
Pala[1]	.....	.....	.....	200	100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	72	25	250	.....	.....
Round Valley	3,000	50,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	.....	69	69	.....	.....
Soboba	.....	.....	.....	500	10,100	10,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River	.....	.....	.....	20,000	192,000	456,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Colorado: Southern Ute	1,900	2,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	26,411	60,000	127,500	75,709	375,600	1,213,700	5	12,500	1	2,000	.....	.....	752	1,017	1,236	3,480
Coeur d'Alene	25,411	50,000	100,000	2,629	5,600	11,200	5	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	562	410	1,136	3,285
Fort Hall	.....	.....	.....	46,080	[3] 100,000	[3] 460,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	.....	190	607	100	195

Iowa: Sac and Fox [1]				500	75	375					1	20	150	300		
Michigan: Mackinac	14,677	41,347	82,694													
Minnesota	144,290	43,000	221,500	126,557	121,084	1,142,803	10	45,000	4	13,000	482	10,827	2,174	8,728	53,870	326,543
Fond du Lac	6,000	10,000	52,500												8,634	60,288
Grand Portage	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	16,000										
Leech Lake	107,395	10,000	50,000						1	3,000	278	2,784	661	1,486	37,936	231,755
Nett Lake	1,895	14,000	70,000						1	3,000	143	7,133			300	1,500
Red Lake				110,237	116,084	1,102,803			1	4,000	18	50	1,438	7,150		
Vermillion Lake				320	2,000	24,000					43	860				
White Earth	4,000	4,000	24,000				10	45,000	1	3,000			75	92	7,000	33,000
Montana	46,893	342,733	833,965	357,070	2,211,000	6,157,100	9	72,000	8	13,680	465	1,134	1,628	5,885	6,767	18,299
Blackfeet				44,270	[4] 100,000	675,600			1	1,300			400	3,825		
Crow	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	30,000	62,000	1	2,000					178	231	5	62
Flathead	29,000	301,000	752,500	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	8	70,000	1	5,000	211	410	1,050	1,829	6,762	18,237
Fort Belknap				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	4,000	150	568				
Fort Peck [1]	15,893	39,733	79,465						1	380						
Tongue River				70,000	485,000	727,500			3	3,000	104	156				
Nevada	640	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000										
Nevada [1]				2,000	3,000	12,000										
Reno, special agent [1]	640	2,000	8,000													
New Mexico	254,327	410,000	1,230,000	594,113	1,599,882	4,690,220			5	8,800	1,344	7,246	337	1,130	13,001	39,010
Jicarilla	254,327	[5] 410,000	1,230,000	205,253	10,000	30,000			1	2,000	1,094	2,171	337	1,130	13,001	39,010
Mescalero				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,600						
Pueblo day schools				25,360	32,382	73,720										
San Juan				12,000	50,000	64,000			1	2,500	225	5,000				
Zuni				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,700	25	75				
North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000			1	1,500			318	3,049		
North Dakota	109,600	50,000	250,000								20	100	1,324	5,883		
Fort Berthold											20	100	266	2,176		
Standing Rock [3]	100,000	50,000	250,000										490	1,300		
Turtle Mountain [1]	9,600												568	2,407		
Oklahoma	3,247	9,185	64,112	823,522	858,500	1,717,000							16	98		
Five Civilized Tribes				823,522	858,500	1,717,000										
Otoe	3,000	9,000	63,000										4	80		
Ponca	247	185	1,112										12	18		

[1] Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation. [2] Unknown. [3] 1915 report. [4] Report of Sept. 4, 1915. [5] Tribal timber.

TABLE 24.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Con.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Oregon	204,885	2,064,200	$2,400,700	1,127,508	12,973,200	$29,159,200	3	$35,000	5	$18,000	5,404	$9,857	9,181	$30,398	8,624	$25,737
Klamath	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	20,000	3	10,000	5,024	9,097	8,624	25,737	8,624	25,737
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000													
Siletz	700	19,000	19,000	3,188	195,000	195,000	1	15,000								
Umatilla	700	4,200	4,200	2,320	14,200	14,200							557	4,661		
Warm Springs	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000			2	8,000	380	760				
South Dakota	26,800	13,000	59,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,200	34	432	2,099	25,411	80	850
Lower Brule	1,800	3,000	9,000												80	850
Pine Ridge	25,000	10,000	50,000	51,200	20,000	100,000			1	1,200	34	432	2,099	25,411		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	6,000	146	328			557	1,097
Washington	412,227	2,377,827	3,703,984	1,292,327	10,655,359	12,029,622	2	4,000	7	21,000	1,088	4,526	6,941	14,433	45,502	177,470
Colville	180,000	400,000	600,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000			4	14,000	355	562	1,547	1,705	25	25
Cushman	6,391	26,600	28,750										452	781		
Neah Bay	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000							15	75		
Spokane	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	2	4,000	2	4,000	341	814	639	1,464		
Taholah	59,558	953,377	953,377	226,530	5,843,273	5,843,272										
Tulalip	26,288	395,630	1,180,147						1	3,000			4,168	10,373	45,333	177,297
Yakima	103,680	336,500	545,130	350,000	1,776,836	2,878,475					392	3,150	120	35	144	148
Wisconsin	146,306	71,883	186,090	157,350	878,527	3,698,533	2	74,000	2	221,000	17,553	57,514	2,036	6,116	47,400	248,106
Grand Rapids				12,500	1,250	2,813										
Hayward	20,318	40,000	80,000	200	151	906	1	4,000					270	853	7,083	27,587
Keshena				125,287	[1] 792,229	[1] 3,114,441			2	221,000	17,553	57,514	1,766	5,263	80	276
Lac du Flambeau	13,021	4,883	17,090	10,594	3,973	13,905										
La Pointe	104,967	7,000	49,000	8,769	80,924	566,468	1	70,000							40,237	220,243
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000	40,000													
Wyoming: Shoshone				44,160	334,530	756,037			2	14,800	142	135			131	157

[1] Figures in previous report were obtained from a rough and erroneous estimate; these figures obtained from an actual cruise in 1914 and 1915.

TABLE 25.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
									During fiscal year 1916.		To June 30, 1916.		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total	1,628,435	1,034,006	579,052	15,377	607,962	176,334	7,736	836,413	$703,980.68	$368,063.55	$11,979,439.59	$1,490,914.42	$13,470,354.01
Arizona	200,197	54,090	144,455	1,652	39,983	29,039	916	130,259	135,987.40	34,123.30	1,774,322.06	83,638.68	1,857,960.74
Camp Verde	18			18			10	8			750.00		750.00
Colorado River	100,000	5,160	94,770	70	5,160	8,624	70	86,146	1,780.60	12,896.74	245,515.03	23,545.28	269,060.31
Fort Apache	5,447		5,300	147		1,800	67	3,580	1,920.95		17,383.31	963.98	18,347.29
Fort Mojave [1]									368.31		43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai	304		300	4		275	4	25			2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab	40		40			40					5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canon											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp	85			85			25	60	1,741.69		9,490.64		9,490.64
Moqui	10		10			10			24.17	2,178.28	384,039.82	10,898.66	394,938.48
Navajo	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	30,289.75	4,158.30			
Papago Reservation and Nomadic Papagoes									31,513.87	537.93	87,917.85	537.93	88,455.78
Pima	45,431	32,790	[2] 12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	47,132.29	10,643.41	778,777.42	37,973.60	816,751.02
Salt River	12,950	8,040	4,865	45	5,573	1,400	45	5,932	993.93		8,938.42	4,997.98	13,936.40
San Carlos	[2] 1,404		[2] 1,380	[3] 24		[3] 1,380	24		1,031.03		81,220.19		81,220.19
San Xavier	8,500	8,100	400		3,000	200		5,300	4,113.22	3,708.64	37,966.96	4,426.93	42,393.89
Truxton Canon	195		180	15		100	10	85			15,038.20	294.32	15,332.52
Western Navajo	[3] 13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	15,077.59		51,176.54		51,176.54
California	44,658	19,080	25,278	300	13,342	11,481	274	19,561	78,188.35	45,737.64	675,660.37	73,606.37	749,266.74
Bishop	14,300	6,000	8,300		3,160	8,300		2,840	2,614.91	33.33			
Campo	320		315	5		145	5	170	31.76	2,860.80			
Digger	111	106	5		100	5		6					
Fort Bidwell	1,360	1,300		60	300		60	1,000	.75				
Fort Yuma	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,020	160	160	10	54,317.43	13,204.00			
Hoopa Valley	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200	160	14	2,415	3.12		675,660.37	73,606.37	749,266.74
Malki	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	2,153.61	8,767.17			
Pala	3,282	2,254	1,017	11	1,562	560	11	1,149	16,887.45	19,018.32			
Round Valley									1,727.63				
Soboba	894		880	14		520	13	361	427.77	1,840.74			
Tule River	161		160	1		60	1	100					
Tuolumne									23.92	13.28			

[1] Project abandoned.

[2] As reported.

[3] Estimated.

TABLE 25.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
									During fiscal year 1916.		To June 30, 1916.		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Colorado	12,678	12,600	.....	78	1,800	.....	78	10,800	$19,573.24	$1,977.63	$230,361.70	$3,886.58	$234,248.28
Fort Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute diminished	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,991.27	.....	11,414.10	.....	11,414.10
Southern Ute	12,678	12,600	.....	78	1,800	.....	78	10,800	16,581.97	1,977.63	218,733.36	3,578.13	222,311.49
Idaho	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520	.....	2,847.30	36,682.55	863,599.55	174,425.99	1,038,025.54
Fort Hall	45,100	38,000	6,580	520	38,000	6,580	520	.....	2,773.72	36,682.55	858,039.65	174,214.55	1,032,254.20
Fort Lapwai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.58	.....	3,193.77	211.44	3,405.21
Lemhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,366.13	.....	2,366.13
Montana	485,446	312,817	171,040	1,589	205,866	76,640	1,039	201,901	265,138.46	103,059.11	4,515,376.84	566,410.64	5,081,787.48
Blackfeet	145,284	67,000	78,000	284	46,836	.....	164	98,284	23,095.40	4,108.95	965,795.54	23,261.27	989,056.81
Crow	153,702	153,307	.....	395	74,020	.....	205	79,477	14,958.42	56,076.56	1,103,919.41	362,336.13	1,466,255.54
Flathead	141,000	85,010	55,640	350	85,010	55,640	350	.....	186,925.53	27,354.10	1,594,395.89	104,356.94	1,698,752.83
Fort Belknap	34,340	.....	34,000	340	.....	20,000	180	14,160	16,327.16	8,350.64	239,251.82	45,797.87	285,049.69
Fort Peck [1]	7,500	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	23,806.90	4,911.75	479,056.85	14,348.20	493,405.05
Fort Shaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,769.31	.....	2,769.31
Tongue River [2]	3,620	.....	3,400	220	.....	1,000	140	2,480	25.05	2,257.11	130,188.02	16,310.23	146,498.25
Nevada	62,056	11,379	50,344	333	3,964	1,114	254	56,724	34,845.89	199.71	309,086.25	37,401.88	346,488.13
Carson School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,827.00	.....	1,827.00
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments)	3,720	3,690	.....	30	825	.....	30	2,865	18,138.02	.....	90,041.41	19,833.08	109,874.49
Fort McDermitt	1,763	1,158	530	75	608	.....	39	1,116	.....	.....	5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Moapa River	600	600	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	2.22	199.71	9,956.57	522.70	10,479.27
Nevada (Pyramid Lake)	21,030	.....	21,000	30	.....	620	30	20,380	1,930.06	.....	43,766.79	.....	43,766.79
Walker River [2]	6,000	5,931	14	55	1,931	14	55	4,000	9,963.02	.....	113,995.42	12,758.38	126,753.80
Western Shoshone	28,943	.....	28,800	143	.....	480	100	28,363	4,812.57	.....	44,276.95	3,879.85	48,156.80
New Mexico	56,879	11,850	44,260	769	465	31,310	640	24,464	41,901.74	6,885.69	925,291.81	68,868.61	994,160.42
Jicarilla	2,210	1,850	.....	360	465	.....	240	1,505	.....	.....	5,921.78	.....	5,921.78
Mescalero	400	.....	360	40	.....	260	40	100	.....	.....	15,462.82	.....	15,462.82

Pueblo Bonito [1]	10,000	10,000						10,000			341.21		341.21
Pueblo day schools	26,929		26,900	29		21,050	20	5,859	23,837.84		146,527.69	503.32	147,031.01
San Juan	[3] 10,220		10,000	220		5,000	220	5,000	18,034.62	4,247.91	211,400.59	47,875.41	259,276.00
Zuni	7,120		7,000	120		5,000	120	2,000	29.28	2,637.78	545,637.72	20,489.88	566,127.60
North Dakota: Standing Rock	89,646	88,640		1,006				89,646					
Oregon	125,193	19,130	104,825	1,238	17,130	100	1,238	106,725	25,366.56	4,861.17	230,661.91	7,041.87	237,703.78
Klamath	[3] 118,130	12,130	104,825	1,175	12,130	100	1,175	104,725	24,786.12	4,861.17	224,601.13	7,041.87	231,643.00
Umatilla	5,050	5,000		50	5,000		50		320.58		320.58		320.58
Warm Springs	2,013	2,000		13			13	2,000	259.86		5,740.20		5,740.20
South Dakota	34,765	32,500		2,265	400		260	34,105	1,562.20	450.00	65,980.59	450.00	66,430.59
Pierre	265			265			100	165	1,467.99	450.00	29,907.15	450.00	30,357.15
Pine Ridge	34,500	32,500		2,000	400		160	33,940	94.21		35,784.24		35,784.24
Rosebud											289.20		289.20
Utah	93,402	79,555	10,270	3,577	72,575	70	577	20,180	10,463.89	39,905.68	844,671.68	142,854.75	987,526.43
Salt Lake, special agent	710	640		70	640		70		576.77		614.24		614.24
Shivwits	277		270	7		70	7	200	3.17	285.35	1,158.52	361.41	1,519.93
Uintah and Ouray	92,415	78,915	10,000	3,500	71,935		500	19,980	9,883.95	39,620.33	842,898.92	142,493.34	985,392.26
Washington	234,885	212,735	22,000	150	142,035	20,000	40	72,810	38,565.39	61,998.58	601,101.24	217,192.81	818,294.05
Colville	47,000	46,960		40	41,960		40	5,000	22,169.30		41,219.41		41,219.41
Cushman									.75		1,465.71		1,465.71
Spokane	785	775		10	75			710	1,382.92		1,529.96		1,529.96
Yakima	187,100	165,000	22,000	100	100,000	20,000		67,100	15,012.42	61,998.58	556,886.16	217,192.81	774,078.97
Wyoming, Shoshone	143,530	141,630		1,900	72,392		1,900	69,238	49,540.26	32,182.49	760,809.34	115,136.24	875,945.58
Administration: Special investigation, etc											182,516.25		182,516.25

[1] 1915 report. [2] As reported. [3] Estimated.

TABLE 26.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1916.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated.						Within service of ditches June 30, 1916.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Indians engaged.	Value of crops.		
Grand total	*Miles.* 1,330	*Miles.* 2,572	*Number.* 14,291	*Number.* 30,484	*Acres.* 102,040	115,844	53,955	3,053	172,852	14,964	$4,090,422	*Acres.* 514,795	*Acres.* [1] 1,023,729
Arizona	285	257	4,302	12,641	170	38,233	20,120	564	58,917	7,740	461,076	58,399	141,798
Camp Verde	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	18	18	16	400	10	8
Colorado River	16	26	[2] 516	[2] 477	170	5,160	.....	70	5,230	[2] 95	57,600	5,230	94,770
Fort Apache	54	12	.....	470	.....	.....	1,800	67	1,867	470	14,270	1,867	3,580
Havasupai	4	8	.....	170	.....	.....	275	4	279	57	6,450	279	25
Kaibab	.....	1	.....	[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]	551	[2] 15	[2] 25
Leupp	[2] 2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	60
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 10	.....	[4] 10	30	[3]	[4] 10	.....
Navajo	[5] 50	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,000	65	2,065	2,500	67,750	2,065	10,183
Pima	56	61	2,733	4,397	.....	26,250	12,210	271	38,731	3,387	133,794	38,731	6,700
Salt River	28	58	804	1,222	.....	5,573	1,400	45	7,018	277	102,041	7,018	5,932
San Carlos	48	50	.....	749	.....	.....	1,380	24	[6] 1,404	283	4,030	1,404	.....
San Xavier	6	12	249	2,200	.....	1,250	.....	.....	1,250	185	56,250	1,700	6,800
Truxton Canon	[7] 1	.....	.....	[7] 40	.....	.....	[7] 45	.....	[7] 45	[7] 40	.....	[7] 45	150
Western Navajo	[7] 20	[7] 25	.....	[7] 400	.....	.....	[7] 1,000	.....	[7] 1,000	[7] 400	17,940	[3]	13,565
California	79	75	1,148	2,813	1,300	2,774	2,951	29	5,754	941	170,560	13,389	31,269
Bishop	1	.....	[7] 150	[7] 500	100	960	.....	.....	960	200	10,210	1,000	13,300
Campo	12	14	.....	124	.....	.....	145	5	150	32	10,322	150	170
Digger	2	.....	19	115	.....	22	5	.....	27	27	1,500	105	6
Fort Bidwell	[3]	[3]	.....	30	.....	300	.....	.....	300	30	[3]	360	1,000
Fort Yuma	10	30	802	813	1,200	800	.....	.....	800	160	52,500	8,340	10
Hoopa Valley	[3]	[3]	.....	[3]	.....	[3]	310	.....	310	85	5,600	[3]	2,789
Malki	16	16	.....	559	.....	.....	1,354	10	1,364	170	51,890	1,581	11,510
Pala	26	12	177	360	.....	692	457	1	1,150	142	16,742	1,160	2,122
Soboba	4	2	.....	162	.....	.....	520	13	533	65	18,796	533	361
Tule River	8	1	.....	150	.....	.....	160	.....	160	30	3,000	160	1
Colorado: Southern Ute	38	15	[8] 95	250	.....	1,800	.....	78	1,878	80	15,615	1,878	10,800
Idaho: Fort Hall	56	[9] 114	1,541	1,541	2,424	[10] 7,448	.....	189	7,637	311	178,320	28,480	16,620
Montana	230	889	3,226	5,373	35,247	32,600	650	271	33,521	482	1,483,015	198,004	287,442
Blackfeet	85	250	916	916	.....	2,600	.....	54	2,654	[3]	29,880	44,314	100,970
Crow	98	164	1,772	1,696	[7] 11,000	19,000	.....	167	19,167	[6] 101	70,815	71,640	82,062

Flathead	11	409	538	1,500	24,247	11,000	.....	.....	11,000	65	1,350,000	66,000	75,000
Fort Belknap	[2] 28	[2] 58	.....	1,211	.....	.....	[3]	[3]	[3]	267	27,720	15,400	18,940
Fort Peck [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500
Tongue River	8	8	.....	50	.....	.....	650	50	700	[2] 49	4,600	650	2,970
Nevada	38	69	721	1,123	20	2,923	1,114	186	4,223	588	67,196	9,709	52,347
Fallon	4	20	369	306	.....	825	.....	30	855	64	7,748	3,720	.....
Fort McDermitt	7	.....	110	100	.....	608	.....	19	627	92	8,204	647	1,116
Moapa River	6	5	117	117	.....	275	.....	.....	275	40	8,200	600	.....
Nevada (Pyramid Lake)	9	32	.....	200	.....	.....	620	30	650	200	13,621	650	20,380
Walker River	12	12	125	400	20	1,215	14	15	1,244	89	23,103	2,000	4,000
Western Shoshone	.....	.....	.....	[3]	.....	.....	480	92	572	103	6,320	2,092	26,851
New Mexico	237	252	50	4,068	.....	510	29,050	330	29,890	3,976	178,016	32,395	24,484
Jicarilla	11	2	[7] 50	[7] 150	.....	300	.....	40	340	58	10,142	685	1,525
Mescalero	4	.....	.....	20	.....	210	.....	.....	210	20	15,720	300	100
Pueblo Bonito [11]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Pueblo day schools	197	200	.....	2,248	.....	.....	21,050	20	21,070	2,248	[3]	21,070	5,859
San Juan	15	20	.....	750	.....	.....	[6] 3,000	210	3,210	[6] 750	[7] 75,402	5,220	[7] 5,000
Zuni	10	30	.....	900	.....	.....	5,000	60	5,060	[6] 900	76,752	5,120	2,000
Oregon	21	21	212	85	900	2,900	.....	200	3,100	45	75,000	11,900	113,293
Klamath	15	19	[6] 200	45	700	2,700	.....	200	2,900	45	65,000	11,700	106,430
Umatilla	6	2	[2] 12	40	200	200	.....	.....	200	.....	[7] 10,000	200	4,850
Warm Springs	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	2,013
South Dakota: Pine Ridge	9	.....	6	[3]	[3]	400	.....	160	560	[3]	225	560	33,940
Utah	156	321	890	376	36,720	7,366	70	201	7,637	351	207,851	72,846	20,556
Salt Lake, special agent	6	24	.....	70	.....	230	.....	70	300	70	4,359	710	.....
Shivwits	3	1	.....	105	.....	.....	70	7	77	80	2,543	77	200
Uintah and Ouray	147	296	890	201	36,720	7,136	.....	124	7,260	201	200,979	72,059	20,356
Washington	88	391	899	864	25,179	10,790	.....	40	10,830	228	1,171,760	42,235	192,650
Colville	[6] 7	[6] 5	49	212	620	1,710	.....	40	1,750	51	31,820	1,630	45,370
Spokane	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	80	.....	.....	80	2	3,000	.....	785
Yakima	81	386	850	450	24,559	9,000	.....	.....	9,000	175	1,136,940	40,605	146,495
Wyoming: Shoshone	93	168	1,201	[7] 1,350	[6] 80	8,100	.....	805	8,905	222	81,788	[12] 45,000	98,530

[1] Does not include Standing Rock and Pierre, which show an irrigable area of 89,911 acres in preceding table.
[2] 1915 report.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Patches under springs.
[5] Dry ditches.
[6] As reported.
[7] Estimated.
[8] Part of allotment.
[9] Includes drain ditch.
[10] On project only.
[11] No living water on this land, states report of superintendent of irrigation.
[12] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 27.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and made in the field.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total	4,976	798,179	2,994	256,398
Arizona	3	30	1,905	24,488
Colorado River	3	30	17	170
Pima (Gila River)	.....	.....	1,733	23,930
Ak Chin	.....	.....	155	388
California	8	563	1	46
Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	2	146	.....	.....
Fort Yuma	2	20	.....	.....
Public domain	4	397	1	46
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	1	80	.....	.....
Kansas: Kickapoo	1	160	.....	.....
Michigan: Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	3	240	.....	.....
Minnesota	42	3,211	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	34	2,642	.....	.....
Leech Lake	5	369	.....	.....
White Earth	3	200	.....	.....
Montana	60	9,195	346	102,360
Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	2	160	.....	.....
Fort Peck	2	743	311	99,520
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	56	8,292	35	2,840
Nebraska: Santee	4	640	.....	.....
Nevada: Truckee Carson	4	40	.....	.....
North Dakota	801	207,624	.....	.....
Fort Berthold	787	206,154	.....	.....
Standing Rock	1	158	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	13	1,312	.....	.....
Oregon: Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	1	80	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,526	270,205	486	88,014
Cheyenne River	4	1,120	243	39,210
Crow Creek	.....	.....	39	6,230
Lower Brule	66	10,499	12	1,917
Pine Ridge	574	117,732	192	40,658
Rosebud	882	140,854	.....	.....
Washington	2,263	281,619	256	41,490
Colville	2,257	280,819	256	41,490
Spokane	2	160	.....	.....
Yakima	4	640	.....	.....
Wisconsin	12	906	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	11	880	.....	.....
Oneida	1	26	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	247	23,586	.....	.....

TABLE 28.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.[1]			Inherited-land sales.[2]		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total	3,407	370,988.92	$6,136,368.14	8,345	1,034,474.14	$15,879,539.34
Total, 1916	583	54,958.62	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	694,241.48
1915	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911 [3]	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910 [3]	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 [4]	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907	.....	.....	.....	820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906	.....	.....	.....	643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905	.....	.....	.....	978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904	.....	.....	.....	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903	.....	.....	.....	[5]	44,493.99	757,173.25
California	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	7	959.60	4,739.00
Fort Bidwell	.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	1,015.00
Roseburg	14	1,764.72	14,114.00	6	799.60	3,724.00
Colorado: Southern Ute	.....	.....	.....	1	80.00	500.00
Idaho	16	1,513.79	58,870.00	9	923.08	31,018.60
Coeur d'Alene	3	480.00	14,328.00	3	478.88	8,797.00
Fort Lapwai	13	1,033.79	44,542.00	6	444.20	22,221.60
Kansas	17	999.89	41,807.25	13	1,069.85	42,821.30
Kickapoo	8	499.89	20,064.27	5	498.90	20,324.30
Potawatomi	9	500.00	21,742.98	8	570.95	22,497.00
Michigan: Mackinac	1	80.00	1,200.00	1	80.00	850.00
Minnesota	25	1,429.73	22,306.55	11	609.96	6,145.39
Fond du Lac	5	251.40	3,163.90	2	80.00	1,400.00
Leech Lake	14	829.45	12,394.65	8	449.96	4,105.39
White Earth	6	348.88	6,748.00	1	80.00	640.00
Montana	45	5,957.42	67,994.85	11	1,110.72	16,094.85
Crow	20	3,099.95	22,529.65	7	675.93	8,159.85
Flathead	21	1,737.17	36,248.20	4	434.79	7,935.00
Fort Peck	4	1,120.30	9,217.00	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	38	2,530.82	121,046.24	23	1,389.95	82,930.48
Omaha	6	434.67	39,063.98	4	373.60	22,741.16
Santee	21	1,665.80	44,999.75	4	320.00	8,722.00
Winnebago	11	430.35	36,982.51	15	696.35	51,467.32
North Dakota	61	5,533.45	62,689.19	20	2,735.51	25,155.05
Fort Berthold	10	760.00	10,196.00	1	160.00	2,000.00
Fort Totten	33	2,599.01	41,539.19	8	877.56	11,173.20
Turtle Mountain	18	2,174.44	10,954.00	11	1,697.95	11,982.85
Oklahoma	201	20,383.96	308,019.97	125	15,965.72	257,218.54
Cantonment	34	4,204.39	48,648.00	15	2,370.78	23,081.50
Cheyenne and Arapaho	46	5,663.33	110,157.55	18	2,560.00	52,189.00
Kiowa	3	174.70	7,156.00	1	13.80	240.04
Osage	46	5,266.75	43,897.19	5	754.33	5,139.00
Otoe	14	728.53	11,254.63	6	940.64	12,578.00
Pawnee	17	1,501.12	26,718.00	27	3,831.51	56,849.50
Ponca	13	441.00	10,906.60	10	890.32	18,520.50
Red Moon	1	160.00	1,616.00	3	174.32	2,510.00

[1] Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015–1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678–679).

[2] Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245–275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855–856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678–679).

[3] Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

[4] Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

[5] Unknown.

TABLE 28.—*Sale of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Oklahoma—Continued.						
Sac and Fox	1	80.00	$1,465.00	1	160.00	$1,350.00
Seger	13	1,306.25	33,290.00	18	2,800.00	58,858.00
Seneca	11	774.99	12,131.00	19	1,230.02	23,413.00
Shawnee	2	82.90	780.00	2	240.00	2,490.00
Oregon	7	755.80	9,624.80	18	1,549.23	51,611.75
Klamath	4	640.00	2,803.00	7	960.00	6,851.75
Umatilla	3	115.80	6,821.80	11	589.23	44,760.00
South Dakota	95	10,794.02	176,462.61	40	5,923.90	98,864.80
Cheyenne River	3	1,047.80	5,598.15	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek	9	1,294.65	10,499.00	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	4	960.00	3,510.00	2	200.06	1,200.00
Rosebud	27	4,412.18	50,959.00	19	4,220.40	53,264.00
Sisseton	27	1,518.92	45,553.80	6	520.00	14,847.40
Standing Rock	1	320.00	431.00	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	24	1,240.47	59,911.66	13	983.44	29,553.40
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	21	1,299.71	25,249.05	13	960.00	17,518.00
Washington	15	771.20	36,532.60	8	436.05	26,094.50
Colville	1	2.55	75.00	1	62.33	3,277.00
Cushman	3	102.15	5,161.50	2	13.72	1,925.00
Spokane	1	120.00	4,860.00	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	1	43.50	1,350.00	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	9	503.00	25,086.10	5	360.00	20,892.50
Wisconsin	18	577.57	16,616.00	7	444.82	12,005.00
La Pointe	5	243.07	7,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	13	334.50	9,216.00	7	444.82	12,005.00
Wyoming: Shoshone	9	566.54	7,078.13	17	1,523.86	20,674.22

TABLE 29.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Total	11,926	1,235,031.15	2,300	247,103.79	1,283	349	934	130,980.43
Arizona: San Xavier	1	40.00	1	12.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	22	1,388.00	1	10.00	2	.....	2	130.00
Bishop	2	280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	16	963.00	.....	.....	1	.....	1	80.00
Round Valley	3	65.00	1	10.00	1	.....	1	50.00
Idaho	154	19,868.86	53	3,252.18	16	6	10	1,239.49
Coeur d'Alene	84	12,801.97	4	627.65	6	.....	6	880.00
Fort Hall	27	4,217.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai	43	2,848.95	49	2,624.53	10	6	4	359.49

TABLE 29.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Kansas	113	7,987.30	62	5,459.02	24	5	19	1,115.34
Kickapoo	49	2,991.14	32	2,754.30	13	3	10	540.62
Potawatomi	64	4,996.16	30	2,704.72	11	2	9	574.72
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	4	.....	4	160.00
Minnesota	3,661	293,186.73	13	800.00	31	7	24	2,243.22
Fond du Lac	18	1,357.50	6	280.00	4	2	2	80.00
Grand Portage	16	1,366.32	2	160.00	8	3	5	410.40
Leech Lake	43	3,641.52	3	200.00	15	.....	15	1,606.32
Nett Lake	11	981.39	2	160.00	4	2	2	146.50
White Earth	[1]3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	549	77,971.08	275	36,157.03	166	20	146	31,550.93
Blackfeet	4	920.97	.....	.....	1	.....	1	280.00
Crow	46	9,012.95	208	25,448.72	6	4	2	438.77
Flathead	366	32,627.61	44	3,708.31	40	6	34	2,980.01
Fort Peck	133	35,409.55	23	7,000.00	119	10	109	27,852.15
Nebraska	1,020	69,276.29	476	44,379.77	31	11	20	1,316.03
Omaha	566	36,756.94	183	44,331.00	19	8	11	718.50
Ponca	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee	265	19,889.80	257	17,590.00	11	3	8	557.53
Winnebago	163	9,264.49	36	2,458.77	1	.....	1	40.00
Nevada: Carson	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1,018	181,614.00	161	23,968.47	280	70	210	30,353.99
Fort Berthold	17	1,932.90	3	324.00	6	1	5	440.00
Fort Totten	56	4,792.80	37	3,030.67	34	14	20	1,489.52
Standing Rock	244	75,841.85	49	9,662.21	37	13	24	4,630.25
Turtle Mountain	701	99,046.45	72	10,951.59	203	42	161	23,794.22
Oklahoma	1,805	162,797.67	368	36,000.77	278	154	124	12,709.79
Cantonment	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	37	32	5	560.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	154	19,434.98	15	2,673.49	47	23	24	2,523.50
Kiowa	155	19,775.14	20	3,277.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	94	10,835.79	17	2,213.74	42	20	22	2,184.87
Pawnee	62	7,378.38	28	2,281.51	34	12	22	2,677.70
Ponca	75	5,225.01	27	3,223.36	45	35	10	520.00
Sac and Fox	114	11,923.86	29	3,727.07	27	8	19	1,903.80
Seger	37	4,117.77	1	160.00	15	12	3	480.00
Seneca	557	35,098.46	184	12,061.08	13	4	9	656 82
Shawnee	504	41,592.40	19	2,130.00	18	8	10	1,203.10
Oregon	313	23,552.75	72	6,643.62	26	15	11	840.00
Klamath	33	4,952.27	3	482.72	4	1	3	400.00
Roseburg	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	1	.....	1	80.00
Siletz	20	1,378.78	8	642.72	12	11	1	80.00
Umatilla	242	14,714.61	46	3,246.89	9	3	6	280.00
Warm Springs	3	360.00	5	760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,834	324,910.92	307	55,956.44	307	49	258	42,709.70
Cheyenne River	180	50,199.84	22	3,831.86	14	.....	14	2,763.82
Crow Creek	63	9,896.76	46	7,403.97	49	6	43	6,560.17
Lower Brule	69	18,847.15	6	1,050.00	6	.....	6	1,515.26
Pine Ridge	520	99,046.49	153	31,546.32	215	34	181	30,488.34
Rosebud	351	78,725.25	59	10,097.54	5	.....	5	782.11
Sisseton	138	12,836.11	7	756.75	16	9	7	440.00
Yankton	513	55,359.32	14	1,270.00	2	.....	2	160.00

[1] Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat.. L, 353).

TABLE 29.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182, as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)*—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1916.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	4	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	223	17,834.59	262	20,906.01	15	7	8	665.74
Colville	53	4,276.30	2	160.00	5	.....	5	405.74
Cushman	6	570.00	3	153.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	35	3,242.50	.....	.....	3	2	1	160.00
Taholah	.....	.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	12	1,678.36	1	163.85	5	5	.....	.....
Yakima	117	8,067.43	255	20,348.26	2	.....	2	100.00
Wisconsin	1,152	48,811.70	209	11,114.19	91	4	87	4,960.75
Hayward	4	373.04	.....	.....	3	1	2	240.00
Lac du Flambeau	10	711.14	6	458.10	8	2	6	458.10
La Pointe	74	5,831.53	15	1,410.54	32	1	31	2,406.21
Oneida	1,045	40,629.69	187	9,165.55	34	.....	34	848.62
Red Cliff	19	1,266.30	1	80.00	14	.....	14	1,007.82
Wyoming: Shoshone	37	3,907.98	36	2,241.65	12	1	11	985.45

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applications approved.	Acreage approved.
1907	889	92,132.50
1908	1,987	153,991.78
1909	1,166	133,331.79
1910	955	99,339.10
1911	1,011	115,575.37
1912	344	45,529.49
1913	520	67,477.49
1914	1,148	152,405.44
1915	940	124,114.86
1916	934	130,980.43
Total	9,894	1,114,878.25

TABLE 30.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla.[1]		Five Civilized Tribes.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate	500	25,809.52	8,485	504,334.57
1916	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909	.....	.....	1,865	52,761.09

[1] Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).
[2] Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands, except homesteads of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 31.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate	278	25,936
Total, 1916	90	9,042
1915	65	5,616
1914	33	3,951
1913	23	1,600
1912	25	1,917
1911	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho	27	4,218
Mackinac, Mich	1	40
Mount Pleasant, Mich	2	80
Seneca, Okla	17	1,378
Roseburg, Oreg	1	80
Tulalip, Wash	2	160
Lac du Flambeau, Wis	3	248
La Pointe, Wis	23	1,830
Red Cliff, Wis	14	1,008

TABLE 32.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw.[1]		Osage.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate	52	16,784	461	.....
1916	.....	.....	4	1,960
1915	5	800	12	5,880
1914	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913	1	400	23	10,890
1912	1	480	22	10,890
1911	.....	.....	84	41,160
1910	.....	.....	293	143,570
1909	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908	6	2,400	.....	.....
1907	6	2,400	.....	.....
1906	1	400	.....	.....

[1] Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).

[2] Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 33.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1915 (both included).					Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.				
				Revenue.					Revenue.		
		Total production.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.	Total production.	Acreage.	Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
Total			1,809,001	$1,253,981	$19,597,112	$764,408		2,184,164	$1,056,684	$4,242,444	$2,238,032
California: Greenville	Miscellaneous		80	[1] 24							
New York: New York Agency	Oil (barrels) [2]	9,248			15,746		774			1,679	
	Gas (cu. ft.) [2]				6,533		320,429,109		1,900		
Oklahoma			1,748,681	1,232,547	19,544,280	764,408		2,153,392	1,044,660	4,240,757	2,237,521
Cantonment	Miscellaneous		480		[1] 34						
Kiowa	Oil and gas		[3] 8,638	5,440				9,989	1,212		1,058
Osage	Oil (barrels)	[4] 8,930,263	714,673	17,853	5,251,484	536,999	1,351,398	227,733	14,690	973,858	2,069,160
	Gas	[5]			45,552		[5]	900,000		123,997	
Otoe	Oil and gas		6,700	2,125		2,205					
Pawnee	do	[5]	19,548	21,438		[6] 9,006	[5]	64,000	35,595	1,844	18,743
Ponca	Oil (barrels)	783,533	1,040	6,104	[7] 81,813		143,225	1,040	738	21,357	
	Gas	[5]	560	50	[7] 1,490		[5]		80	651	
Sac and Fox	Oil (barrels)		35,305	[8] 47,983		17,759		24,833	26,352		2,954
Shawnee	do		1,868	[3] 280		[3] 77					35,000
Five Civilized Tribes (restricted lands).	do	183,792,270	744,240	[6] 958,622	10,654,591	[6] 198,362	23,988,862	706,164	876,695	2,897,007	110,606
	Gas		[5]	[5]	269,459		[5]	[5]	[5]	51,558	
	Coal (tons)	394,924	7,737	2,639	30,550		212,069	6,752	2,055	15,894	
	Miscellaneous	8,156	98,042	59,827	2,336		[5]	101,745	41,507	464	
	Coal (tons) [2]	38,736,775	104,890	[6] 104,186	3,181,022		[5]	106,296	40,736	154,127	
	Asphalt (tons) [2]	54,383	4,960	[6] 6,000	25,949		[5]	4,840	5,000		
Wyoming			60,240	21,410	30,553			30,772	10,124	8	511
Shoshone	Oil and gas		2,584	[9] 4,395	207		17,515	6,416	3,255		511
	Coal (tons)	1,990	1,048	1,502			[5]	514	313		
	Miscellaneous		9,214	3,219			[10] 180	93	14	8	
	Oil (barrels) [2]	1,163	47,394	12,294	30,346		[5]	20,409	4,037		
	Coal (tons) [2]	356,395					292	3,340	2,505		

[1] From 1913 to 1914.
[2] Unallotted; all other allotted.
[3] For 1914.
[4] One-eighth of actual production; from 1901 to 1915.
[5] Not reported.
[6] For 1914 and 1915.
[7] From 1911 to 1915.
[8] From 1912 to 1915.
[9] From 1907 to 1915.
[10] Lime; barrels.

TABLE 34.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		$775,883.57
Arizona:		
Fort Apache	Frame cottage	945.70
Fort Mojave	Steel highway bridge across Colorado River near Topock	75,435.00
Moqui	Four cottages	2,985.15
Do	Eight day schools at Hoterville	5,145.07
Navajo—		
Navajo School	Stone dormitory	18,622.50
Chin Lee School	Stone schoolhouse	14,891.36
Luki Chuki day school	Stone schoolhouse and quarters	14,517.28
Pima	Flour mill building	2,425.10
Do	Drilling two wells	936.60
Do	Laboratory building	12,213.25
Do	Frame sanatorium	14,925.17
Do	Schoolhouses at Gila Bend, Cockleburr, and Chiu Chuischui	16,800.00
Rice Station	Stone domestic science building	1,573.00
Salt River	Frame office building	1,500.00
San Xavier	Day schoolhouses, Indian oasis, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa	7,833.00
Do	Cement walks	544.00
Western Navajo	Additions to stone dormitory	25,300.00
California:		
Hoopa Valley	Cement bakery building	1,850.00
Do	Frame schoolhouse	11,575.00
Fort Bidwell	Frame warehouse	495.00
Do	Moving schoolhouse	700.00
Greenville	Heating plant	3,750.00
Do	Addition to hospital	1,352.54
Do	Addition to reservoir	1,261.00
Do	Concreting bottom school dam reservoir	115.00
Tule River (Auberry, day)	Frame cottage	1,168.00
Idaho:		
Fort Hall	Addition to stone schoolhouse	5,850.00
Do	Frame horse barn	2,500.00
Do	Steel water tower	1,990.00
Do	Addition to office building	2,139.00
Fort Lapwai	Frame barn	2,381.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Brick boiler house and laundry	7,055.00
Do	Electric wiring buildings	2,123.00
Kansas:		
Haskell Institute	Brick gymnasium	20,075.94
Kickapoo	Frame dairy barn	2,424.63
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	Brick gymnasium	11,433.28
Minnesota:		
Cass Lake	Pump house and water system	2,400.00
Do	Lavatory annex	1,743.00
Fond du Lac	Steel tank	900.00
Do	Septic tank	581.50
Do	Council hall	936.68
Leech Lake	Addition to frame dormitory	1,746.32
Do	Remodeling frame buidng for hospital	1,511.49
Nett Lake	Frame schoolhouse	3,500.00
Do	Steam heating plant, schoolhouse	975.00
Pipestone	Two frame cottages	2,320.00
Do	Stone lavatory annex	3,500.00
Red Lake	Frame hospital	20,105.00
Montana:		
Blackfeet	Frame sanatorium	14,466.67
Do	Two cottages and two school buildings at Old Piegan and Heart Butte.	12,565.00
Crow	Frame hospital	10,473.10
Do	Pryor School emlpoyees' quarters and laundry	2,794.00
Do	Heating plant	3,988.00
Fort Belknap	Two lavatory annexes	6,494.00
Tongue River	Flour mill	3,355.59
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Brick laundry building	4,000.00
Do	Brick industrial building	4,000.00
Do	Installing boiler	1,925.00
Do	Lavatory annex	2,500.00
Do	Addition to hospital	4,000.00
Omaha	Remodeling employees' building	1,030.80
Santee	Huntka Creek steel bridge	1,603.00
Winnebago	Electric lighting	848.00
Do	Remodeling building for hospital	8,692.85
Do	Frame cottage	1,559.00
Do	Laundry equipment	1,830.00
Nevada:		
Carson	Frame sanatorium	14,666.67
Fallon	Frame office building	450.00
Do	Water system	1,000.00

TABLE 34.—*Buildings, etc., completed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque	Brick assembly hall and gymnasium	$25,000.00
Do	Two steel tanks	2,225.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Isleta.	Day schoolhouse and quarters	10,055.00
Albuquerque Pueblos, Laguna Sanatorium.	Frame dairy and horse barns	3,500.00
Isleta	Sewer system and septic tank	1,354.71
Pueblo Bonito	Water tank and tower	3,150.00
Do	Two brick dormitories	19,600.00
Do	Drilling well	1,400.00
Mescalero	Frame sanatorium	14,666.67
Santa Fe	Brick and frame dairy barn	3,848.32
San Juan—		
Aneth day school	Stone dormitory and repair building	7,000.00
Toadlena day school	Two stone dormitories	18,000.00
North Carolina:		
Cherokee	Frame hospital	3,030.25
Do	Frame dining hall, kitchen and baker, and sleeping porches	2,063.08
North Dakota:		
Standing Rock	Cement walks	990.70
Turtle Mountain	Frame sanatorium	14,666.67
Do	Water system	4,090.00
Oklahoma:		
Cantonment	Frame schoolhouse	3,735.00
Do	Two frame lavatory buildings	1,917.07
Cherokee, Orphan	Frame dormitory	13,565.12
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Dairy barn	1,775.00
Do	Water system	2,333.97
Do	Central heating plant	10,587.49
Chilocco	Addition to stone schoolhouse	11,085.00
Choctaw Sanatorium	Frame hospital and power house, water, sewer, and lighting system.	48,954.00
Kiowa	Repair to hospital roof	558.30
Five Tribes—		
Nuyaka boarding school.	Converting schoolhouse into dining room and quarters	2,022.96
Do	Frame laundry and lavatory building	3,500.00
Kiowa, Fort Sill School	Annex to boys' dormitory	3,100.00
Rainy Mountain School	Frame school buildings	10,307.00
Do	Frame laundry building	2,698.00
Do	Annex to boys' dormitory	4,065.00
Do	Acetylene gas lighting	1,156.62
Riverside School	Water system	3,542.60
Osage	Repairing buildings at Gray Horse	665.00
Do	Frame domestic science cottage	1,855.90
Ponca	Painting buildings	775.00
Oregon: Umatilla School	Water system	2,832.75
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Three frame cottages	4,432.18
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum	Frame cottage	3,997.60
Cheyenne River	Cottage at breeding station	1,334.25
Crow Creek	Cottage for field matron	1,205.30
Do	Two frame cottages	3,139.94
Pierre	Brick mess hall	16,842.00
Do	Brick laundry	3,184.00
Pine Ridge	Frame lavatory building	2,700.00
Rosebud	Frame warehouse	1,364.00
Do	Frame dining hall and coal shed	2,869.00
Do	Frame stallion barn	2,638.98
Do	Digging well	653.75
Do	Laundry building	2,898.00
Do	Three frame barns, Cut Meat, Ring Thunder, and Ashurst Hospital.	999.00
Sisseton	One 2-story cottage	1,375.00
Yankton	Water and sewer system	1,866.32
Utah: Uintah	Water system	7,245.31
Washington:		
Spokane Agency	Remodeling building for hospital	5,367.00
Tulalip	Frame quarters	2,650.00
Wisconsin:		
Oneida	Septic tank	1,720.00
Tomah	Brick employees' quarters	9,891.00
Do	Addition to band room	940.00

TABLE 35.—*Buildings, etc., under construction on contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		$260,731.83
Arizona:		
Fort Apache	Frame dormitory	[1] 18,000.00
Leupp	Two stone cottages	4,136.00
Do	Additions to stone dormitory	[1] 17,600.00
Navajo (Tohatchi)	Frame commissary building	1,990.00
Do	Frame hospital	[1] 5,431.18
San Xavier	Day school, Quajote and Vamori	[1] 9,546.00
California:		
Round Valley	Schoolhouse No. 83 and quarters No. 87, Ukiah day schoolhouse No. 63.	3,374.00
Hoopa Valley	Frame hospital	12,125.00
Campo	Frame building for kitchen and dining room	510.00
Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.	Superintendent's cottage	3,998.00
Montana:		
Crow	Frame office building	5,500.00
Do	Brick schoolhouse	21,250.00
Fort Belknap	Brick laundry and heating plant	18,947.00
Do	Sewer system	878.00
Fort Peck	Steel water stand pipe	2,065.00
Tongue River	Spiral fire escapes	910.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa	Dairy barn	6,000.00
Santee	Drilling well	612.50
New Mexico:		
San Carlos	Repairs to San Carlos bridge	1,173.60
Jicarilla	Frame hospital No. 48	[1] 12,806.00
Pima	Adobe school building at Gila Crossing and Maricopa	[1] 4,800.00
Pueblo Bonito	Steam heating plant for dormitory	1,247.00
Do	Frame day school plant, quarters, barn, and three outhouses.	[1] 5,600.00
Do	Brick industrial building No. 12	[1] 7,680.00
San Juan	Frame hospital	12,000.00
North Carolina: Cherokee	Refrigerating plant	1,285.00
North Dakota: Wahpeton	Extension of power plant, water system, and addition to power house.	[1] 10,000.00
Oklahoma:		
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Frame sanatorium	[1] 14,916.08
Chilocco	Fire escape	793.00
Seger	Frame office building	3,010.59
Shawnee	Frame schoolhouse	4,885.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum	Cement block dairy barn	5,550.00
Crow creek	Frame hospital	13,117.00
Do	Two frame cottages	4,850.00
Do	Three steel bridges	2,743.00
Rosebud	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses	1,700.00
Do	Frame school building and outhouses	1,535.00
Do	Frame dairy barn	[1] 8,000.00
Do	Frame cottage	1,849.00
Springfield	Electric lighting plant	1,190.00
Yankton	Cement walks	848.88
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau	Frame employees' quarters	9,780.00

[1] Cost to June 30, 1916.

TABLE 36.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.[1]	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Total, 1916	[2] $28,824,439	$487,516	[3] 174,736	[3] 87,344	[3] 5,382	202,784	67,502	6,483	1,562,600	$634,445	$57,685	2,257	43	7,439	724	$2,583,069	$1,003,170
1915	27,166,323	442,056	*215,528*	*147,319*	*9,433*	*187,606*	*68,948*	*6,055*	*2,091,883*	1,508,525	48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	2,114,623	1,199,733
1914	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772	186,995	64,581	4,716	1,980,918	1,568,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633	571,924
1913	22,777,075	.....	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783,950	535,774
1912	22,238,242	(4)	531,123	(5)	(5)	265,114	(6)	(6)	1,789,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571,795	490,808
1911	17,971,209	.....	530,000	(5)	(5)	269,321	(6)	(6)	1,219,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	8,187,818	.....	353,387	(5)	(5)	257,610	(6)	(6)	575,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	6,384,441	.....	443,244	(5)	(5)	170,419	(6)	(6)	964,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	6,627,891	34,731	55,786	17,441	2,319	46,863	18,519	2,015	945,000	33,463	10,370	11	2	200	104	1,138,519	759,784
Camp Verde	1,015	165	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	37
Colorado River	65,010	815	157	150	30	[7] 680	176	23	.....	2,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1,900	(4)
Fort Apache	535,825	10,500	4,035	2,800	1	[7] 6,769	1,277	350	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45,000	21,250
Tribal	20,000	.....	[8] 1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havasupai	13,620	245	362	310	6	125	30	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,590	200
Kaibab	18,600	.....	25	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	930	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	180
Tribal	23,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	23	.....	10,500	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Leupp	534,750	3,000	3,400	3,000	(5)	2,100	650	35	155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,900	39,400
Moqui	646,595	3,550	4,150	2,000	129	2,000	5,000	100	120,000	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17,060	95,800
Navajo	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	(5)	[9] 880	13,781	(6)	650	520,000	11,838	9,340	.....	.....	.....	25	[10] 918,000	[9] 550,000
Pima	415,975	1,725	2,350	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	150	.....	2,650	.....	1	.....	.....	25	24,030	1,880
Salt River	66,119	2,262	802	818	49	477	167	7	1	1,550	.....	10	1	.....	.....	9,580	1,495
San Carlos	98,265	900	2,595	900	[8] 1	1,381	223	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,031	3,200
Tribal	121,960	.....	.....	.....	42	1,955	196	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier	460,582	5,662	4,890	(11)	121	8,200	6,400	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,590	8,330
Truxton Canon	15,458	.....	100	(5)	.....	249	(6)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tribal	52,290	.....	.....	[12] 143	3	[7] 1,096	.....	48	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Western Navajo	406,175	1,675	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,188	38,012
California	479,282	27,765	2,336	2,025	33	2,884	1,039	82	1,194	15,599	.....	69	.....	16	21	46,948	8,854
Bishop	47,655	2,030	525	200	.....	100	.....	6	850	350	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo	20,965	1,695	35	51	1	203	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digger	398	72	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....

Fort Bidwell	20,000	355	160	174	13	40	8	2									
Fort Yuma	39,845	4,695	17	200		65	10	3		9,080		54		3	1	1,435	80
Greenville	5,000	500	25	20		15											
Hoopa Valley	66,450	4,950	160	110	[9] 1	300	386	[9] 14		1,950		7				12,825	4,825
Malki	41,718	1,662	231	205	5	389	89	6								6,730	1,040
Pala	64,776	4,248	385	347	1	362	83	10	23							8,416	1,515
Round Valley	51,076	1,700	189	168	1	[14] 201	[15] 104	7		3,700		4			20	6,444	
Soboba	83,619	4,498	293	350	1	758	305	17	11	519		1		13		5,243	1,049
Tule River	[13] 37,780	1,360	310	200	10	450	40	7	310							5,710	345
Colorado	197,298	610	1,089	416	56	2,125	400	178	7,253	3,353	115	30					3,199
Southern Ute	[16] 25,215	610	489		5	125		2	1,915	618	115	6				[17]	[17]
Ute Mountain	156,863		600	416	30	2,000	400	78	5,338	2,735		24					3,199
Tribal	15,220				21			98									
Florida: Seminole	4,100	600	20			6	30									1,200	1,500
Idaho	757,437	17,471	7,570	2,213	173	7,976	1,255	170	182	23,908	90	70		231	30	65,126	6,395
Coeur d'Alene	133,760	9,450	1,312	[5]	13	1,190	135	20	182	5,140	90	43		23		17,750	3,690
Fort Hall	286,579	1,283	2,158	2,213	35	[7] 4,890	820	82								47,376	2,705
Tribal	60,060					[7] 1,026		68		14,918				194	30		
Fort Lapwai	277,038	6,738	4,100		125	870	300			3,850		27		14		[17]	[17]
Iowa: Sac and Fox	8,280	980	70	70	4	2				1,359	74	10				275	415
Kansas	260,564	26,329	840	349	10	653	824	14		10,995	303	65		12	2	740	230
Kickapoo	165,764	20,279	557	177	6	353	324	6		4,858	48	32		8	2	740	230
Potawatomi	94,800	6,050	283	172	4	300	500	8		6,137	255	33		4			
Michigan: Mackinac	17,955	2,005	45			80											
Minnesota	349,759	28,180	985	1,108	46	1,689	526	149	398	11,158	18	74		20	1	14,780	8,897
Fond du Lac	34,440	2,820	28	74		125	2		10	3,160		16		10			
Grand Portage	310	310															
Leech Lake	31,144	1,094	175	125	20	120	80	5	60	2,210		25		3	1		
Nett Lake	4,900	100	15	28	2	3										30	
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	2,315	455	20			6											
Red Lake	150,810	7,111	322	431	8	385	194	54	173	2,314	18	14		2		14,750	8,897
White Earth	125,840	16,290	425	450	16	1,050	250	90	155	3,474		19		5		[17]	[17]

[1] Includes some tribal stock also.
[2] Includes tribal stock valued at $2,121,412.
[3] Difference over last year due partly to number of Indian ponies reported.
[4] Unknown.
[5] Included with horses and mules.
[6] Included with cows and heifers.
[7] Includes calves.
[8] Wild stallions.
[9] 1915 report.
[10] Includes sale of wool, $360,000.
[11] 2,900 mares erroneously reported last year.
[12] Includes colts.
[13] Former estimate too high as to value.
[14] 1915 report should show only 190.
[15] 1915 report should show only 113.
[16] Overestimated last year.
[17] No record.
[18] 1915 report including stock purchased.

TABLE 36.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.[1]	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Montana	$4,312,241	$45,846	21,209	10,588	478	42,608	12,562	996	10,914	$61,592	$400	197	14	109	192	$427,610	$26,595
Blackfeet	[1] 1,043,000		[1] 10,200	(2)	10	[3] 11,500	4,500	150	7,500	6,085						267,190	7,175
Tribal	181,836		30		55	[3] 2,633		84				30			30		
Crow	418,495	3,402	2,863	2,413	134	2,908	1,082	34	14	10,775		74		9		23,476	2,665
Tribal	760,200					[3] 8,084	3,505	272		9,828					100		
Flathead	647,955	33,880	2,355	1,410	143	4,944	955	129	2,500	20,537		70	4	100	3	85,730	10,105
Tribal	4,762					75		3									
Fort Belknap	206,362	2,650	2,000	(2)	12	1,919		28		7,392			8		28	8,000	
Tribal	115,392				8	1,800		88									
Fort Peck	[4] 396,454	4,739	2,261	2,465	36	1,895	520	43	900	2,945		17			6		
Tongue River	499,675	1,175	1,500	[5] 4,300	80	[3] 6,200	2,000	140		1,420	400	6	2			43,214	6,650
Tribal	38,110					[3] 650		25		2,610					25		
Nebraska	396,753	53,959	2,118	1,140	3	470	112	28	45	17,326	2,016	81		36			
Omaha	216,555	34,555	1,050	[5] 700	3	250		20	45	9,976	2,016	54		1			
Santee	39,488	9,284	218	140		50	112	6		6,350		22		35			
Winnebago	140,710	10,120	850	300		170		2		1,000		5					
Nevada	345,549	6,368	4,868	1,274	15	2,642	1,761	42	8	36,200		14	1	555	20	13,500	6,861
Fallon	10,217	576	96	92		2										588	54
Fort McDermitt	9,010	100	290	(2)		2			8							450	
Moapa River	4,330	280	70	25						135		2				124	174
Nevada	17,485		307	(2)	2	143	20			285		1		4		1,062	250
Walker River	33,080	830	147	183	7	[3] 286	77			730		5	1			(6)	(6)
Tribal	30,450				2	[7] 465		25		31,650				499	20		
Western Shoshone	205,677	282	958	974	4	1,719	1,664	17		3,400		6		52		8,276	5,783
Reno, special agent	35,300	4,300	3,000			25										3,000	600
New Mexico	4,034,733	20,354	22,361	19,675	1,119	18,061	4,016	679	586,117	64,660	2,096	19		1,000	52	142,631	80,260
Jicarilla	79,212	112	1,305	(2)	50	300	35	8	7,600							14,335	970
Tribal	118,533	40	17			[3] 1,563		40	8,301	62,870		17		1,000	42		

Mescalero	109,050	300	530	1,300	47	100	10	3	8,215						10,400		
Tribal	67,320		27			1,200		64									
Pueblo Bonito	644,450	2,200	5,200	5,000	305	2,200	500	50	146,000								
Tribal	1,856								313		1,856						
Pueblo day schools	907,326	7,066	3,852	3,000	[8] 177	6,838	1,209	394	76,388	1,790	240	2		10	81,996	26,840	
San Juan	1,722,596	5,296	[9] 11,000	[9] 10,000	[9] 500	4,960	2,012	80	[9] 283,300						(6)	(6)	
Zuni	384,390	5,340	430	375	40	900	250	40	56,000						35,900	52,450	
North Carolina: Cherokee	50,125	13,250	105	25		500	300	25	250	695	115	3		2	6,505	6,400	
North Dakota	1,806,983	14,063	11,608	6,411	160	10,478	4,390	387	400	71,620	33,000	6	13	516	25	51,545	8,970
Fort Berthold	486,935	975	3,894	(2)	43	2,227	1,240	73							42,695	3,100	
Fort Totten	275,450	7,400	1,500	1,000	6	325									8,850	5,870	
Standing Rock	[4] 852,998	2,138	5,212	5,011	101	7,276	2,950	289		71,620	33,000	6	13	516	25		
Turtle Mountain	191,600	3,550	1,002	400	10	650	200	25	400								
Oklahoma	1,662,749	62,686	5,517	1,703	43	5,567	5,683	122	26	109,360	2,607	555	1	434	22	180,042	27,101
Cantonment	51,039	579	535	165	6	70	10	2	18	13,280	47	88		7		(6)	(6)
Cheyenne and Arapaho	124,923	2,981	866	253	23	201	51	10		23,488	105	153		13			
Kiowa	300,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)								(6)	(6)
Osage [10]	710,685	14,180	1,202	412	6	3,281	5,000	83		44,715	1,620	137	1	378	22	119,630	22,705
Otoe	37,905	1,055	232	160		45										260	1,090
Pawnee [10]	35,340	2,760	131	124	3	175		6		3,414		22		5		695	
Ponca	40,333	1,883	302	91		47	2			10,283	700	63		20		643	352
Red Moon	17,708	381	206	39		17			3	2,340	60	16				842	484
Sac and Fox	62,998	4,518	318	45		114		1	1	3,185	45	19		4		1,307	2,470
Seger [10]	51,161	1,596	383	150	2	100	10	8		4,675	30	30		5			
Seneca	152,045	21,155	815			835	550	4								56,665	
Shawnee	78,612	11,598	527	264	3	682	60	8	4	3,980		27		2			
Oregon	863,975	3,985	12,606	1,007	75	11,826	1,285	97	950	8,575	150	54		40		108,680	1,720
Klamath	745,720	2,095	11,016	900	30	10,950	1,200	72		2,770	150	11		40		87,560	
Roseburg	[11] 25,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)							(6)	(6)
Siletz	16,360	1,200	85	60		130	25	4	950								
Umatilla	[11] 35,000	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)							(6)	(6)
Warm Springs [12]	35,265	690	1,505	47	29	740	60	16		5,805		43				21,120	1,720
Tribal	6,630				16	6		5									

[1] Overestimated last year.
[2] Included with horses and mules.
[3] Includes calves.
[4] 1915 report including stock purchased.
[5] Includes colts.
[6] No record.
[7] Lost many.
[8] Difference from last year partly due to number of Indian ponies reported.
[9] 1915 census.
[10] As reported.
[11] Estimated.
[12] Many died during winter.

TABLE 36.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers.	Number bulls.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
South Dakota	$4,493,077	$64,036	15,664	16,499	409	31,052	10,044	953	302	$260,601	$4,756	593	3	3,625	185	$211,430	$15,905
Cheyenne River	667,984	1,775	2,700	3,200	65	6,360	1,500	240	.....	137,841	.....	28	.....	2,860	80	40,550	8,200
Tribal	8,750	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek	319,600	4,300	1,000	1,400	41	1,500	800	35	.....	14,905	42	94	.....	73	15	31,985	4,900
Flandreau	6,400	600	32	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,060	870
Lower Brule	157,310	2,960	350	650	23	[1] 1,200	150	5	.....	5,300	50	20	.....	55	.....	12,565	1,935
Tribal	48,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 900	103	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	1,628,640	6,178	4,132	5,882	150	10,494	6,401	248	63	55,357	.....	186	.....	436	70	121,170	.....
Tribal	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	1,284,222	17,872	6,210	4,440	80	9,430	960	40	.....	10,800	50	65	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Tribal	31,250	.....	.....	.....	29	25	.....	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisseton	189,765	16,185	662	458	4	754	30	20	216	20,783	1,639	110	2	118	14	3,100	.....
Yankton	137,686	14,166	[2] 578	[2] 445	9	377	100	10	23	15,615	2,975	90	1	53	6	.....	.....
Utah	293,949	2,680	1,968	446	27	1,976	591	56	2,850	13,767	295	59	.....	124	14	8,808	1,030
Shivwits	2,290	50	65	8	1	8	1	1	.....	369	.....	2	.....	5	1	208	30
Uintah and Ouray	288,599	2,370	1,703	438	26	1,948	585	55	2,850	13,398	295	57	.....	119	13	8,600	1,000
Salt Lake, special agent	3,060	260	200	.....	.....	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	888,996	37,994	5,345	2,265	259	6,759	2,119	209	6,489	31,388	66	43	.....	428	6	104,502	18,946
Colville	642,570	25,885	[3] 3,057	[3] 1,322	184	4,380	1,766	135	.....	18,837	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	91,126	16,070
Cushman	33,518	1,737	194	112	.....	264	30	2	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685	2,470
Neah Bay	7,536	349	87	46	4	83	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	160
Spokane	31,599	1,474	302	250	40	373	51	9	.....	2,398	.....	2	.....	[4] 44	3	5,230	.....
Tribal	2,500	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah	12,864	311	36	41	3	77	27	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	74,081	8,025	245	144	2	[1] 428	44	21	1,325	4,125	53	17	.....	[4] 31	2	4,461	246
Yakima	84,328	213	1,424	([5])	26	1,154	[6] 200	31	5,000	6,028	13	24	.....	[4] 54	1	([7])	([7])

Wisconsin	431,780	22,734	1,744	797	21	1,715	313	37	22	34,069	1,169	177	1	70	.....	13,228	5,108
Grand Rapids	56,095	1,645	250	260	1	10	5	1	.....	15,220	220	110	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Hayward	14,820	630	70	75	3	135	12	16	.....	1,319	79	9	.....	8	.....	268	283
Keshena	62,348	5,157	[8] 333	153	.....	192	120	4	22	250	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5,210	.....
Lac du Flambeau	21,295	390	75	70	3	35	.....	2	.....	2,800	.....	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Laona	7,860	320	60	70	12	2	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	123,662	7,942	132	157	2	308	176	12	.....	11,170	850	33	.....	33	.....	7,750	4,825
Oneida	137,440	6,040	810	([5])	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	1,200	20	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	8,260	610	14	12	.....	25	.....	2	.....	1,900	.....	4	.....	412	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	540,963	890	882	1,892	132	6,852	1,733	244	200	24,757	45	127	8	21	50	47,000	15,000
Shoshone	321,540	890	882	1,892	110	3,019	1,000	80	200	20,007	45	127	8	[4] 21	.....	47,000	15,000
Tribal	219,423	.....	.....	.....	22	[1] 3,833	733	164	.....	4,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....

[1] Includes calves.
[2] Decrease due to issue of patents in fee; stock not included.
[3] Decrease from 1915 due to epidemic.
[4] Many died during winter.
[5] Included with horses and mules.
[6] Erroneously reported last year.
[7] No record.
[8] Includes ponies.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total...	$35,407,121	$3,562,907	$1,272,334	$18,452	$14,128,596	$1,882,058	$1,289,870	$13,252,904
Arizona.....	2,779,915	271,083	193,530	350	52,867	345,673	35,821	1,880,591
Camp Verde....	19,850	15,010	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,565
Colorado River[1].	220,774	6,400	6,370	.....	36,657	12,900	.....	158,449
Fort Apache....	237,486	35,398	13,925	.....	.....	12,881	20,717	154,565
Havasupai.....	7,849	2,642	246	.....	5	1,445	.....	3,511
Kaibab.....	5,820	1,835	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,935
Leupp.....	78,791	13,050	6,445	.....	3,650	4,295	.....	51,351
Moqui.....	175,600	35,275	28,510	.....	.....	3,725	.....	108,090
Navajo.....	471,044	51,026	23,500	.....	.....	10,900	3,204	382,414
Phoenix.....	551,662	.....	69,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	481,958
Pima.....	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882	.....	115,767
Rice Station....	99,015	.....	4,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,490
Salt River.....	45,072	4,350	3,490	.....	.....	8,025	.....	29,207
San Carlos.....	[2] 296,274	83,160	5,000	.....	.....	[2] 164,870	11,900	31,344
San Xavier.....	37,623	12,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,513
Truxton Canon .	127,812	2,820	6,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,667
Western Navajo.	162,175	4,570	6,090	.....	.....	34,750	.....	116,765
California.....	912,124	65,703	45,665	275	4,475	86,262	5,118	704,626
Bishop.....	32,707	1,280	110	125	.....	590	.....	30,602
Campo.....	10,330	1,875	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,230
Digger.....	8,824	8,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell....	103,595	.....	370	150	.....	.....	.....	103,075
Fort Yuma.....	83,200	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,400
Greenville.....	49,878	.....	4,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,358
Hoopa Valley...	78,225	4,900	12,800	.....	.....	8,750	1,550	50,225
Malki.....	17,615	14,385	110	.....	1,800	.....	.....	1,320
Pala.....	31,980	13,210	1,505	.....	2,600	4,310	.....	10,355
Round Valley...	70,997	2,669	645	.....	.....	.....	3,340	64,343
Sherman Institute.....	362,508	.....	24,215	.....	.....	62,441	.....	275,852
Soboba.....	46,374	15,729	1,165	.....	.....	10,171	.....	19,309
Tule River.....	15,891	2,031	.....	.....	75	.....	228	13,557
Colorado.....	92,161	39,813	2,453	.....	2,100	2,900	.....	44,895
Southern Ute...	63,553	16,673	1,850	.....	2,100	.....	.....	42,930
Ute Mountain...	28,608	23,140	603	.....	.....	2,900	.....	1,965
Florida: Seminole...	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	454,437	80,819	40,706	.....	16,991	74,778	1,570	239,573
Coeur d'Alene...	63,399	49,906	1,725	.....	.....	910	570	10,288
Fort Hall.....	232,052	30,913	16,431	.....	16,991	14,352	.....	153,365
Fort Lapwai....	158,986	.....	22,550	.....	.....	59,516	1,000	75,920
Iowa: Sac and Fox..	89,996	350	83,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,296
Kansas.....	568,676	9,350	24,533	.....	.....	127,818	.....	406,975
Haskell Institute	475,072	.....	24,358	.....	.....	120,589	.....	330,125
Kickapoo.....	79,381	.....	175	.....	.....	7,229	.....	71,977
Potawatomi.....	14,223	9,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,873
Michigan.....	224,327	11,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,502
Mackinac.....	2,385	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Mount Pleasant.	221,942	11,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,427
Minnesota.....	771,582	152,072	78,119	.....	.....	4,089	7,116	530,186
Cass Lake.....	19,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,284
Fond du Lac....	36,889	7,525	25,124	.....	.....	80	.....	4,160
Grand Portage..	7,790	7,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Leech Lake.....	103,607	36,019	2,219	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,369
Nett Lake.....	50,548	25,540	2,575	.....	.....	.....	271	22,162
Pipestone.....	164,418	5,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,443
Red Lake.....	126,499	19,505	23,830	.....	.....	4,009	6,495	72,660
Vermillion Lake	56,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,975
White Earth....	205,572	50,068	24,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,133

[1] Includes Fort Mojave.

[2] Includes $151,000, value stock.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana	$1,112,201	$373,028	$65,957	$1,151	$150,190	$101,235	$18,560	$402,080
Blackfeet	177,070	38,494	23,417	.....	.....	6,225	.....	108,934
Crow	331,151	126,766	20,835	.....	62,617	27,500	900	92,533
Flathead	167,931	73,883	1,125	.....	78,889	800	12,660	574
Fort Belknap	154,508	53,027	2,450	.....	7,684	34,510	2,000	54,837
Fort Peck [1]	157,927	52,958	15,990	1,151	.....	14,736	.....	73,092
Tongue River	123,614	27,900	2,140	.....	1,000	17,464	3,000	72,110
Nebraska	439,061	71,641	38,945	.....	.....	20,180	.....	308,295
Genoa	309,315	.....	6,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,840
Omaha	27,520	7,340	.....	.....	.....	20,180	.....	.....
Santee	30,418	29,968	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Winnebago	71,808	34,333	32,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250
Nevada	316,346	50,014	22,241	29	2,830	37,526	.....	203,706
Carson	124,765	1,883	19,861	.....	.....	26,886	.....	76,135
Fallon	17,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,440
Fort McDermitt	17,871	3,948	880	.....	70	3,740	.....	9,233
Moapa River	5,195	400	495	.....	135	.....	.....	4,165
Nevada	77,580	8,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,980
Walker River	18,585	13,885	.....	.....	2,075	.....	.....	2,625
Western Shoshone	54,231	20,648	1,005	.....	550	6,900	.....	25,128
Reno, special agent	679	650	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,430,501	84,072	51,488	.....	11,795	140,240	23,339	1,119,567
Albuquerque	291,047	9,220	8,925	.....	.....	30,787	.....	242,115
Jicarilla	141,896	33,404	5,807	.....	.....	16,340	10,889	75,456
Mescalero	136,862	14,698	2,364	.....	.....	15,005	11,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito	145,802	[2]	615	.....	.....	9,040	.....	136,147
Pueblo day schools	139,972	1,750	16,254	.....	.....	13,468	.....	108,500
San Juan	204,170	25,000	6,120	.....	.....	26,500	800	145,750
Santa Fe	219,142	.....	2,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	216,417
Zuni	151,610	.....	8,678	.....	11,795	29,100	.....	102,037
New York Agency	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	119,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	358	119,247
North Dakota	990,765	172,688	74,833	313	.....	112,516	.....	630,415
Bismarck	82,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,638
Fort Berthold	80,828	44,695	1,777	313	.....	25,993	.....	8,050
Fort Totten	200,539	7,979	6,410	.....	.....	4,410	.....	181,740
Standing Rock [1]	336,209	81,578	29,900	.....	.....	48,108	.....	176,623
Turtle Mountain	82,086	32,618	18,786	.....	.....	2,845	.....	27,837
Wahpeton	208,465	5,818	17,960	.....	.....	[1] 31,160	.....	153,527
Oklahoma	3,083,322	186,017	118,579	100	.....	270,410	.....	2,508,216
Cantonment	109,005	6,710	[1] 400	100	.....	64,185	.....	37,610
Cheyenne and Arapaho	390,482	23,439	4,057	.....	.....	87,984	.....	275,002
Chilocco	642,441	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	637,941
Five Civilized Tribes	65,985	[1] 15,035	50,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	613,296	35,650	53,250	.....	.....	[3] 88,323	.....	436,073
Osage	219,184	36,315	1,150	.....	.....	8,000	.....	173,719
Otoe	61,545	.....	[1] 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,145
Pawnee	129,655	25,569	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,786
Ponca	92,809	16,410	300	.....	.....	5,508	.....	70,591
Red Moon	70,635	1,930	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,521
Sac and Fox	55,386	14,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,961
Seger	104,727	4,834	2,852	.....	.....	[4] 1,420	.....	95,621
Seneca	28,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,423
Shawnee	106,240	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,540

[1] 1915 report.
[2] Included with school.
[3] Increase in land value.
[4] Value land not included.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes schools	$393,509	.....	$236	.....	.....	$14,990	.....	$378,283
Armstrong Male Academy	56,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,856
Bloomfield Seminary [1]	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,177
Cherokee Orphan School	47,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,843
Collins Institute	14,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,150
Euchee Boarding School	47,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,455	.....	36,300
EufaulaBoarding School	36,070	.....	125	.....	.....	3,535	.....	32,410
Jones Male Academy	31,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,210
Mekusukey Male Academy	55,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,388
NuyakaBoarding School	33,426	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,315
Tuskahoma Female Academy	38,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,830
Wheelock Female Academy	30,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,804
Oregon	755,934	$17,772	29,957	$30	$9,320	111,945	$35,560	551,350
Klamath	170,826	7,211	2,305	.....	9,320	17,075	24,260	110,655
Roseburg	2,200	2,120	.....	30	.....	.....	50	.....
Salem	349,800	.....	[1] 22,807	.....	.....	[1] 91,820	.....	235,173
Siletz	17,057	5,871	1,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,541
Umatilla	120,530	300	1,200	.....	.....	.....	650	118,380
Warm Springs	95,521	2,270	2,000	.....	.....	3,050	10,600	77,601
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	544,965	.....	25,930	.....	.....	101,400	.....	417,635
South Dakota	3,022,649	648,184	281,054	5,870	27,700	243,080	379,706	1,437,055
Canton Asylum	146,626	.....	146,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	375,975	212,122	40,435	4,845	1,200	16,610	.....	100,763
Crow Creek	116,575	41,767	3,070	225	.....	10,868	.....	60,645
Flandreau	249,806	6,625	4,300	.....	.....	56,015	.....	182,866
Lower Brule	121,097	56,442	6,275	.....	.....	8,850	.....	49,530
Pierre	245,201	.....	7,145	.....	26,500	45,325	.....	166,231
Pine Ridge	880,540	176,148	20,290	500	.....	18,503	[2] 379,631	285,468
Rapid City	261,239	4,415	5,090	.....	.....	62,999	.....	188,735
Rosebud	414,290	88,205	46,381	300	.....	23,910	75	255,419
Sisseton	82,940	20,945	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,553
Springfield	30,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,518
Yankton	97,842	41,515	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,327
Utah	395,136	291,201	3,285	.....	34,328	6,700	4,600	55,022
Shivwits	9,355	230	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,980
Uintah and Ouray	380,038	290,971	3,140	.....	34,328	6,700	4,600	40,299
Salt Lake City, special agent	5,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,743
Washington	1,675,445	785,295	58,598	575	.....	62,019	50,297	718,661
Colville	[3] 830,717	[3] 707,607	4,968	575	.....	56,229	35,259	26,079
Cushman	439,059	2,550	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	425,509
Neah Bay	8,920	4,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,545
Spokane	72,262	17,047	32,700	.....	.....	.....	6,850	15,665
Taholah	20,661	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	750	19,111
Tulalip	205,177	29,866	6,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	168,906
Yakima	98,649	23,850	2,725	.....	.....	5,790	7,438	58,846

[1] 1915 report.
[2] Includes timber reserve.
[3] Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1916*—Continued

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin	$1,383,650	$37,052	$25,921	$775	.....	$28,437	$709,825	$581,640
Grand Rapids	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	.....	.....
Hayward	121,795	2,240	5,000	.....	.....	20,010	27	94,518
Keshena	[1] 860,096	25,305	12,306	.....	.....	5,387	[2] 709,558	107,540
Lac du Flambeau	79,478	750	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,358
Laona	1,600	1,225	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	8,212	7,042	175	775	.....	180	40	.....
Oneida	63,756	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,296
Red Cliff	3,620	490	540	.....	.....	2,070	200	320
Tomah	184,606	.....	4,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	179,911
Wittenberg	59,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,697
Wyoming: Shoshone	384,084	163,103	6,615	.....	$16,525	4,670	18,000	174,371
State totals	21,547,047	3,511,292	1,272,334	9,468	329,121	1,882,058	1,289,870	13,252,904
Miscellaneous	13,860,074	51,615	.....	8,984	13,799,475	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses	[1] 2,884	[1] 2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppression	[1] 650	[1] 650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service	[1] 8,984	.....	.....	[1] 8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost)	13,799,475	.....	.....	.....	13,799,475	.....	.....	.....
Indian Office	48,081	48,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1915 report.

[2] $502,475 value lumber, etc., in 1915 report not shown.

TABLE 38.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.[1]	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total, 1916	$653,418,462	$427,697,647	$349,073,600	$11,093,545	$16,101,825	$12,635,814	$4,860,244	$33,932,619	$225,720,815	$105,815,540	[2]$75,624,227	$44,281,048
1915	658,262,436	438,116,841	368,030,944	11,369,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	76,558,336	42,196,680
1914	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	[3] 24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	[3] 23,226,508	240,494.497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,293	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	[3] 22,998,965	244,424,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	9,106,470	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	[3] 19,633,329	242,200,144	124,942,410	75,413,904	41,843,830
Arizona	52,719,923	12,583,155	4,045,890	7,000	8,551	354,225	356,200	7,811,289	40,136,768	27,926,893	12,076,700	133,175
Camp Verde	2,190	2,190			200	175	800	1,015				
Colorado River	5,468,091	697,967	593,200		4,557	25,500	7,800	66,910	4,770,124	4,687,500	22,500	60,124
Fort Apache	9,726,338	551,025				1,700	12,500	536,825	9,175,313	5,567,402	3,595,000	12,911
Havasupai	49,720	19,020				3,700	900	14,420	30,700	30,700		
Kaibab	221,578	20,850				2,050	200	18,600	200,728	177,328	23,400	
Leupp	1,370,590	559,250				3,500	21,000	534,750	811,340	[4] 811,340		
Moqui	2,557,595	716,595				53,000	17,000	646,595	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo	17,356,903	4,565,044			3,794	35,000	45,000	4,481,250	12,791,859	5,291,859	7,500,000	
Pima	5,900,847	1,963,125	1,386,900			56,000	85,000	435,225	3,937,722	[5] 3,857,722	80,000	
Salt River	1,225,109	897,159	767,440			20,500	31,000	78,219	327,950	327,950		
San Carlos	3,529,985	126,865				21,000	7,000	98,265	3,403,120	2,639,340	725,210	38,570
San Xavier	2,122,531	2,010,932	1,298,350	7,000		123,000	115,000	467,582	111,599	110,099	1,500	
Truxton Canon	996,398	20,758				2,500	2,800	15,458	975,640	824,980	129,090	21,570
Western Navajo	2,192,048	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,673	1,759,673		
California	8,758,134	4,901,248	2,143,723	1,915,000	29,802	232,146	105,748	474,829	3,856,886	2,907,854	920,300	28,732
Bishop	401,466	321,466	255,200		111	10,000	8,500	47,655	80,000	80,000		
Campo	122,219	56,180				33,695	1,520	20,965	66,039	65,839	200	
Digger	13,954	8,877	[5] 6,400			1,930	100	447	5,077	5,077		
Fort Bidwell	379,621	359,621	275,000	40,000	1,121	15,000	8,500	20,000	20,000		20,000	
Fort Yuma	770,218	703,445	641,600			4,000	18,000	39,845	66,773	[5] 58,000	8,000	773
Greenville	223,848	223,848	[5] 196,320		6,328	10,000	4,000	7,200				
Hoopa Valley	2,623,956	2,014,498	118,000	1,800,000	12,548	12,000	5,500	66,450	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Malki	2,111,852	97,817				29,900	25,000	42,917	2,014,035	2,014,035		
Pala	379,839	280,556	181,155			31,400	13,200	54,801	99,283	98,783	500	
Round Valley	666,451	663,630	470,048	75,000	8,657	51,346	7,503	51,076	2,821	320		2,501
Soboba	492,393	121,993				23,875	12,425	85,693	370,400	359,800	10,600	
Tule River	572,317	49,317			1,037	9,000	1,500	37,780	523,000	67,000	456,000	
Colorado	776,846	599,626	237,920	4,000	151,628	11,000	8,000	187,078	177,220	162,000	15,220	
Southern Ute	344,432	344,432	[4] 237,920	4,000	53,297	11,000	8,000	30,215				
Ute Mountain	432,414	255,194			98,331			156,863	177,220	162,000	15,220	

Florida: Seminole	115,846	4,100						4,100	111,746	111,746		
Idaho	14,765,577	12,337,870	10,668,000	127,500	297,993	359,000	173,000	712,377	2,427,707	916,332	1,273,760	237,615
Cœur d'Alene	2,790,958	2,497,358	1,893,165	100,000	177,433	160,000	30,000	136,760	293,600	71,662	11,200	210,738
Fort Hall	5,066,472	3,805,572	3,394,455		4,538	85,000	35,000	286,579	1,260,900	726,670	520,060	14,170
Fort Lapwai	6,908,147	6,034,940	5,480,380	27,500	116,022	114,000	108,000	289,038	873,207	118,000	742,500	12,707
Iowa: Sac and Fox	741,013	54,306			25,526	18,000	2,500	8,280	686,707	313,187	375	373,145
Kansas	3,973,789	3,765,688	2,817,106		243,669	271,404	82,955	350,554	208,101			208,101
Kickapoo	2,065,487	1,978,242	1,475,606		122,513	153,404	60,955	165,764	87,245			87,245
Potawatomi	1,908,302	1,787,416	1,341,500		121,156	118,000	[4] 22,000	184,790	120,856			120,856
Michigan	379,193	379,193	166,756	82,694	58,213	28,500	15,700	27,330				
Bay Mills[6]	7,775	7,775	1,200			5,500	700	375				
Mackinac	371,418	371,418	165,556	82,694	58,213	23,000	15,000	26,955				
Minnesota	18,051,254	8,986,505	5,885,772	221,500	522,374	1,610,350	278,250	468,259	9,064,749	1,140,869	1,142,803	6,781,077
Fond du Lac	1,273,745	696,534	444,500	52,500	129,094	33,000	3,000	34,440	577,211			577,211
Grand Portage	318,011	77,607	50,000	25,000	2,147	[6] 100	[6] 50	310	240,404	32,000	16,000	192,404
Leech Lake	2,161,680	1,199,661	505,259	50,000	198,258	[5] 394,000	12,500	39,644	962,019			962,019
Nett Lake	975,207	654,534	562,377	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	4,800	320,673			320,673
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	59,415	59,415	45,000			11,500	500	2,415				
Red Lake	3,684,678	331,159			20,349	90,000	60,000	160,810	3,353,519	1,061,419	1,102,803	1,189,297
Vermillion Lake	24,000								24,000		[7] 24,000	
White Earth	9,554,518	5,967,595	4,278,636	24,000	164,119	1,075,000	200,000	225,840	3,586,923	47,450		3,539,473
Montana	44,945,406	20,825,913	15,513,898	833,965	232,020	565,350	461,900	3,218,780	24,119,493	15,286,794	7,257,400	1,575,299
Blackfeet	7,839,348	4,709,288	3,354,644		805	200,000	105,000	1,048,839	3,130,060	2,136,187	857,436	136,437
Crow	12,638,424	5,467,622	4,733,811	2,000	115,316	112,000	85,000	419,495	7,170,802	5,531,107	822,200	817,495
Flathead	10,626,043	4,518,244	[4] 2,818,245	752,500	74,544	140,000	85,000	647,955	6,107,799	[4] 1,324,000	4,564,762	279,037
Fort Belknap	4,725,264	491,804	245,902		7,540	[5] 13,000	19,000	206,362	4,233,460	3,899,600	307,392	26,468
Fort Peck	4,773,907	4,466,493	3,775,065	79,465	12,259	65,350	137,900	396,454	307,414			307,414
Tongue River	4,342,420	1,172,462	586,231		21,556	35,000	30,000	499,675	3,169,958	2,395,900	765,610	8,448
Nebraska	11,794,135	11,398,957	9,932,279		432,459	336,485	300,981	396,753	395,178	146,230		248,948
Omaha	4,612,906	4,439,278	3,675,300		144,423	285,000	118,000	216,555	173,628	120,000		53,628
Santee	1,047,114	1,002,211	892,640		55,083	11,000	4,000	39,488	44,903			44,903
Winnebago	6,134,115	5,957,468	5,364,339		232,953	40,485	178,981	140,710	176,647	26,230		150,417
Nevada	2,835,355	1,444,811	996,410	8,000	3,921	68,700	49,181	318,599	1,390,544	1,337,594	42,450	10,500
Fallon	147,247	144,247	125,180			7,000	1,850	10,217	3,000	3,000		
Fort McDermitt	63,630	55,390	35,530			5,200	3,650	11,010	8,240	8,240		
Moapa River	162,780	162,780	157,000			800	550	4,430				

[1] Data incomplete. [2] Includes $2,121,412, tribal stock. [3] Includes tribal stock. [4] Overestimated last year. [5] As reported. [6] 1915 report. [7] Timber on school land.

TABLE 38.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nevada—Continued.												
Nevada	$677,865	$26,365				$6,280	$2,200	$17,885	$651,500	$639,500	$12,000	[1]
Walker River	494,108	388,732	$336,700		$452	10,000	7,500	34,080	105,376	74,926	30,450	[1]
Western Shoshone	849,956	227,528				13,420	8,431	205,677	622,428	611,928		$10,500
Reno, special agent	439,769	439,769	342,000	$8,000	3,469	26,000	25,000	35,300				
New Mexico	22,679,261	6,970,203	878,332	1,230,000	104,862	672,060	197,925	3,887,024	15,709,058	10,742,622	4,877,929	88,507
Jicarilla	2,072,794	1,655,935	316,832	[2] 1,230,000	4,706	14,260	10,925	79,212	416,859	202,785	148,533	65,541
Mescalero	5,471,994	261,908			100,058	30,800	22,000	109,050	5,210,086	619,800	4,567,320	22,966
Pueblo Bonito	3,082,806	1,205,950	561,500					644,450	1,876,856	1,875,000	1,856	
Pueblo day schools	4,374,684	1,389,424			98	390,000	82,000	917,326	2,985,260	2,911,540	73,720	
San Juan	5,942,596	1,865,596				80,000	33,000	1,752,596	4,077,000	4,013,000	64,000	
Zuni	1,734,387	591,390				157,000	50,000	384,390	1,142,997	1,120,497	22,500	
New York: New York Agency	4,502,701	880			880				4,501,821	4,442,350		59,471
North Carolina: Cherokee	943,316	155,256			23,901	71,980	6,250	53,125	788,060	588,000	192,000	8,060
North Dakota	27,832,520	23,869,116	20,592,743	250,000	261,840	608,425	296,625	1,859,483	3,963,404	2,346,946		1,616,458
Fort Berthold	4,698,553	2,598,437	1,738,789		28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	2,100,116	1,157,784		942,332
Fort Totten	1,532,751	1,527,463	1,084,341		30,672	67,000	70,000	275,450	5,288			5,288
Standing Rock	16,970,286	15,112,286	13,561,613	250,000	160,175	187,000	88,000	865,498	1,858,000	1,189,162		668,838
Turtle Mountain	4,630,930	4,630,930	4,208,000		42,830	136,000	37,500	206,600				
Oklahoma	255,853,409	216,072,794	196,803,852	64,112	7,985,952	3,253,094	1,156,142	6,809,642	39,780,615	17,694,688	1,717,000	20,368,927
Cantonment	1,074,039	1,074,039	787,500		87,000	83,500	65,000	51,039				[3]
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4,855,791	4,242,844	3,692,764		232,034	130,049	35,074	152,923	612,947			612,947
Five Civilized Tribes	191,439,625	164,054,791	[4]157,942,380	[5]	6,112,411				27,384,834	[6]17,665,345	1,717,000	8,002,489
Kiowa	19,589,017	15,993,852	13,919,010		574,842	815,000	385,000	300,000	3,595,165			3,595,165
Osage	23,499,692	16,379,407	8,499,769		306,755	1,386,000	406,000	5,780,883	7,120,285	11,993		7,108,292
Otoe	1,990,316	1,634,434	1,360,531	63,000	65,498	75,900	30,000	39,505	355,882	6,480		349,402
Pawnee	1,999,836	1,812,031	1,548,085		111,926	98,550	7,630	45,840	187,805			187,805
Ponca	2,930,818	2,824,737	2,436,838	1,112	134,954	178,200	23,050	50,583	106,081	4,800		101,281
Red Moon	557,502	557,502	499,875		11,724	17,200	10,900	17,803				[3]
Sac and Fox	1,860,553	1,449,007	1,086,615		157,766	115,265	26,363	62,998	411,546			411,546
Seger	1,463,380	1,463,380	1,102,580		114,134	113,130	82,125	51,411				[3]
Seneca	2,313,214	2,307,144	1,872,628		25,671	194,300	37,500	177,045	6,070	6,070		
Shawnee	2,279,626	2,279,626	2,055,277		51,237	46,000	47,500	79,612				

Oregon	47,366,008	11,176,145	7,130,590	2,400,700	276,610	316,900	149,000	902,345	36,189,863	6,726,475	29,165,830	297,558
Klamath	29,618,451	2,553,400	1,047,880	540,000	41,400	127,900	36,500	759,720	27,065,051	3,257,200	23,700,000	107,851
Roseburg	2,620,694	2,620,694	521,981	1,800,000	98,713	90,000	65,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	662,537	427,652	374,500	19,000	17,792	.....	.....	16,360	234,885	12,800	195,000	27,085
Umatilla	5,136,269	4,715,447	4,450,800	4,200	114,947	82,000	22,500	41,000	420,822	244,000	14,200	162,622
Warm Springs	9,328,057	858,952	735,429	37,500	3,758	17,000	25,000	40,265	8,469,105	3,212,475	5,256,630	.....
South Dakota	60,495,665	52,516,143	43,395,395	59,000	1,747,541	2,075,500	803,000	4,435,707	7,979,522	2,342,720	201,470	5,435,332
Canton Asylum	1,570	1,570	.....	.....	1,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	10,337,141	7,965,428	6,739,054	.....	119,790	345,000	80,000	681,584	2,371,713	1,422,742	8,750	940,221
Crow Creek	2,947,780	2,825,221	2,288,096	.....	60,525	100,000	52,000	324,600	122,559	6,732	.....	115,827
Flandreau	118,142	118,142	84,000	.....	242	20,000	7,000	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brule	2,097,238	1,916,995	1,632,000	9,000	48,685	50,000	15,000	162,310	180,243	76,000	48,970	55,273
Pine Ridge	15,976,141	14,660,891	12,245,904	50,000	191,347	210,000	325,000	1,638,640	1,315,250	535,246	112,500	667,504
Rosebud	14,695,463	11,538,799	[7] 8,636,779	.....	635,798	795,000	177,000	1,294,222	3,156,664	[7] 302,000	31,250	2,823,414
Sisseton	7,476,173	6,870,257	[7] 6,144,180	.....	215,812	240,500	80,000	189,765	605,916	.....	.....	605,916
Yankton	6,846,017	6,618,840	5,625,382	.....	473,772	315,000	67,000	137,686	227,177	.....	.....	227,177
Utah	7,618,039	2,464,201	1,644,590	.....	386,832	81,090	55,140	296,549	4,553,838	563,900	34,875	3,955,063
Shivwits	21,590	6,090	.....	.....	.....	2,400	1,300	2,390	15,500	15,500	.....	[8]
Uintah and Ouray	6,988,889	2,450,551	1,644,590	.....	386,832	76,190	51,840	291,099	4,538,338	548,400	34,875	3,955,063
Salt Lake, special agent	7,560	7,560	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,000	3,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	45,607,495	27,808,779	21,385,005	3,703,984	1,022,346	600,605	181,043	915,796	17,798,716	5,504,045	12,032,122	262,549
Colville	12,653,430	8,455,766	6,185,440	600,000	559,106	337,950	120,200	653,070	4,197,664	[7] 1,863,702	2,215,000	118,962
Cushman	862,896	755,914	627,108	28,750	37,648	22,800	6,090	33,518	106,982	.....	.....	106,982
Neah Bay	372,244	74,307	17,000	4,000	871	29,750	[7] 4,800	17,886	297,937	22,357	275,000	580
Spokane	2,776,269	1,508,193	990,880	392,580	12,634	62,000	13,500	36,599	1,268,076	421,845	820,375	25,856
Taholah	8,741,921	1,379,863	354,392	953,377	6,380	41,650	10,000	14,064	7,362,058	1,512,894	5,843,272	5,892
Tulalip	4,250,215	4,250,215	2,707,200	1,180,147	153,629	106,455	26,453	76,331	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	15,950,520	11,384,521	[7] 10,502,985	545,130	252,078	[9]	[9]	84,328	4,565,999	1,683,247	2,878,475	4,277
Wisconsin	17,227,951	7,202,794	3,111,960	186,090	2,212,860	1,078,000	140,704	473,180	10,025,157	3,784,085	3,698,533	2,542,539
Grand Rapids	876,698	285,206	60,000	.....	67,232	75,000	17,379	65,595	591,492	377,787	2,813	210,892
Hayward	785,759	783,853	604,500	80,000	53,733	27,000	3,200	15,420	1,906	1,000	906	.....
Keshena	8,654,007	126,919	.....	.....	1,046	53,800	9,725	62,348	8,527,088	3,081,000	[7] 3,114,441	2,331,647
Lac du Flambeau	690,879	581,679	226,774	17,090	110,520	180,000	26,000	21,295	109,200	95,295	13,905	.....
Laona	211,120	65,332	.....	.....	48,572	7,200	1,400	8,160	145,788	145,788	.....	.....
La Pointe	3,809,098	3,159,415	800,767	49,000	1,830,986	290,000	55,000	133,662	649,683	83,215	566,468	.....
Oneida	1,900,966	1,900,966	1,306,240	.....	17,286	395,000	25,000	157,440	.....	.....	.....	[10]
Red Cliff	299,424	299,424	113,679	40,000	83,485	50,000	3,000	9,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	4,035,626	2,179,964	1,723,379	.....	72,045	23,000	40,000	321,540	1,855,662	830,210	975,460	49,992

[1] Included in Western Shoshone.
[2] Tribal timber.
[3] Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.
[4] As reported.
[5] Included in value of land.
[6] Includes $12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.
[7] Overestimated last year.
[8] Included in Uintah and Ouray.
[9] No data.
[10] Included in New York.

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Grand total	5,347	2,115	3,232	$3,622,454	3,526	$2,591,755	1,821	$1,030,699
Total schools	2,883	812	2,071	1,947,889	1,308	1,091,930	1,575	855,959
Total agencies	2,464	1,303	1,161	1,674,565	2,218	1,499,825	246	174,740
Arizona	716	307	409	462,033	471	326,563	245	135,470
Camp Verde schools	4	.....	4	3,140	2	2,120	2	1,020
Camp Verde Agency	5	3	2	2,220	4	1,620	1	600
Colorado River schools [1]	34	9	25	23,200	12	10,370	22	12,830
Colorado River Agency	22	16	6	15,260	20	13,340	2	1,920
Fort Apache schools	27	11	16	17,255	15	11,455	12	5,800
Fort Apache Agency	43	22	21	27,928	42	27,208	1	720
Havasupai School	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400	.....	.....
Kaibab School	4	.....	4	2,600	2	1,700	2	900
Kaibab Agency	2	1	1	780	2	780	.....	.....
Leupp School	12	3	9	8,570	4	3,800	8	4,770
Leupp Agency	17	11	6	9,608	17	9,608	.....	.....
Moqui schools	56	21	35	31,000	27	17,890	29	13,110
Moqui Agency	30	14	16	17,532	23	13,272	7	4,260
Navajo schools	67	32	35	42,050	28	20,040	39	22,010
Navajo Agency	43	29	14	24,068	39	21,728	4	2,340
Phoenix School	71	16	55	54,810	37	32,820	34	21,990
Pima schools	42	13	29	27,670	21	18,550	21	9,120
Pima Agency	42	22	20	29,468	39	27,428	3	2,040
Rice Station School	24	9	15	16,300	12	8,260	12	8,040
Salt River schools	8	1	7	5,440	4	3,850	4	1,590
Salt River Agency	12	7	5	6,720	11	6,120	1	600
San Carlos schools	10	3	7	7,960	4	4,780	6	3,180
San Carlos Agency	48	31	17	29,088	46	27,888	2	1,200
San Xavier schools	6	.....	6	4,400	1	1,400	5	3,000
San Xavier Agency	18	10	8	9,688	16	8,668	2	1,020
Truxton Canon School	16	6	10	9,970	4	4,120	12	5,850
Truxton Canon Agency	5	2	3	3,760	5	3,760	.....	.....
Western Navajo schools	22	3	19	15,160	9	7,900	13	7,260
Western Navajo Agency	21	11	10	12,768	21	12,768	.....	.....
California	304	110	194	185,917	192	124,137	112	61,780
Bishop schools	11	2	9	6,190	5	3,955	6	2,235
Bishop Agency	7	4	3	3,540	6	2,940	1	600
Campo School	5	1	4	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency	2	2	.....	1,020	2	1,020	.....	.....
Digger Agency	2	.....	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell School	20	2	18	13,135	8	6,460	12	6,675
Fort Bidwell Agency	7	3	4	4,480	7	4,480	.....	.....
Fort Yuma schools	21	6	15	14,070	12	8,460	9	5,610
Fort Yuma Agency	11	7	4	5,744	9	4,424	2	1,320
Greenville School	14	1	13	9,720	7	5,760	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School	20	11	9	11,590	8	5,670	12	5,920
Hoopa Valley Agency	17	11	6	8,528	16	7,928	1	600
Malki School	1	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400	.....	.....
Malki Agency	18	10	8	6,748	15	5,548	3	1,200
Pala schools	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency	15	11	4	8,448	15	8,448	.....	.....
Round Valley schools	10	1	9	7,180	4	3,940	6	3,240
Round Valley Agency	15	7	8	8,844	14	8,064	1	780
Sherman Institute	61	11	50	43,820	28	23,140	33	20,680
Soboba schools	9	2	7	6,060	3	3,150	6	2,910
Soboba Agency	20	15	5	9,160	20	9,160	.....	.....
Tule River schools	5	.....	5	3,520	3	2,440	2	1,080
Tule River Agency	4	1	3	1,860	2	1,260	2	600
Colorado	48	15	33	31,790	35	25,460	13	6,330
Southern Ute schools	12	1	11	8,230	5	4,630	7	3,600
Southern Ute Agency	16	6	10	10,740	13	9,600	3	1,140
Ute Mountain School	3	.....	3	2,640	1	1,650	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency	17	8	9	10,180	16	9,580	1	600
Idaho	107	34	73	78,262	75	58,042	32	20,220
Coeur d'Alene schools	5	.....	5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency	17	7	10	12,334	15	11,014	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools	20	7	13	14,480	8	7,400	12	7,080

[1] Includes Fort Mojave School.

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Idaho—Continued.								
Fort Hall Agency	24	12	12	$15,248	23	$14,248	1	$1,000
Fort Lapwai School	25	1	24	20,180	12	11,680	13	8,500
Fort Lapwai Agency	16	7	9	12,480	14	10,760	2	1,720
Iowa	27	10	17	16,910	13	9,590	14	7,320
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	22	7	15	14,130	8	6,810	14	7,320
Sac and Fox Agency	5	3	2	2,780	5	2,780	.....	.....
Kansas	89	18	71	67,110	47	40,060	42	27,050
Haskell Institute	65	9	56	50,770	33	28,880	32	21,890
Kickapoo schools	14	5	9	8,760	6	4,500	8	4,260
Kickapoo Agency	2	1	1	1,780	2	1,780	.....	.....
Potawatomi Agency	8	3	5	5,800	6	4,900	2	900
Michigan	41	12	29	27,920	19	14,800	22	13,120
Mackinac Agency	2	.....	2	2,000	2	2,000	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant schools	39	12	27	25,920	17	12,800	22	13,120
Minnesota	268	137	131	172,606	173	121,096	95	51,510
Cass Lake School	8	4	4	3,940	3	1,900	5	2,040
Fond du Lac schools	6	.....	6	4,640	4	4,040	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency	15	9	6	10,200	10	7,100	5	3,100
Grand Portage School	4	1	3	2,750	2	1,680	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency	5	3	2	2,680	4	2,280	1	400
Leech Lake schools	15	6	9	9,840	7	5,700	8	4,140
Leech Lake Agency	36	22	14	22,928	35	22,148	1	780
Nett Lake School	4	1	3	2,850	1	1,200	3	1,650
Nett Lake Agency	9	4	5	5,560	8	4,960	1	600
Pipestone schools	28	13	15	18,380	16	11,790	12	6,590
Red Lake schools	20	9	11	12,090	7	5,580	13	6,510
Red Lake Agency	32	20	12	19,388	28	16,688	4	2,700
Vermillion Lake School	14	6	8	9,240	6	4,840	8	4,400
White Earth schools	42	18	24	26,520	15	12,390	27	14,130
White Earth Agency	30	21	9	21,600	27	18,800	3	2,800
Montana	350	167	183	237,223	280	198,688	70	38,535
Blackfeet schools	20	6	14	12,800	10	8,100	10	4,700
Blackfeet Agency	50	30	20	32,938	46	30,718	4	2,220
Crow schools	23	7	16	16,990	10	9,460	13	7,530
Crow Agency	68	35	33	45,628	61	41,048	7	4,580
Flathead School	3	.....	3	4,500	3	4,500	.....	.....
Flathead Agency	27	14	13	19,508	25	18,068	2	1,440
Fort Belknap schools	11	2	9	8,125	4	4,300	7	3,825
Fort Belknap Agency	33	17	16	22,388	32	21,668	1	720
Fort Peck schools	22	10	12	14,380	8	7,520	14	6,860
Fort Peck Agency	33	18	15	19,508	33	19,508	.....	.....
Tongue River schools	18	4	14	12,410	9	8,090	9	4,320
Tongue River Agency	42	24	18	28,048	39	25,708	3	2,340
Nebraska	84	31	53	62,878	57	45,968	27	16,910
Genoa School	42	11	31	28,830	21	16,100	21	12,730
Omaha Agency	9	4	5	7,580	8	6,980	1	600
Santee School	1	.....	1	1,700	1	1,700	.....	.....
Santee Agency	11	8	3	7,840	11	7,840	.....	.....
Winnebago School	2	.....	2	2,800	2	2,800	.....	.....
Winnebago Agency	19	8	11	14,128	14	10,548	5	3,580
Nevada	117	37	80	74,605	70	48,265	47	26,340
Carson School	29	8	21	20,960	12	11,080	17	9,880
Fallon schools	9	.....	9	4,880	5	3,060	4	1,820
Fallon Agency	3	2	1	1,440	3	1,440	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt School	8	.....	8	5,025	4	3,165	4	1,860
Fort McDermitt Agency	2	2	.....	624	2	624	.....	.....
Moapa River School	4	.....	4	3,180	2	2,280	2	900
Moapa River Agency	3	3	.....	564	3	564	.....	.....
Nevada schools	11	2	9	6,840	2	1,900	9	4,940
Nevada Agency	14	6	8	9,164	12	7,844	2	1,320

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Walker River School	5	1	4	$3,720	2	$1,800	3	$1,920
Walker River Agency	10	4	6	6,004	8	4,624	2	1,380
Western Shoshone schools	6	1	5	4,380	4	3,780	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency	13	8	5	7,824	11	6,104	2	1,720
New Mexico	430	187	243	259,218	272	169,783	158	89,435
Albuquerque School	42	13	29	28,630	22	15,940	20	12,690
Jicarilla schools	17	5	12	11,640	7	6,100	10	5,540
Jicarilla Agency	46	21	25	25,140	43	24,000	3	1,140
Mescalero School	11	3	8	7,440	3	3,060	8	4,380
Mescalero Agency	28	10	18	19,320	25	16,680	3	2,640
Pueblo Bonito School	21	6	15	13,480	5	5,200	16	8,280
Pueblo Bonito Agency	16	9	7	10,940	15	10,580	1	360
Pueblo day schools	49	15	34	29,070	13	11,155	36	17,915
Pueblo day schools agency	61	39	22	27,860	49	20,660	12	7,200
San Juan schools	26	10	16	17,730	11	8,910	15	8,820
San Juan Agency	42	30	12	20,888	42	20,888	.....	.....
Santa Fe School	39	17	22	25,850	20	14,170	19	11,680
Zuni schools	21	5	16	13,210	8	5,860	13	7,350
Zuni Agency	11	4	7	8,020	9	6,580	2	1,440
New York Agency	3	.....	3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
North Carolina	35	12	23	23,810	23	16,430	12	7,380
Cherokee schools	27	9	18	17,010	16	10,350	11	6,660
Cherokee Agency	8	3	5	6,800	7	6,080	1	720
North Dakota	284	144	140	163,284	192	117,454	92	45,830
Bismarck School	12	6	6	6,900	5	3,320	7	3,580
Fort Berthold schools	17	2	15	9,845	8	6,125	9	3,720
Fort Berthold Agency	32	20	12	17,548	30	16,288	2	1,260
Fort Totten schools	46	17	29	27,700	20	13,880	26	13,820
Fort Totten Agency	12	7	5	7,760	9	5,960	3	1,800
Standing Rock schools	47	17	30	29,080	22	17,370	25	11,710
Standing Rock Agency	65	50	15	31,868	60	29,008	5	2,860
Turtle Mountain schools	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency	19	12	7	10,028	19	10,028	.....	.....
Wahpeton School	23	12	11	15,730	13	10,150	10	5,580
Oklahoma	909	266	643	733,889	577	526,360	332	207,529
Cantonment School	12	4	8	6,950	4	3,200	8	3,750
Cantonment Agency	14	4	10	10,020	13	9,720	1	300
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	20	9	11	13,400	9	7,080	11	6,320
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	19	8	11	14,440	16	12,220	3	2,220
Chilocco School	55	20	35	39,880	29	23,890	26	15,990
Kiowa schools	69	17	52	43,900	29	22,800	40	21,100
Kiowa Agency	61	33	28	39,600	48	32,520	13	7,080
Osage School	28	8	20	19,880	12	11,360	16	8,520
Osage Agency	32	9	23	34,680	29	31,580	3	3,100
Otoe School	12	2	10	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency	7	1	6	4,920	6	4,200	1	720
Pawnee School	15	4	11	10,160	5	4,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency	11	3	8	7,860	10	6,960	1	900
Ponca School	16	5	11	10,210	7	6,220	9	3,990
Ponca Agency	10	3	7	8,500	9	7,900	1	600
Red Moon School	4	.....	4	2,890	2	1,790	2	1,100
Red Moon Agency	6	.....	6	2,680	3	1,360	3	1,320
Sac and Fox School	13	5	8	8,330	6	5,010	7	3,320
Sac and Fox Agency	12	6	6	8,700	9	6,420	3	2,280
Seger School	15	3	12	9,970	6	4,840	9	5,130
Seger Agency	12	7	5	7,840	11	7,000	1	840
Seneca School	16	7	9	11,190	7	5,940	9	5,250
Seneca Agency	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School	19	8	11	10,930	10	6,200	9	4,730
Shawnee Agency	8	4	4	4,980	7	4,380	1	600
Total [1]	491	172	319	342,990	297	234,070	194	108,920

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes	418	93	325	$390,899	280	$292,290	138	$98,609
Office at Muskogee	129	26	103	144,240	93	107,520	36	36,720
Field employees	128	54	74	137,270	123	133,190	5	4,080
Schools—supervisor	14	4	10	15,630	11	12,390	3	3,240
Armstrong Academy	16	2	14	10,500	8	6,240	8	4,260
Cherokee Training	12	.....	12	8,185	5	4,045	7	4,140
Collins Institute	12	.....	12	7,560	7	4,620	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding	15	2	13	9,652	5	4,155	10	5,497
Eufaula Boarding	14	.....	14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy	15	1	14	10,170	7	5,640	8	4,530
Mekusukey Academy	16	.....	16	9,862	6	4,275	10	5,587
Nuyaka Boarding	15	1	14	9,480	6	4,635	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy	16	1	15	9,900	4	3,120	12	6,780
Wheelock Academy	16	2	14	9,870	3	1,500	13	8,370
Oregon	183	62	121	134,052	117	94,852	66	39,200
Klamath schools	24	5	19	15,710	11	9,750	13	5,960
Klamath Agency	29	11	18	24,460	24	20,700	5	3,760
Roseburg School	7	.....	7	8,500	6	8,200	1	300
Salem School	51	13	38	38,470	24	21,520	27	16,950
Siletz schools	3	1	2	3,050	1	1,550	2	1,500
Siletz Agency	7	5	2	3,980	7	3,980	.....	.....
Umatilla School	13	7	6	9,060	6	4,920	7	4,140
Umatilla Agency	10	5	5	5,744	8	4,004	2	1,740
Warm Springs schools	17	5	12	10,830	9	6,700	8	4,130
Warm Springs Agency	22	10	12	14,248	21	13,528	1	720
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School	76	13	63	59,410	39	35,350	37	24,060
South Dakota	670	304	366	396,806	448	285,926	222	110,880
Canton Asylum	23	.....	23	14,280	11	8,960	12	5,320
Cheyenne River schools	22	6	16	15,110	10	9,170	12	5,940
Cheyenne River Agency	53	36	17	28,288	52	28,108	1	180
Crow Creek schools	13	4	9	9,230	6	5,280	7	3,950
Crow Creek Agency	26	16	10	15,428	24	13,988	2	1,440
Flandreau School	45	17	28	30,120	18	14,860	27	15,260
Lower Brule School	13	4	9	8,940	5	4,440	8	4,500
Lower Brule Agency	17	9	8	9,944	16	9,044	1	900
Pierre School	26	7	19	18,030	13	10,920	13	7,110
Pine Ridge schools	90	19	71	54,570	44	36,050	46	18,520
Pine Ridge Agency	99	77	22	45,696	97	44,256	2	1,440
Rapid City School	33	11	22	21,730	14	11,350	19	10,380
Rosebud schools	71	11	60	41,820	34	25,980	37	15,840
Rosebud Agency	71	51	20	38,660	63	33,380	8	5,280
Sisseton School	18	11	7	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton Agency	9	8	1	5,920	8	5,200	1	720
Springfield School	9	4	5	5,380	3	2,480	6	2,900
Yankton School	15	7	8	10,090	7	5,920	8	4,170
Yankton Agency	17	6	11	11,580	14	9,360	3	2,220
Utah	60	24	36	41,414	49	35,754	11	5,660
Goshute schools	5	.....	5	1,840	3	1,240	2	600
Shivwits School	3	.....	3	2,020	1	1,000	2	1,020
Shivwits Agency	3	2	1	824	3	824	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray School	12	5	7	9,490	6	6,170	6	3,320
Uintah and Ouray Agency	37	17	20	27,240	36	26,520	1	720
Washington	253	86	167	185,160	188	147,250	65	37,910
Colville schools	17	2	15	11,710	11	9,910	6	1,800
Colville Agency	42	13	29	36,228	38	32,708	4	3,520
Cushman schools	36	8	28	27,290	20	18,040	16	9,250
Cushman Agency	8	4	4	5,720	7	4,520	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools	7	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency	5	3	2	2,340	4	1,740	1	600
Spokane schools	7	.....	7	4,650	4	3,750	3	900
Spokane Agency	18	8	10	11,260	16	10,100	2	1,160
Taholah schools	3	.....	3	3,280	3	3,280	.....	.....
Taholah Agency	12	5	7	8,164	12	8,164	.....	.....
Tulalip schools	29	9	20	20,730	13	11,300	16	9,430
Tulalip Agency	21	10	11	14,640	21	14,640	.....	.....
Yakima School	18	9	9	12,990	8	7,410	10	5,580
Yakima Agency	30	13	17	21,338	26	18,158	4	3,180

TABLE 39.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1916*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Wisconsin	230	115	115	$158,742	138	$108,632	92	$50,110
Grand Rapids Agency	5	1	4	4,680	5	4,680	.....	.....
Hayward schools	24	6	18	16,260	10	8,120	14	8,140
Hayward Agency	4	2	2	2,460	4	2,460	.....	.....
Keshena schools	22	9	13	17,325	9	10,160	13	7,165
Keshena Agency	38	27	11	21,898	31	18,138	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School	18	8	10	12,370	8	6,880	10	5,490
Lac du Flambeau Agency	7	4	3	4,404	6	3,744	1	660
Laona Agency	4	1	3	4,220	4	4,220	.....	.....
La Pointe School	1	.....	1	2,750	1	2,750	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency	22	7	15	20,960	22	20,960	.....	.....
Oneida School	25	16	9	13,900	10	6,560	15	7,340
Red Cliff School	3	.....	3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency	8	5	3	5,040	7	4,320	1	720
Tomah School	30	19	11	19,190	11	8,640	19	10,550
Wittenberg School	19	10	9	10,910	9	5,600	10	5,310
Wyoming	63	24	39	47,165	49	39,645	14	7,520
Shoshone schools	19	3	16	14,440	8	8,780	11	5,660
Shoshone Agency	44	21	23	32,725	41	30,865	3	1,860

TABLE 40.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field investigating and supervising force.						
Total	118	$189,810	19	$43,550	99	$146,260
Inspection	6	16,000	1	3,500	5	12,500
Special supervisors	3	6,100	1	2,500	2	3,600
Liquor	24	31,590	1	2,000	23	29,590
Construction	9	17,400	1	3,000	8	14,400
Health	25	37,200	1	3,000	24	34,200
Schools	8	16,700	1	3,000	7	13,700
Industries:						
Farming	2	4,400	1	3,000	1	1,400
Employment	2	2,800	1	2,000	1	800
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers	7	13,750	1	2,250	6	11,500
Menominee	21	23,370	1	1,800	20	21,570
Special agents	9	17,000	7	14,000	2	3,000
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	.....
Attorney for Pueblo Indians	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
Field irrigation service.						
Total	269	300,730	14	27,500	255	273,230
Chief inspector	1	4,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of irrigation	7	15,800	1	2,500	6	13,300
Total	8	19,800	2	6,500	6	13,300
Arizona and New Mexico: Miscellaneous work	25	35,170	1	2,000	24	33,170
Arizona	6	5,700	2	2,400	4	3,300
Pima	5	4,500	1	1,200	4	3,300
Salt River	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work	83	74,800	1	2,000	[1] 82	72,800
Idaho: Fort Hall	13	12,045	1	1,600	12	10,445

[1] Temporary, or for emergency.

TABLE 40.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field irrigation service—Continued.						
Montana	15	$14,705	2	$3,000	13	$11,705
Billings	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Crow	7	6,560	1	1,500	6	5,060
Fort Belknap	6	6,345	1	1,500	5	4,845
Tongue River	1	300	.....	.....	1	300
Oregon: Klamath	18	21,440	1	2,000	17	19,440
South Dakota: Pierre	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
Utah	43	49,190	2	3,800	41	45,390
Salt Lake	24	29,440	1	1,800	23	27,640
Uintah	19	19,750	1	2,000	18	17,750
Washington: Yakima	42	50,880	1	2,100	41	48,780
Wyoming: Shoshone	15	16,100	1	2,100	14	14,000
Field allotment service.						
Total	11	11,065	5	5,380	6	5,685
Special allotting agent	1	2,500	1	2,500	.....	.....
Arizona: Pima	2	1,980	.....	.....	2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet	1	1,080	1	1,080	.....	.....
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
South Dakota	3	2,445	1	720	2	1,725
Pine Ridge	1	1,050	.....	.....	1	1,050
Rosebud	2	1,395	1	720	1	675
Washington: Colville	1	540	1	540	.....	.....
Wisconsin: La Pointe	2	1,620	1	540	1	1,080
Heirship work.						
Examiners	53	59,500	18	32,800	35	26,700
Probate work.						
Attorneys	17	42,500	17	42,500	.....	.....
Warehouses.						
Total	40	40,220	3	6,200	37	34,020
Chicago	28	26,870	1	2,200	27	24,670
St. Louis	7	7,180	1	2,000	6	5,180
San Francisco	5	6,170	1	2,000	4	4,170

TABLE 41.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total	6,115	$4,599,529
School	[1] 2,883	1,947,889
Agency	[1] 2,464	1,674,565
Field investigating and supervising force	118	189,810
Irrigation service	269	300,730
Allotment service	11	11,065
Heirship work	53	59,500
Probate work	17	42,500
Warehouses	40	40,220
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner	260	333,250

[1] School and agency includes 2,115 Indians earning $922,736. (Decrease from 1915 is due to failure of some superintendents in 1915 to separate Indians and non-Indians.)

TABLE 42.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances.*

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.[1]
Total	$638,240.12	$9,383,714.50	$8,577,841.65	$1,444,112.97
General provisions:				
Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians		2,000.00	384.75	1,615.25
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees		100,000.00	82,987.48	17,012.52
Expenses of Indian commissioners		10,000.00	5,811.12	4,188.88
General expenses, Indian Service		135,000.00	124,393.45	10,606.55
Indian schools support		1,500,000.00	1,404,796.53	95,203.47
Indian school and agency buildings		430,000.00	322,053.16	107,946.84
Indian school, transportation		72,000.00	64,167.46	7,832.54
Industrial work and care of timber		450,000.00	420,118.94	29,881.06
Industry among Indians		600,000.00	537,311.76	62,688.24
Inspectors, Indian Service		30,000.00	14,303.12	15,696.88
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable)	124,504.92	345,700.00	359,924.90	110,280.02
Judgments, Indian depredation claims	98,622.44	59,259.50	48,455.50	109,426.44
Pay of Indian police		200,000.00	185,779.47	14,220.53
Pay of judges, Indian courts		8,000.00	7,540.33	459.67
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies		300,000.00	281,426.65	18,573.35
Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians		296,500.00	216,114.52	80,385.48
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians		100,000.00	97,749.22	2,250.78
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable)	91,505.82	150,000.00	105,334.77	136,171.05
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service		10,000.00	4,851.48	5,148.52
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Choctaws, Oklahoma	31,610.00	10,520.00	50.00	42,080.00
Crows, Montana		6,000.00	5,545.00	455.00
Navahos, schools, Arizona		100,000.00	20,305.55	79,694.45
Pawnees, Oklahoma	7,237.74	30,000.00	30,000.00	7,237.74
Senecas of New York	2,548.53	6,000.00	6,132.64	2,415.89
Six Nations of New York	1,221.35	4,500.00	4,817.12	904.23
Support of—				
Bannocks, employees, Idaho		5,000.00	4,631.00	369.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma		35,000.00	30,111.90	4,888.10
Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,757.35	242.65
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota		4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota		11,000.00	10,438.35	561.65
Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho		3,000.00	2,920.63	79.37
Confederated Bands of Utes—				
Employees, etc		23,740.00	23,087.49	652.51
Subsistence		30,000.00	22,406.17	7,593.83
Seeds and implements, Utah		10,000.00	1,582.32	8,417.68
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington		7,000.00	6,220.81	779.19
Support of Indians in—				
Arizona and New Mexico		330,000.00	317,340.40	12,659.60
California		42,000.00	41,267.19	732.81
Nevada		18,500.00	17,836.31	663.69
Utah		10,000.00	8,142.46	1,857.54
Support of Indians of—				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont		15,000.00	14,615.23	384.77
Colville and Puyallup Agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Wash		13,000.00	12,486.47	513.53
Flathead Agency, Mont		12,000.00	11,158.63	841.37
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont		20,000.00	19,379.33	620.67
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak		15,000.00	14,748.41	251.59
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho		30,000.00	29,233.97	766.03
Fort Peck Agency, Mont		30,000.00	29,843.18	156.82
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg		4,000.00	3,837.22	162.78
Klamath Agency, Oreg		6,000.00	5,506.85	493.15
Umatilla Agency, Oreg		3,000.00	2,943.79	56.21
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg		4,000.00	3,888.68	111.32
Yakima Agency, Wash		3,000.00	2,715.78	284.22

[1] A large part of the unexpended balances shown in this column will be expended on account of outstanding obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

TABLE 42.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S. Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1916.
Support of—				
Kansas Indians, Oklahoma		$1,500.00	$1,409.37	$90.63
Kickapoos, Oklahoma		2,000.00	1,918.18	81.82
Makahs, Washington		2,000.00	1,262.41	737.59
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana		85,000.00	70,901.65	14,098.35
Pawnees, Oklahoma—				
Employees, etc		6,600.00	6,529.86	70.14
Iron, steel, etc		500.00	496.38	3.62
Schools		10,000.00	8,758.53	1,241.47
Poncas, Oklahoma		8,000.00	7,476.05	523.95
Pottawatomies, Wisconsin		7,000.00	6,980.29	19.71
Quapaws, Education, Oklahoma		1,000.00	750.00	250.00
Quapaws, Employees, etc., Oklahoma		500.00	370.67	129.33
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington		1,000.00	444.24	555.76
Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana		10,000.00	9,384.96	615.04
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas		200.00		200.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming		15,000.00	10,724.84	4,275.16
Employees, etc		6,000.00	5,480.83	519.17
Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak		5,000.00	4,981.31	18.69
Sioux of different tribes, South Dakota—				
Employees, etc		107,000.00	106,033.50	966.50
Subsistence and civilization		200,000.00	181,434.76	18,565.24
Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota		14,000.00	12,501.00	1,499.00
Spokanes, Washington		1,000.00	850.67	149.33
Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma		5,000.00	4,955.14	44.86
Indian schools:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex		68,600.00	67,746.95	853.05
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	4,996.87	3.13
Bismarck, N. Dak		18,200.00	18,054.61	145.39
Repairs and improvements		2,000.00	1,862.38	137.62
Carlisle, Pa		132,000.00	131,908.41	91.59
Repairs and improvements		20,000.00	19,903.66	96.34
Carson City, Nev		41,700.00	40,407.11	1,292.89
Repairs and improvements		8,000.00	7,220.82	779.18
Cherokee, N. C		30,000.00	29,109.77	890.23
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,591.90	408.10
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		35,000.00	18,737.89	16,262.11
Repairs and improvements		7,000.00	6,900.61	99.39
Chilocco, Okla		86,250.00	84,228.37	2,021.63
Repairs and improvements		7,000.00	5,470.97	1,529.03
Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		275,000.00	273,936.80	1,063.20
Flandreau, S. Dak		61,500.00	61,236.41	263.59
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,574.34	425.66
Fort Bidwell, Cal		20,500.00	18,462.84	2,037.16
Repairs and improvements		3,600.00	2,872.53	727.47
Fort Mojave, Ariz		35,100.00	30,002.68	5,097.32
Repairs and improvements		3,800.00	1,580.31	2,219.69
Fort Totten, N. Dak		68,500.00	67,999.91	500.09
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,659.97	340.03
Genoa, Nebr		60,000.00	59,307.22	692.78
Repairs and improvements		4,500.00	4,494.58	5.42
Greenville, Cal		18,400.00	18,057.72	342.28
Repairs and improvements		6,600.00	6,174.37	425.63
Hayward, Wis		36,670.00	34,898.08	1,771.92
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	2,725.65	2,274.35
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans		14,860.00	14,586.15	273.85
Repairs and improvements		2,500.00	2,207.94	292.06
Lawrence, Kans		127,750.00	122,364.66	5,385.34
Repairs and improvements		11,000.00	10,999.76	.24
Mount Pleasant, Mich		60,450.00	57,191.57	3,258.43
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	4,576.49	423.51
Phoenix, Ariz		119,400.00	114,844.14	4,555.86
Repairs and improvements		7,500.00	6,990.48	509.52
Pierre, S. Dak		43,750.00	42,519.26	1,230.74
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	4,111.68	888.32
Pipestone, Minn		39,175.00	38,159.51	1,015.49
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,069.18	930.82
Rapid City, S. Dak		48,500.00	46,532.54	1,967.46
Repairs and improvements		5,000.00	4,984.83	15.17
Riverside, Cal		108,125.00	104,429.76	3,695.24
Repairs and improvements		10,000.00	8,188.21	1,811.79

TABLE 42.—*Statement of appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with unexpended balances*—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1916.	Disbursements for 1916.	Balance in U. S Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
Indian Schools—Continued.				
Salem, Oreg.		$102,000.00	$98,479.03	$3,520.97
Repairs and improvements		12,000.00	11,512.39	487.61
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		61,150.00	58,721.25	2,428.75
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,879.65	120.35
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.		31,025.00	27,741.94	3,283.06
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	3,378.87	2,621.13
Tacoma, Wash.		50,000.00	47,569.21	2,430.79
Truxton Canon, Ariz.		18,200.00	17,475.74	724.26
Repairs and improvements		3,000.00	2,309.13	690.87
Tomah, Wis.		43,450.00	43,164.45	285.55
Repairs and improvements		6,000.00	5,592.14	407.86
Wahpeton, N. Dak.		35,200.00	32,581.30	2,618.70
Repairs and improvements		3,000.00	2,634.11	365.89
Miscellaneous:				
Administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		175,000.00	171,980.23	3,019.77
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.		37,500.00	29,351.08	8,148.92
Counsel for Pueblo Indians, New Mexico		2,000.00	1,700.00	300.00
Education—				
Chippewas of Minnesota (reimbursable)		4,000.00		4,000.00
Sioux Nation, South Dakota	$11,944.58	200,000.00	201,109.70	10,834.88
Irrigation, allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable)		40,000.00	40,000.00	
Irrigation system—				
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable)	2,505.83	15,000.00	16,293.62	1,212.21
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	766.99	50,000.00	26,370.21	24,396.78
Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	174,980.76	200,000.00	209,063.97	165,916.79
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)	10,534.66	50,000.00	40,495.43	20,039.23
Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable)	60,930.44	10,000.00	42,991.29	27,939.15
Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)	4,657.08	25,000.00	25,149.10	4,507.98
Line Riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.		1,500.00	1,432.00	68.00
Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian Lands, Arizona (reimbursable)		10,000.00	8,443.97	1,556.03
Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable)		25,000.00	24,528.31	471.69
Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)		20,000.00	19,926.73	73.27
Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)		4,740.00	4,628.18	111.82
Irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)		15,000.00	14,504.25	495.75
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		25,000.00	21,955.25	3,044.75
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.		100,000.00	100,000.00	
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma		85,000.00	83,424.72	1,575.28
Purchase of land for landless Indians in California	12,182.62	10,000.00	4,585.50	17,597.12
Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable)		25,000.00	24,385.61	614.39
Water supply—				
Navaho Indians, Arizona (reimbursable)	2,486.36	25,000.00	20,740.53	6,745.83
Nomadic Papago Indians, Arizona		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Papago Indian villages, Arizona		20,000.00	18,763.39	1,236.61

TABLE 43.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1915		$92,570.12
Received:		
July, 1915	$50.00	
August, 1915	21.00	
September, 1915	336.56	
October, 1915	29,843.65	
November, 1915	.91	
December, 1915	2,332.90	
January, 1916		
February, 1916	2,762.11	
March, 1916	7,566.80	
April, 1916	6,550.55	
May, 1916	74.88	
June, 1916	57.16	
		49,596.52
Total on hand and received		142,166.64
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1915	30,839.84	
August, 1915	1.00	
September, 1915	1,141.15	
October, 1915	.34	
November, 1915	85,001.16	
December, 1915		
January, 1916		
February, 1916	7,363.87	
March, 1916	4.50	
April, 1916	9,959.05	
May, 1916	165.08	
June, 1916	26.23	
		134,502.22
Balance on hand June 30, 1916		7,664.42

TABLE 44.—*Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Volume.	Statutes at Large. Page.	On hand July 1, 1915.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1916.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906	35 34	49 213	$2,665,978.12	$22,721.76	$115,590.86	$2,573,109.02
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 28, 1906 June 17, 1910	34 36	550 533	138,096.04	22,698.25	2.06	160,792.23
Chippewas in Minnesota fund [1]	Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902	25 29 32	642 17 400	6,108,399.64	394,654.92	225,466.60	6,277,587.96
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 June 23, 1910	35 36	460 602	740,536.20	161,755.22	159,921.93	742,369.49
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	146,292.29	42,221.42	824.20	187,689.51
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	36	458	614,147.32	253,304.58	1,002.10	866,449.80
Kansas consolidated fund	July 1, 1902	32	638	105,390.34	.....	9,063.17	96,327.17
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund	June 30, 1913	38	92	45,238.74	23,578.38	17,158.28	51,658.84
Osage fund	June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	16 17 21 26	362 90 292 344	5,409,821.05	10.09	326,593.78	5,083,237.36
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	36	443	103,881.90	11,072.49	42.06	114,912.33
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	103,177.85	.....	10,709.11	92,468.74
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 30, 1910	36	451	375,540.73	38,501.74	2,856.43	411,186.04
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	26 26	658 1006	523.10	831.70	.....	1,354.80
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882 Sept. 1, 1888	22 25	149 455	7,381.83	40.00	200.00	7,221.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 Feb. 14, 1913	35	460	319,401.69	162,156.81	219,772.06	261,786.44
Umatilla general fund	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	143,810.08	2,092.05	5,786.12	140,116.01
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	3,158,224.62	102,496.93	331,732.59	2,928,988.96
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California & Oregon Land Co.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	20,946.85	.....	20,762.03	184.82
Proceeds of:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve lands	May 29, 1908	35	447	8,691.22	.....	2,317.01	6,374.21
Colville Reservation, Wash	July 1, 1892 July 1, 1898	27 30	63 593	82,934.08	.....	79,235.82	3,698.26
Crow ceded lands, Montana	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	636,378.91	224,427.97	163,479.91	697,326.97
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	do	33	319	2,401.27	6,777.42	4,605.22	4,573.47
Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872	2,747.13	.....	.....	2,747.13
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	63,818.70	206,081.89	6,469.75	263,430.84
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	May 30, 1908	35	564	60,581.38	252,179.56	8,870.63	303,890.31
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	10,728.22	3,621.19	13,575.95	773.46

Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	14,685.45	217.04	7,059.59	7,842.90
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.	May 15, 1888	25	150	9,506.74	3,859.28	452.95	12,913.07
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	429,159.02	29,485.17	111,620.28	347,023.91
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	901,363.61	157,190.48	350,617.54	707,936.55
	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230				
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.	June 10, 1896	29	360	12,433.63			12,433.63
Siletz Reservation, Oreg.	May 13, 1910	36	367	5,481.75	5,545.83	109.62	10,917.96
Sioux Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	888	305,589.64			305,589.64
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	146,715.54	5,409.79	120.00	152,005.33
Spokane Reservation, Wash.	May 29, 1908	35	458	23,550.19	2,142.62		25,692.81
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	21,543.11	2,540.65	487.78	23,595.98
Surplus lands, Quapaw Agency, Okla.	Mar. 3, 1909	35	752	1,193.00	2,006.75	1,503.00	1,696.75
Surplus Puyallup school lands.	June 21, 1906	34	377	11,394.88	2,102.56		13,497.44
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	9,220.99	240.00		9,460.99
Town sites, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	77	55,013.92			55,013.92
Uintah and White River Ute lands.	May 27, 1902	32	263	118,760.88	31,446.87		150,207.75
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069				
Wichita ceded lands.	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	10,265.70	213.56	43.02	10,436.24
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	2,070.64	21,179.34	157.88	23,092.10
Indian money, proceeds of labor:							
Cherokee unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	59,469.80	2,230.43	41,817.05	19,883.18
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Cherokee town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	14,195.01		13,198.31	996.70
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	10,275.37	9,085.56	365.00	18,995.93
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	302,270.05	[2] 458,603.15	97,235.67	663,637.53
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	2,324,178.02	[3] 1,545,937.32	535,596.27	3,334,519.07
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	41,567.53	26,072.20	1,110.00	66,529.73
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek town lots.	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	40,841.30	[4] 57,452.00		98,293.30
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	12,518.71	[5] 17,347.74	29,866.45	
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Seminole unallotted lands.	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	2,103.49	5,124.60	5,000.00	2,228.09
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Total.				25,960,437.27	[6] 4,316,657.31	2,922,398.08	27,354,696.50

[1] Proceeds of Indian land and timber.
[2] $64,549.95 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[3] $361,815 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[4] $57,452 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[5] $16,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[6] Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, $500,466.95.

TABLE 45.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations June 30, 1916.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuites	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000.. Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600.... Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000...	Vol. 7, p. 99... Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 7, pp. 213, 235.	$9,600
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820..... Art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.....	Vol. 7, p. 212.. Vol. 7, pp. 236, 614.	920
Coeur d'Alene	Employees	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Vol. 26, p. 1029.	3,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi	For schools, during the pleasure of the President	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc	Art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 652.	6,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 15, p. 658.	85,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers	do	do	10,000
Do	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops; 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gun smith; 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel	do	500
Do	Pay of physician	Estimated	do	5,400
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop, during the pleasure of the President.	do	Vol. 11, p. 730.	1,200
Sac and Fox of Missouri	For support of school	For education, $1,000; for smith, etc., $500.	Vol. 7, p. 425..	1,500
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172.	200
Shoshoni and Bannock:		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1831	Vol. 4, p. 442..	6,000
Shoshoni	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676.	5,000
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	do	1,000
Bannock	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	do	do	5,000
Six Nations of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46...	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,600
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	do	10,400
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, acts of Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 621	220
Do	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 622	8,520
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868	do	30,000
Total				630,560

TABLE 46.—*Classified statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (exclusive of individual Indian moneys).*

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1915.	Received during fiscal year 1916.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during fiscal year 1916.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1916.
General provisions	$980,689.58	$2,673,574.99	$3,654,264.57	$2,686,259.07	$968,005.50
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	407,776.21	630,560.00	1,038,336.21	678,401.13	359,935.08
Supports (gratuities)	134,532.17	808,051.38	942,583.55	844,799.46	97,784.09
Schools and buildings	766,490.62	4,332,103.97	5,098,594.59	4,544,843.15	553,751.44
Trust funds and interest	36,869,722.64	3,561,707.88	40,431,430.52	5,387,006.54	35,044,423.98
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	4,427,199.95	5,982,962.60	10,410,162.55	[1] 2,659,640.70	7,750,521.85
Miscellaneous	4,397,718.09	2,689,339.21	7,087,057.30	2,795,183.40	[2] 4,291,873.90
Total	47,984,129.26	20,678,300.03	68,662,429.29	[3] 19,596,133.45	49,066,295.84

[1] The $2,659,640.70 disbursed as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" includes $610,910.57 placed in Oklahoma banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058–70).

[2] Includes judgments of Court of Claims, $13,028.85; proceeds of sale of lands, $3,279,705.86; irrigation funds, $266,457.50; surveying and allotting, $41,534.30; payments to Indians for lands, $149,144.77; and other miscellaneous funds, $542,002.62; total, $4,291,873.90.

[3] The total amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1916, includes reimbursements to the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations, surplus fund items, transfers, and disbursements for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1916 and former years.

TABLE 47.—*Pro rata shares of tribal funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average share.	Amount paid.
Total		2,406		$710,433.54
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	5	$1,079.57	5,397.85
Kansas		15		5,043.49
Kickapoo	Kickapoo	5	584.47	2,922.89
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	10	212.06	2,120.60
Nebraska: Santee	Ponca	24	70.50	1,692.00
New York: New York	Tonawanda (Seneca)	13	164.15	2,134.05
North Dakota: Standing Rock	Sioux	419	157.13	65,840.05
Oklahoma		378		424,325.84
Cantonment	Cheyenne and Arapaho	12	323.50	29,762.28
Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	43		
Red Moon	do	9		
Seger	do	28		
Kiowa	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche	33	326.67	10,780.36
Do	do	38	849.74	32,290.27
Pawnee	Pawnee	21	511.18	10,734.98
Ponca	Ponca	19	72.10	1,369.98
Osage	Osage	162	3,819.76	326,213.77
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	13	1,013.40	13,174.20
Oregon		64		15,027.37
Klamath	Klamath	40	224.23	8,969.35
Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, etc	24	252.41	6,058.02
South Dakota		1,312		174,840.73
Cheyenne River	Sioux	83	122.00	10,126.62
Crow Creek	do	69	170.97	11,797.26
Lower Brule	do	10	143.87	1,438.78
Pine Ridge	do	845	121.66	102,806.09
Rosebud	do	199	124.10	24,697.12
Yankton	do	106	226.17	23,974.86
Wisconsin: Keshena	Menominee	176	91.66	16,132.16

TABLE 48.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.*[1]

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1916.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total	$6,153,385.45	$6,024,573.37	$128,812.08	$830,556.64	$959,368.72
Choctaw	3,891,499.99	3,809,510.45	81,989.54	468,084.94	550,074.48
Chickasaw	1,158,202.11	1,134,521.38	23,680.73	161,097.50	184,778.23
Cherokee	.53		.53	31,896.75	31,897.28
Creek	1,063,645.04	1,041,291.54	22,353.50	164,339.67	186,693.17
Seminole	40,037.78	39,250.00	787.78	5,137.78	5,925.56

[1] The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058–1070), in 311 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

TABLE 49.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
Chicago	127,600	[1] 40,866,459	$805,807.20	7	347	$172.40
St. Louis	78,028	[1] 38,793,162	428,136.66	27	1,733	207.78
San Francisco	58,580	6,644,999	258,885.19	([2])	([2])	([2])
New York [3]	5,689	617,596	158,340.33	3	147	236.25
Omaha [4]	10,994	941,485	45,359.57	([2])	([2])	([2])
Total	280,891	87,863,701	1,696,528.95	37	2,227	616.43

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.		*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Chicago	5,261	34,348	$19,159.54	24.4	30.9	36.0
St. Louis	2,104	11,580	5,524.94	35.0	11.0	104.9
San Francisco	254	2,055	703.88	63.7	95.6	76.7
New York [3]	2,951	11,832	10,293.84	[5] 25.0	[5] 30.0	[5] 33.8
Omaha [4]	228	1,865	417.49	[6] 53.3	[6] 67.3	[6] 68.6
Total	10,798	61,680	36,099.69	22.6	19.8	26.9

Total number of shipments (packages) 291,726
Total weight (pounds) 87,927,608
Total value $1,733,245.07

[1] A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.
[2] Included with freight.
[3] Sept. 1 to Jan. 15 only.
[4] Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 only.
[5] Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 10 months in 1915, and but 4½ months in 1916.
[6] Decrease; temporary warehouse, open 9 months in 1915, and but 4 months in 1916.

TABLE 50.—*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies.[1]	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Value of supplies handled.
						Per cent.
Chicago	$4,500.00	$149.40	$23,649.15	$1,712.23	[2] $30,010.78	[2] 3.63
St. Louis	1,500.00	224.81	11,296.68	1,070.92	14,092.41	3.25
San Francisco	2,400.00	37.65	9,011.86	836.68	12,286.19	4.78
New York [3]	900.00	41.31	[4] 2,017.00	745.36	[4] 3,703.67	[5] 2.19
Omaha [6]	([7])	([7])	938.09	85.09	1,023.18	2.23
Total	9,300.00	453.17	46,912.78	4,450.28	61,116.23	3.53
Total, 1915					64,415.10	4.72
Saving over 1916					3,298.97	1.19

[1] Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.
[2] Includes cost of making out transcripts, calculating cost of annual estimate supplies, etc. This expense is properly chargeable against all the warehouses jointly, instead of Chicago only, as shown here.
[3] Temporary for 4½ months.
[4] Does not include $675, salary of clerk in charge, he being detailed from Indian Office.
[5] Considerable preliminary work, in placing requisitions, etc., was done by the Chicago warehouse.
[6] Temporary for 4 months.
[7] None; courtesy of Quartermaster Corps.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1917.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the eighty-second annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

A careful study of the practical effects of governmental policies for determining the wardship of the Indians of this country is convincing that the solution is individual and not collective. Each individual must be considered in the light of his own environment and capacity for larger responsibilities and privileges.

While ethnologically a preponderance of white blood has not heretofore been a criterion of competency, nor even now is it always a safe standard, it is almost an axiom that an Indian who has a larger proportion of white blood than Indian partakes more of the characteristics of the former than of the latter. In thought and action, so far as the business world is concerned, he approximates more closely to the white blood ancestry.

On April 17, 1917, there was announced a declaration of policy for Indian affairs, as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities—the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. *Patents in fee.*—To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are 21 years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. *Sale of lands.*—A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. *Certificates of competency.*—The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. *Individual Indian moneys.*—Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. *Pro-rata shares—trust funds.*—As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. *Elimination of ineligible pupils from the Government Indian schools.*—In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far-reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Approved:
FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

The cardinal principle of this declaration revolves around this central thought—that an Indian who is as competent as an ordinary white man to transact the ordinary affairs of life should be given untrammeled control of his property and assured his personal rights in every

particular so that he may have the opportunity of working out his own destiny. The practical application of this principle will relieve from the guardianship of the Government a very large number of Indians who are qualified to mingle on a plane of business equality with the white people. It will also begin the reduction of expenditures, and afford a better opportunity for closer attention to those who will need our protecting care for some years longer.

A vitally important result also will be obtained in placing a true ideal before those Indians remaining under guardianship. It will be a strong motive for endeavoring to reach the goal of competency, and prove a material incentive to a sincere effort for that end.

This new declaration of policy is calculated to release practically all Indians who have one-half or more white blood, although there will be exceptions in the case of those who are manifestly incompetent. It will also give like freedom from guardianship to those having more than one-half Indian blood when, after careful investigation, it is determined that they are capable of handling their own affairs. This latter class, however, will be much more limited since only about 40 per cent of the Indians of the country speak the English language and the large majority of this latter class still greatly need the protecting arm of the Government.

As an additional safeguard for those Indians of half or less white blood, a homestead commensurate with the value of the property to be patented may be retained by the allottee and made inalienable except by approval of the Secretary of the Interior. In other cases of manifest incompetency, the trust period on their land will be extended whenever it is deemed beneficial and in the interest of the Indians themselves.

As a corollary of this central idea of the declaration, a more liberal policy has been adopted in the sale of inherited lands and Indian allotments, and the Indians are urged to sell that portion of their land which is not available or adaptable for their own uses and utilize the proceeds for the improvement of their remaining land or increasing their facilities for its fuller development by purchasing stock, machinery, etc.

A liberal policy is now being pursued in allowing the use of the proceeds of the sale of the lands of old and indigent Indians, and following the general line of procedure of State laws, in all sales of allotted lands where circumstances warrant it, a part of the allotment may be retained as a homestead so that the Indian may not be deprived of a home. Especially is this desirable where an Indian and his wife need such place during their declining years.

THE INDIAN AND THE WAR.

The peculiar conditions applicable to each separate band or tribe of Indians caused their registering for the military census under the act of May 18, 1917, to be assigned to this bureau. There were instances where the registration could be handled by the State authorities more expeditiously and with less expense than by this bureau and the highest degree of cooperation existed in order that the work would be a success. The Secretary of War placed the Indian Service upon the same plane with the States and it had control of this branch of the work. All of our employees were required to serve as registrars and as members of the registration board without compensation, and but little expense was incurred in carrying on this work. The draft of those Indians who are citizens was handled by the local boards appointed by the President and in order that the claims of the Indians to exemption might be given consideration and presented in proper form, superintendents were instructed to appear on their behalf and assist them in every way possible.

The growing attitude of the Indian toward the world war is a credit to his race. A well-nigh limitless devastation and conflict is bringing to him its profound lesson that the highest authority and best social welfare must spring from a free and self-governing people. This awakening is especially noticeable among the younger generation, largely the product of our Indian schools, who are quick to catch the spirit of a new era. Reports on file indicate that a large number of voluntary enlistments have been made in the Army, Navy, and National Guard, or in some branch of the Military Establishment, by Indian students and ex-students alone. Many of the schools report 20 to 30, some from 40 to 50 enlistments. Among them is represented practically every tribe. Several enlisted for the aviation service and some were admitted to officers' training camps. A former student at the Carlisle School, Ernest Kick, was among the early accessions to the Princess Patricia Regiment of Canada and gave his life in the trenches of France. Sylvester Long Lance, a graduate of that school, is a lieutenant in the same regiment and received wounds in valorous action. Requests were repeatedly made for permission to form exclusively Indian organizations which, under the regulations of the War Department, could not be encouraged as proposed, but were significant of the loyal and active interest among the Indians.

I am deeply impressed by all that has come from the Indian's serious heart and mind in this time of incomprehensible strife and am sure that among the compensations that must follow will be his clearer vision of what constitutes well-organized society.

I hope and confidently believe that the native American soldiers will equip themselves with credit to the noble ancestry of their race.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

With your approval, the matter of purchasing bonds of the first issue of the liberty loan was brought to the attention of the Indians and all employees of the Indian Service. Official information, with suitable subscription blanks, was sent to all superintendents and encouragement extended to them to participate in a movement offering investments both prudent and patriotic.

Considering the brief time allowed for fully presenting this important subject before the date fixed for closing subscriptions, the results impress me as a distinct and gratifying triumph. It is quite certain that many subscriptions were made by Indians, and some by service employees, which were not specifically reported, but the following are definitely known: Subscriptions by 1,147 employees, $178,750; by 525 adult Indians $3,273,450, by 851 Indians minors and students in Indian schools $1,334,400; making a total of 2,623 subscriptions for $4,786,600 in liberty loan bonds.

Of the foregoing, the employees and pupils of one of the leading schools subscribed $15,000; employees in the Indian Office at Washington subscribed $23,900; employees in the office of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes subscribed $16,300.

Probably the most noteworthy showing was the subscription of 67 Indians, including incompetents and minors, aggregating $3,919,650. The individual amounts ranged from $50 to $640,000, but 20 of them being less than $10,000 each. The largest subscription was by Jackson Barnett, through his guardian, a full blood, and one of the wealthiest of the Creek Indians. He also desired to donate $50,000 to the Red Cross fund, but owing to legal objections it was deemed inadvisable to authorize such a gift. The individual moneys invested by these and many other Indian subscribers, it should be stated, were very largely either noninterest bearing or drawing less than the interest rate of the bonds. But while the Indians were readily attracted by the investment feature, they were willing and eager to contribute patriotic support to the Government. Many applications were made too late for acceptance under the regulation and many who were unable to purchase declared an intention to subscribe when the next issue is offered. Among the Apache subscribers of New Mexico, one wears a medal presented by the President for special service as a scout in the capture of the Geronimo band in 1882. Several other war scouts were liberal purchasers, and the only remaining strife with the old warrior line seems to be the friendly rivalry for owning bonds, for both the widow and son of Geronimo were subscribers, as was also the son of old Chief Victoria, long an enemy of the Government.

In view of the limited resources of great numbers of the Indians, ranging from near destitution to such conditions as yield a fair support but admit of no savings, the subscriptions reported and the expressions of attachment to the principles and institutions of the Government coming to me from every reservation eloquently attest the growth of Indian thought and sentiment along lines pertaining to the general welfare.

I regard the subscriptions by employees throughout the Indian Service as worthy of a special word. When it is known that the average annual salary of all employees is approximately $750, or, on a per diem basis, about one-half that received by many groups of factory and mechanical trade workers, their response to the first call in the Nation's defensive need forms a very creditable record. The average per capita purchase of those subscribing for bonds was nearly double the highest increase of salary provided by the 5 and 10 per cent advance under legislation effective on July 1, 1917, and can be understood only as showing a willingness to sacrifice the immediate use of much more than the merited benefits of such legislation.

I venture here to digress for the expression of a conviction that has been with me since boyhood to emphasize another feature of the Liberty Loan Bond purchase, which I am persuaded will be of lasting benefit not only to the Indians but the entire population of our country.

It is the business side, the money saving habit. To my mind, the best barometer of a young man's future may be found in his disposition to accumulate. The Indian or white youth who has established a savings-bank account is apt to have a good character. Ordinarily he will be anxious to increase his deposit, and if so will make an effort to create and sustain such a reputation as will invite promotion. He will save rather than spend his earnings foolishly. The manliness of his attitudes and the inspiration from accomplishment will insure his advancement. As a boy, this is apparent; as a man it becomes an inheritance which stays with him throughout life.

Generally speaking Americans have become so rapidly rich and are so powerful as a Nation that we are in danger of being overfat and contented. The war has necessitated the conservation of our food supply; but we have yet to learn the lesson of universal saving, economy in conduct. Man has no stronger element, when developed, than the disposition to acquire property, own a home, and be a substantial factor in society. It stabilizes his life and makes him a better citizen, provided always that he is neither miserly nor a worshiper of the almighty dollar.

Thousands of men and women, boys and girls, have invested in Liberty Bonds who never before realized the satisfaction of property ownership. Others have introduced themselves to their first effort to restrain the spending habit. Altogether this epoch-making experience and its probabilities foretell a basic revolution which will immeasurably benefit present and future generations.

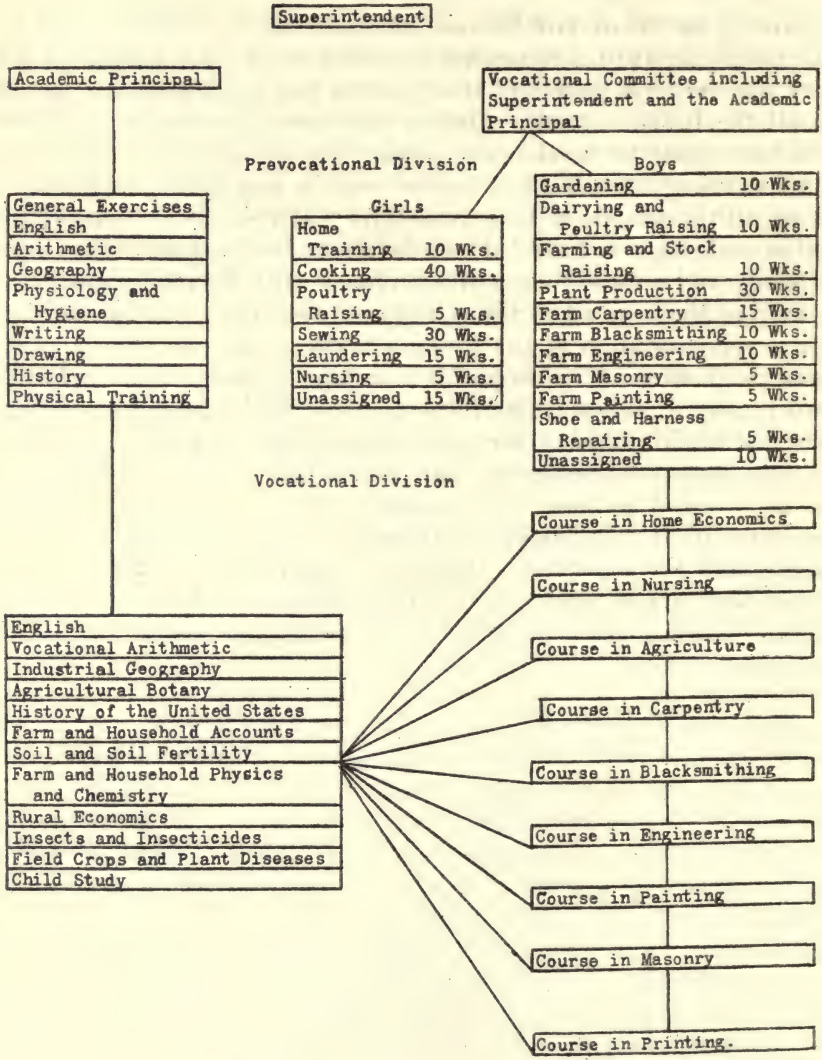
EDUCATION.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.—In my annual report for the fiscal year 1916, a somewhat extended description was given of a new and uniform course of study which had been prepared for use in all the Indian schools. During the current year a strong effort has been made to develop and perfect the operation of this course.

Supervising officials have visited, with a few unavoidable exceptions, all the schools of their respective districts, giving counsel and aid in such ways as have led to a better understanding of the course of study and a more thorough compliance with its requirements.

During the year all of the schools were supplied with a diagrammatic representation of the course showing upon one page an epitome, or picture, of its scope for boarding schools, illustrating the two principal divisions above the primary grades and the academic and industrial subjects for each group under headings suggestive of appropriate organization and supervision. This was done to secure a more uniform understanding of the structural principles involved in comprehensive outlines of some 300 pages, and has been found to be helpful. It seems to me that this condensed diagram, with a few brief notes accompanying it, will be of sufficient public interest, particularly among educational people, to justify its inclusion here.

Diagrammatic Representation
of the
Course of Study



UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS.—A further step has been the preparation of uniform final examinations to be given in all schools to the pupils completing each academic or industrial course. These examinations were given in nearly all schools during the week beginning June 4.

Unfortunately, however, a few boarding schools had been compelled to close prior to the usual date of closing because of inability to comply with the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 741), which limited expenditures for school support or maintenance to $200 per pupil per annum. While under favorable circumstances it might be and was found possible to properly operate vocational schools within this limitation, yet in some cases greatly increased costs of all supplies coupled with the reduced enrollment of pupils necessitated the closing of schools.

This could not be avoided in some 17 instances without exceeding the per capita cost fixed by law and at these schools it became necessary to furlough some of the employees. Examinations prepared at the schools were given instead of the uniform examinations.

Much importance is attached to the new course and results thus far are encouraging for a high standard of school work and attainment for the Indian pupils. The aim of the course is to fit thoroughly the student to become an efficient wage earner and citizen, qualified to make his way successfully and with credit to himself and his race.

The introduction of a course of study more comprehensive and systematic than that adopted by many, perhaps most, of the public schools was not attempted without facing the possibility of disappointments; but these, I am glad to state, have been few. The results of the first full year have been in a promising degree successful as regards better classification of pupils, better organization of school employees, more definite educational aims, more clearly defined outlines for preparation, instruction, and study; in general, a knitting together of loose and variant methods and theories of educational work into something more uniform, practical, and withal focal as to the essential needs of the Indians. I am greatly encouraged by what has been accomplished in the introduction of an effort to make the system of Indian education thoroughly applicable to racial conditions and prospects.

Upon the recognized truism that there can be no lasting civilization without schools for all, without a democracy of education, I hope by such provision more than by any other to guarantee the perpetuation and progress of the red race. I see in this molding process the certain development of a body of young men and women

who will become the leaders and transformers of their people as the generations come and go.

ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLES.—There are not Government schools sufficient for all Indians and in order that these schools might serve those who depend upon them alone for an education, I considered it wise to eliminate children who were not properly entitled to an education at the expense of the Federal Government. So in my declaration of policy I said:

> In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public-school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

The superintendents of several schools are now receiving instructions to carefully examine and limit their enrollment in accordance with the principle involved. There is also a considerable number of Indian children who are citizens of the United States and not wards remaining under partial control of the Government, as this term "wards" has been used and applied by the courts. These children receive the citizenship status of a citizen father, and, moreover, many of them have a large degree of white blood. This class should, as Indians, no longer receive Federal educational assistance. Their elimination will lead to two important results, namely, their place in the schools will be taken by others for whom there are not other school opportunities, and the eventual entrance of the citizen class into the public district schools of the States will be brought about. In certain localities this policy will allow some schools to be closed, thus effecting an economy in use of public funds and doing this without injustice to any real Indian children. I do not intend, however, to carry the general principle so far as to deprive of school facilities children for whom no school but a Government institution is available.

SCHOOLS DISCONTINUED.—It has already been found practicable and wise to close the Sac and Fox boarding school, Oklahoma, where public schools abound in an advanced community, and the Wittenberg boarding school, Wisconsin, where other facilities will be available for all children not belonging to the class of nonwards to whom reference has been made.

GRADUATES OF DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY.—Another important provision in the declaration of policy aims at educational evidence of competency. This will be best presented, perhaps, by reproducing a portion of my letter dated April 28, 1917, addressed to the superintendents of all the nonreservation boarding schools which are equipped and authorized to conduct full courses of study, including a four-year period of vocational training.

The letter in part follows:

I ask your special attention to the following paragraph of the declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs issued on April 17, 1917.

"Indian students, when they are 21 years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared."

This declaration is founded upon the right and the desire of all progressive-minded Indians to become full citizens in the land of their nativity and to be classed with other free men who enjoy the privilege of owning and controlling property, who participate in the councils of the community and the larger welfare of the State, and who exercise that personal initiative which is the beginning of high destinies whether of individuals, of nations, or of races.

You are in charge of one of the large and well equipped Government schools for Indian youth. Its commencement exercises will soon close the school year and the members of its graduating class will have reached a very significant period in their lives. The transition from the theory and training of the classroom to the practice and achievements of real life, from school work to world work, applies the acid test to the pure gold of every student's character and attainments.

The Indian boys and girls have been at some natural disadvantage but have enjoyed some unusual opportunities. They have had, and now more than ever have, educational privileges superior to those in many of the schools for white children. They have been provided not only with good academic training but with excellent vocational courses calculated to fit them for successful home-making, for healthful and prudent domestic life, and for the efficient pursuit of agriculture, of many of the mechanical trades and some of the skilled manual arts and crafts.

There must, therefore, be in every Indian school giving the full courses a very considerable number of graduates this year who have improved their opportunities and have acquired such a practical education as will reasonably enable them to enter some remunerative occupation and make their way successfully with those engaged in the pursuits of our modern life. To every such capable young man and woman should be given a certificate of competency or a patent in fee, as authorized by law and the new "Declaration of policy in the administration of Indian affairs," attesting the faith of the United States in their ability and determination to prove worthy of this recognition.

It is not intended to declare every graduating student competent to handle his own affairs, but to select those who are 21 years of age and who by their conduct through the years of instruction have profited by wise discipline and shown that they possess the qualities of scholarship and character that fit them for responsibility and competition. To these graduates you will have the happy privilege on the day you hand them diplomas to give them also this declaration of their independence. It should be to them the Magna Charta of their freedom from the restraints not imposed upon other citizens of our country, and in thus granting it I know you will fully represent me with yourself in the hope that no recipient will ever strive for less than the most honorable and loyal fulfillment of American citizenship. I am sure that you thoroughly appreciate the importance of this emancipating movement and that upon all appropriate occasions you will impress its significance upon your student body as the bright goal of their school training, to the end that all pupils shall not only resolve to complete a full course but that graduation for them will be incomplete unless it earns such a certificate of competency.

The uniform course of study was not introduced until February 1, 1916. Hence, there was not time for all of the schools giving the full courses to cover the required work and prepare students for

graduation by the close of the school year 1917. However, several of these schools in which comprehensive courses had been previously given were able to meet the new requirements. A considerable number of young men and women who thus received diplomas were recommended for certificates of competency and found to be worthy of the same from the standpoint of general character, habits, and educational attainments. Some of these graduates were not 21 years of age and their diplomas will be considered at a later time in determining the question of their competency.

I expect that hereafter each succeeding year will show from the full-course schools a larger number of graduates who will have proved themselves to be reasonably capable of managing their own affairs. I believe that graduation as the gateway to citizenship should become in some real sense a gathering call for pupils, inspiring many more to complete their education, as well as a maxim for the schools arousing them to the fullest efficiency.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.—For the fiscal year 1916 there was appropriated $20,000 for payment of tuition of Indian children in State public schools. This amount was insufficient, and by the Indian appropriation act for the year 1917 more money was rendered available for this purpose, not to exceed, however, the sum of $200,000.

During 1916 contracts were made with 45 public schools (excluding eastern Oklahoma, occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes) for education of 853 Indian pupils, and calling for a maximum expenditure of $24,984, of which amount about $14,000 was actually earned and paid to the schools.

During 1917 contracts were made with 194 public schools (exclusive also of eastern Oklahoma) for 2,194 pupils and for the total of $57,126.

This represents an actual increase of 157 per cent over the number of children provided for in public schools during 1916.

The cooperative arrangement for enrollment of Indian children in public schools has been made in California, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. In nearly all school districts in these States attendance of Indian children has been acceptable to the white patrons and these school authorities and devoid of any injurious results so far as my information indicates. If, in due course of time, the States are to assume charge of the Indian and receive him as a citizen entitled to the benefits and subject to the liabilities of their laws, it seems equally for the interests of the States to assist in this manner in his education and training. There seems an evident willingness to do so, provided the Federal Government will assist and share the financial obligations, especially in those districts which have limited

sources of school revenue by reason of nontaxable Indian lands or otherwise.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.—In aid of the public district schools in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, there was appropriated $275,000, and all of this money has been applied in accordance with the intent of the law to assist financially 2,285 school districts. In the schools so assisted have been enrolled 18,185 Indian pupils.

In this connection, the following editorial, from the Washington (D. C.) Star, may be of interest.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Probably no branch of the Government service contains a more united and faithful body of workers than the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Among the signal and characteristic movements is the drive along the lines of practical and systematic education. The educational idea, probably more than all other things combined, it is held, will effectually solve the Indian problem.

Two things stand out prominently in the policy of the bureau regarding Indian schools: First. To make them producers as nearly self-supporting as possible not only as object lessons to the Indians, but as a simple business proposition, resulting in the lowest per capita cost and the consequent reduction of appropriations necessary for their support. This, it is urged, is rationally and concretely both effective education and such economy as any great private or corporate interest should observe. Therefore, the farm, the garden, the orchard, the dairy and, where the area of the land would justify, the production of live stock has been pushed intensively and, as far as possible in accordance with scientific methods and practice approved by the Department of Agriculture, which, under existing arrangement, supplies all superintendents of Indian schools with bulletins upon the latest dependable research. Statistical data indicate amazing accomplishments along these productive lines.

Second. There has been a clear perception of the need of a well-balanced course of study essentially parallel with the academic work of the public school, but including thorough industrial training in agriculture, with its allied pursuits and the ordinary trades, together with domestic arts and science adequate for practical and healthful housekeeping.

To prepare such a course, having special adaptation to the social and economic status of the Indians as well as to their scattered geographical locations, was no small task.

Experts of the bureau who had charge of this work were quick to see the need of a definitely planned curriculum that would enable the schools, through efficient service, to take the raw material, the Indian boys and girls, from a largely uncivilized state, at a very young age, when they can not speak English, and make them over, as it were, a condition and undertaking which the world elsewhere does not furnish, and after a few years turn them out a finished product, capable of entering the competitive activities of their community or State and becoming independent self-supporters and citizens of average intelligence and progressiveness. In this more, perhaps, than in all other factors, it is admitted, lies the solution of the Indian problem.

This new course of study that has been laid out has now been tried for more than a year and seems to have been so well prepared that but slight revision will be advisable. It has been scrutinized by educators of prominence throughout the country and has elicited from many sources hearty indorsement. It is now followed to the fullest possible extent in every Indian school under the aid and guidance of 21 supervising officials who cover a like number of territorial districts and whose special duties are

to see that the course is understood and complied with and to report any unavoidable conditions that seem to call for modification of its requirements. Its academical features are such as will enable pupils readily to enter the public schools without retarding their progress and are designed to subserve the general policy of the bureau of encouraging the attendance of Indian children in the State schools. There are now upward of 30,000 Indian children in the public schools and under the provisions of law for paying their tuition, equal to the per capita cost for white pupils, and providing the Indian parents pay no taxes, the number is rapidly increasing and objection to such attendance by white patrons is also diminishing.

HEALTH.

The health problems in the Indian Service are concerned with tuberculosis, trachoma, infant welfare, and epidemics of contagious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The conditions which are met in the solving of the tuberculosis problem are the tendency of many of the Indians to neglect seeking the physician's aid until the appearance of warning symptoms, such as hemoptysis, the disinclination of many of the Indians to accept the white man's methods, failure to continue treatment long enough in many instances to effect a cure, and the neglect in some instances of observing the principles of modified quarantine with respect to young children. Strenuous efforts have been made to improve the sanitary conditions bearing on this question, and throughout the year all health employees have endeavored to improve conditions in the Indian homes, institute measures looking to the separation of open cases from others, especially where there are young children, and the treatment in sanatoria of all cases which may reasonably be expected to benefit from sanatorium treatment. A stay of considerable duration in a sanatorium has been found to be of great educational value and the Indian reacts very well to this form of treatment. The sanatoria are certainly a success, and the demand for enlarging the institutions now in existence and the establishment of further sanatoria far exceeds the supply of available funds. The Indians are realizing more and more the value of the sanatoria and many of them now have waiting lists. This fact indicates the value of the educational campaign which has been waged consistently during the past few years.

TRACHOMA.—The difficulties met with in the campaign against trachoma are the foci of the disease among the older Indians, which results in the constant stream of new cases entering the Indian schools, the disinclination on the part of many of the older Indians to submit to treatment for a long enough time to effect a cure, and the painful nature and long duration of the treatment.

The corps of special physicians have accomplished a great deal not only in the education of the members of the medical fraternity who have recently entered the Indian Service, but in the operation

and placing under treatment of many of these older Indians. The returned students, who have experienced the beneficent results of trachoma treatment, have been a large factor in the dissemination of information concerning this disease among the old Indians.

The pupils in the day schools and the boarding schools all receive compulsory treatment for trachoma, and it is now a common occurrence to receive reports from the eye specialists that the disease in the schools they visit is under control.

EPIDEMICS.—There have been rather numerous epidemics during the last fiscal year of smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, measles, and whooping cough. The handling of these epidemics presents greater difficulties among the Indian population than occurs among white people, owing to the fact that many of the Indians do not understand the need for quarantine. Some of the diseases cause a much higher mortality among Indians than among whites, more especially measles, in the epidemics of which there has followed a high percentage of pneumonia. Smallpox early in the year broke out among the Navajos, of whom there are in the neighborhood of 25,000 in northern Arizona, and before the cases were discovered there had been a rather wide exposure. This was due to the unfortunate shortage of physicians, partly due to the demand of the War Department. However, a medical supervisor was immediately sent to take charge of the situation, and wholesale vaccination was started and detention camps established. Satisfactory progress has been made and it is believed the disease is under control. The Navajos have learned the value of vaccination, but like many white people they are likely to wait until danger is present before protecting themselves. Sanitary preparedness is in order, and Indians are becoming more and more amenable in this respect.

"SAVE THE BABIES."—Continued and vigorous effort has been the watchword in the campaign for better health conditions among children, especially the young infants, among whom the mortality has been so great. Results in this direction have been surprisingly gratifying, and much has been accomplished. At the Indian fairs last fall a "Baby contest" formed a prominent part in the program, and great interest was manifested by the Indian mothers. They were so successful that it is planned to conduct them on even a more elaborate scale this year, and to this end standard score cards have been secured upon which the children contesting will be registered. They will be carefully graded by the physicians, and the cards of the babies having the highest scores will be sent to Washington, where suitable certificates will be issued to the parents.

One of the most important factors bearing on the health problem among the children is the education of the mother in the proper care

of her offspring. To this end emphasis has been laid upon the necessity of bringing every possible case of confinement to the agency hospitals for the lying-in period. This policy has resulted not only in giving the mother requisite instruction in the care of herself and her child but has given to many Indian children a start in life that would have been impossible had their birth been consummated under the old unhygienic environments.

Herewith find my letter to a superintendent of one of the Indian reservations in response to his report on an Indian fair in which the baby show was emphasized:

I have your letter reporting the Indian fair, in which you make particular reference to your baby show, inclosing photographs of the very interesting Indian babies exhibited.

It is gratifying to learn that the baby show was the most attractive feature of your fair and that the Indians were greatly interested, not only in the contest between babies, but especially as you say:

"I believe the physical examination of these babies, which was closely watched by the mothers, was as much an item of education to them as anything that has happened in many a day. * * * The examinations were far more than a superficial observation of the general appearance of the children. Notes were taken of irregularities and deficiencies. It gave the physician, nurse, and field matron an excellent chance for some very good advice to these mothers in a way they will remember as long as they live."

This is fine and indicates intelligent and commendable activity on the part of yourself, the physician, field matron, and nurse, which I greatly appreciate. However, a baby show is apt to be regarded as a display of babies and not taken as seriously by the Indians and employees as I desire. It is my purpose in our health campaign to utilize the baby show as an object lesson that may be the means of helpfulness in extending our work into every home of the reservation. I am determined to leave no stone unturned to accomplish the best results obtainable, and this requires a vigorous campaign. It is not sufficient to talk about these things at the agency, but it is incumbent upon us all to see that employees properly associated with this work make unceasing effort to improve health conditions not only in saving the baby but quite as much to restore the constitution and improve the health of the adult Indian.

It involves sanitation and ventilation of the homes; cleanliness not only of houses and surroundings but of the person and proper food for the child. It requires the instilling of respect for the physician, the nurse, the field matron, and the hospital, and with it the elimination of the medicine man.

I am particularly anxious that our hospitals shall be used for mothers in childbirth. It is my great desire that every Indian mother not otherwise well provided for shall find a place and proper care at this critical period in her life in a hospital. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied by those suffering from acute disease or serious injury should be available for mothers in childbirth.

All of these things can be brought about only through organized, aggressive, and continuous activity.

Perhaps the most pressing feature of our campaign is sanitation. The first thing to be done is to see that every Indian home and its immediate surroundings are thoroughly cleaned up and kept in a sanitary condition. This is an absolutely necessary accomplishment. In effecting sanitation, do not assume that conditions are satisfactory because you find a tidy appearance. While there is apt to be such harmony,

it is not necessarily so, either with the Indian or the white man. Many times, when the outward appearance is good, there can be found unsanitary conditions.

Infant children should not be fed the food of an adult, but rather and always the nourishing foods suitable for infants. Too much food is sometimes quite as harmful as too little. The important thing is that an infant or growing child shall always have the proper food for his age. It is essential, too, that the mother shall be well cared for before, at the time of, and following childbirth, at home or in a hospital.

As you know, our health campaign has been vigorously pursued for nearly three years. I have regarded it as the thing about which all other administrative activities should revolve. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

Our whole field force has earnestly joined the office in a determined campaign to rebuild the constitution of the Indian as rapidly as possible, reduce tuberculosis, eliminate trachoma, and speedily stop the appalling percentage of deaths among Indian children. For many years it has been truthfully announced that the Indian was a vanishing race. Many conditions conspired to make it so. It was a crime to permit it to exist long after discovery, but it has continued until the world looks upon the Indian as a dying race. Under such conditions it would seem almost indefensible that Congress should appropriate large sums of money for the education and the general administration of their affairs. It is out of harmony with the whole program that we should make the fight now in progress for the advancement of a dying race.

I am indeed proud of the fact, and may I not say that its accomplishment will stand out in history as a mile-stone, yes as a monument, more conspicuous than any other one thing in the history of Indian administration during the last half century, that we have now demonstrated, as ascertained from dependable reports made by the superintendents, physicians, and field matrons at the series of Indian school institutes held this summer, for the first time in 50 years there were in 1915–16 more births than deaths among the Indians of the United States. The Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Our strenuous efforts are certainly worth while with such a reward awaiting us—saving a noble and deserving people. With a continuance of our present campaign there is now every promise that the Indian will permanently survive and become a component part of our civilization standing side by side with the Caucasian.

Together with the other things mentioned in this letter, I wish again to impress most earnestly upon you the tremendous importance of improving sanitary conditions in every Indian home. Let sanitation be our watchword. In our nation-wide Indian health campaign, let us make sanitation the first consideration.

CHOCTAW AND CHEROKEE HEALTH DRIVES.

Some time since it came to my attention that health conditions were especially bad among the Choctaws and Cherokees of Oklahoma, accordingly as soon thereafter as funds could be secured, I arranged for health drives among these two tribes; set aside the necessary funds, organized an experienced and competent force consisting of a special medical supervisor and a woman supervisor, with six field matrons for each, under the immediate direction of Supt. Parker. This work contemplated a campaign of three or four months' house to house canvass, to effect immediate results by way of prevention as well as cure, improving sanitary, health, and home conditions, with special reference to tuberculosis, the segregation of open cases and

advice to Indians concerning appropriate treatment, hygienic, dietetic, medical, or otherwise, the improvement of Indian homes and their outside surroundings, including sanitation and personal hygiene, with emphasis on sanitation. After their initiation I went to Muskogee and held a conference with all of the people engaged in these two drives, finding them deeply interested in their work and their accomplishments gratifying. While there I discovered opportunity to intensify this health work, and among other things addressed a letter to the chief of the Ke-doo-wah Society, consisting of Cherokee Indians, from which the following excerpts are taken:

Shortly after assuming the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs it came to my attention that the Indians throughout the United States were fast becoming a dying race and that it was largely the result of tuberculosis and other diseases. I found this condition so universal and serious that I was appalled. It appeared to me as almost beyond belief that a race of people, with such a splendid ancestry and because of their historical grandeur and nobility, should be permitted to diminish and be eliminated as a substantial factor among those who are to live for all time.

It occurred to me that the first obligation of the Government to the Indians is to exert itself to the uttermost to save the race—to perpetuate its life. With this end in view, more than three years ago the Indian Bureau commenced a systematic and widespread campaign to improve home and health conditions among the Indians throughout the country—to give the Indian baby an equal chance with the white child to live and to the Indian father and mother an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of life in a manner equal to that of their white neighbors. During these three years we have made a vigorous effort through physicians, nurses, and field matrons to reestablish their health, with the result that last year, for the first time in more than 50 years, there were more Indians born than died from every cause. This means that the Indian is no longer a dying race, and yet it is a fact that in spots here and there throughout the Indian country health conditions are still so bad that the Indians are dying faster than they are being born.

To remedy this situation, we have recently made a special effort to find funds to pay the expenses of an organized health drive that is now being carried on in your community. If we are to be successful it must come about as the result of cooperation, and leading Indians like yourself should join the officers and others who are making this effort in behalf of your people. It is essentially important that you and others like you who have influence shall lead in this campaign, not only because of the work that you may do, but more especially on account of the influence you will have upon others.

At this time these campaigns are still on, consequently I am not prepared to make a final statement of the results. However, I have assurance that the expenditure and effort have been more than justified. Details must necessarily await another report.

THE MEDICINE MAN.—I have great satisfaction in announcing the fact that the influence of the medicine man is fast being eliminated. He has everywhere been a destructive element. To the extent that he has flourished his tribesmen have been nonprogressive, never reaching their possibilities, suffering for want of the hospital, physician, nurse, and field matron. He has been a constant menace to the progress, prosperity, morals, and health of the Indian race.

The medicine man is no longer dominant, neither is he now a large factor in the life of many tribes, although he is still found here and there in decreasing numbers.

THE SUPPRESSION OF INTOXICANTS.

The fiscal year just brought to a successful close has been one of remarkable changes in so far as the suppression of the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians is concerned.

The increase in prohibition sentiment throughout the country, and especially in those States where Indians reside, has materially aided our work. The addition of these States to the "dry column," and the drastic laws relating to the importation of liquor into them has proved their effective aid.

As evidence of the effect among the Indians of prohibition, the superintendent of the Umatilla School in Oregon has submitted some interesting figures. During the calendar year 1915 the police records of the city of Pendleton show that there were 1,440 arrests, of which number 270 were Indians, or about 19 per cent. During the calendar year 1916 there were only 385 arrests, of which number 69 were Indians. The saloons closed on January 1, 1916, and the number of Indian offenders fell off as above stated.

A posseman shot a bootlegger on the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho, which raised the interesting question of the authority of his appointment, but the Federal court in granting a writ of habeas corpus ruled favorably to the Government.

Several officers operated in the State of New York during the course of the year in order to bring about an improvement in the liquor situation among the Indians in that State. This has resulted in improving the situation.

As the States near the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations in Nebraska have gone dry, the Indians have found the difficulty in obtaining intoxicants so great that it is having a markedly deterrent effect on them.

By reason of prohibition in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, the bootlegger and others engaged in the liquor traffic have been forced to seek new fields of operation. Consequently Montana, with its large Indian population, has experienced an increase in the liquor traffic among the Indians. This will entail much heavy work on this service.

The conviction and sentence to the penitentiary of W. J. Creekmore was a distinct victory for the liquor-suppression service in Oklahoma. Creekmore was known as the king bootlegger and is reputed to have made more than $1,000,000 in this traffic. He was the head of a ring which is said to have practically controlled the liquor business of that State. He was frequently in the clutches

of the law but managed to evade punishment until his recent conviction. Following this conviction he was fined in the amount of $2,200 with a three years' sentence in the several cases against him. This hard fought and splendid victory, together with that obtained in the cases of other notorious bootleggers in Oklahoma, is a stern warning of the campaign being waged for the protection of the Indians against the liquor menace everywhere and has effectively destroyed the organized illegal traffic in Oklahoma.

An interesting ruling was handed down by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma wherein an Osage Indian who had received a certificate of competency was held to be still a ward of the Government and that it was a Federal offense to furnish him with liquor, thus establishing an additional safeguard.

The distribution of large amounts of money to the Osage Indians from time to time has heretofore brought about a condition resulting in their being debauched and defrauded. The application, however, of the law prohibiting the payment of moneys to Indians who are intoxicated has largely diminished this evil, although it has not been completely eradicated.

The declaration by Congress that Osage County is Indian country for the purpose of the enforcement of liquor laws has proven exceedingly helpful, and during the quarterly payments our enforcement officers have been very active.

The appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorized the payment to the enrolled members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Tribes of an amount of approximately $9,000,000. This vast sum of money, as well as $2,000,000 to the Osages, has called for the most strenous efforts of the officers of the liquor service to prevent the use of liquor and the consequent debauchment of the Indians. Our service was thoroughly mobilized and on guard, while the governor of the State, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other officers were enlisted in the campaign for protection. The governor addressed letters to county officials, and their active cooperation solicited for the enforcement of law and order in the earnest effort to prevent payments being made to Indians who were habitual users of intoxicants. The Indian Office liquor suppression service made a thorough canvass of the State, as a result of which it has found necessary to withhold payments in Pushmataha and Choctaw Counties because of conditions prevailing there. In Choctaw County, the county attorney and a prominent business man were apprehended for introducing liquor. These men were prosecuted and convicted, notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear in their favor due to their prominence in the State. These prosecutions will have a

salutary effect and indicate a disposition to treat all men who violate the liquor laws as equal criminals in the eye of the law.

Reports indicate that the payment was generally a marked success; that many of the Indians deposited their shares in the bank and checked against them for the purchase of the necessaries of life and other beneficial purposes.

Illustrative of the activity of this thoroughgoing canvass, the following excerpt from a report will show certain conditions which were remedied:

> In my former report covering this situation I make mention of the fact that the district court was in session in McCurtain County and that at the time of my leaving there on that occasion 22 persons had been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for various crimes. On arriving at Idabel on this occasion I learned that the district court had adjourned, that during its session of five weeks 34 convictions had been had and 34 persons taken to the penitentiary and as said in my former report this seems to be the healthiest indication I have found in McCurtain County and can only mean that the citizenship has begun to waken up to the condition in that country and are intending to see that the same is bettered.

Another payment has been authorized and there is every reason to believe that the active campaign which has been made for good government and for the elimination of the disastrous effects of liquor on such occasions will be as successfully carried out as previously.

Stringent and active measures are also thrown around similar payments in lesser amount elsewhere throughout the Indian country.

In view of conflicting decisions by the courts as to the meaning of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, which provides not only for the seizure and forfeiture of liquor but for the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying same, Congress cleared up the situation by enacting that:

> Automobiles or any other vehicles or conveyances used in introducing or attempting to introduce intoxicants into the Indian country or where the introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statutes, whether used by the owner thereof or other person shall be subject to the seizure, libel, and forfeiture provided in section 2140 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The enactment of this specific legislation will be an effective bar to the collusion of parties who would endeavor by claiming a mortgage or other lien on the automobiles thus confiscated to defeat the purposes of the Government.

The question whether it is an offense to transport liquor from a point outside to another point beyond a reservation and whether the liquor while in transit across the reservation was subject to seizure and destruction under section 2140, has been and is now before the courts.

This has created an unfortunate condition and may cause considerable trouble to reservation officers. However the Reed amendment

to the post office bill will to some extent remedy it. Congress is now being asked to close up this gap in our otherwise effective liquor laws.

Owing to the advancement to the Chippewa Indians of one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to the Indians under a pro rata distribution of their permanent fund under the treaty of February 22, 1855, a troublesome condition has been created. There is a large element within this area which has been accustomed to obtain liquor freely, which, coupled with the desire on the part of others to reap large profits from the illegal introduction and sale of liquor, has caused the liquor suppression officers a great deal of trouble, although their work has mainly been very satisfactory.

The difficulties experienced by all who are engaged in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians have been great and have been carried on with many legal battles. The legality of these operations and the actions of the officers have frequently been called into question into the courts, but in the face of all obstructive measures substantial progress has been recorded. Instances are known where liquors under the titles of "near beers" have been shipped into treaty territory and a market established. Afterwards the percentage of alcohol would be increased until in some instances real beer was going in the place of the "near beer" and under its guise and label. To minimize this, an order was issued prohibiting the introduction of malt liquor, which immediately brought the question into the courts for restraining orders to prohibit our officers from interfering with these shipments. It is gratifying, however, that the action taken in the State courts was to promptly dispose of the case by refusing to grant the restraining orders. Many prosecutions were instituted and are now pending in the Minnesota judicial district.

An interesting case arising out of the enforcement of treaty provisions is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States wherein the John Gund Brewing Co. seeks to compel the Great Northern Railway Co. to accept a shipment of beer and other fermented malt liquors to persons residing within the treaty territory where purchased for and intended to be used personally and for the private consumption of the consignees. Because of the importance of this question in connection with this work in Minnesota the Government has intervened and the outcome of the case is being awaited with interest.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of denying the authority of Federal courts to suspend sentences, etc. This decision will prove of inestimable value to our service. Many reports have been received from the officers of the liquor service in which attention was invited to cases where a minimum sentence of 60 days in jail and the payment of a fine of $1,000 was suspended upon the payment of a fine of $25.

This appears to have proven an incentive for the vendor immediately to reengage in the traffic to recoup his loss. The imposition of penitentiary sentences in a few aggravated cases in each jurisdiction will have a great influence upon the violators of the law and show that the Indian Office is in earnest in waging uncompromising warfare upon all persons who carry intoxicants of any kind to the Indians.

Position or influence should not be a factor in the enforcement of the law against the introduction or sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians or in Indian country. It is an axiomatic and good principle that all men should stand equal before the law. In fact the institutions of our country are in no way better reflected than when this idea is faithfully executed.

More than four years' experience in an effort to minimize the use of liquor among Indians has persuaded me that they advance more rapidly and prosper more certainly when they are sober. It has been my observation that merchants and those who trade with Indians have enjoyed prosperity in proportion as the liquor traffic among them has been suppressed; that crime and disorder have been reduced to a minimum when we have been successful in eliminating the bootlegger; that health conditions have been improved, social standards raised, and betterments generally effected not otherwise obtainable where the sale of liquor prevails.

I sincerely believe that no appropriation of $150,000 made by Congress will be fraught with more lasting and beneficial results.

FARMING.

FOOD CAMPAIGN.—Following the practice of the present administration, I issued on January 4, 1917, a letter to every superintendent regarding the necessity for early and thorough preparation by all Indians desiring to farm this year. This letter outlined the essential steps to be taken in the selection of seeds and implements, indicated the proper methods and funds respecting the purchase thereof, the need for careful cleaning and testing of seed, the conditions under which the reimbursable plan would apply, the importance of larger gardening operations, etc.

On April 9, 1917, less than a week after the passage of the congressional resolution recognizing a state of war between the United States and Germany, I sent the following telegram to 137 Indian Service superintendents throughout the country:

War situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land on Indian reservations be intensively cultivated this season to supply food demands, particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat. Call farmers and leading Indians together immediately for organized, united efforts under your continuous supervision. This is the highest importance and requires aggressive action. There must be no delay in anything necessary to insure results. Wire what may be expected and report progress by letter.

Similar telegrams were sent to the supervisors, inspectors, superintendents of irrigation, and others, urging organization and cooperation. The purpose of this telegram was amplified in a letter to all superintendents dated April 12, 1917, incorporating the President's appeal to the farmers of the country, in which I said in part:

I am much gratified at the prompt and enthusiastic responses to my telegram of April 9, urging increased production of foodstuffs by the Indians.

With the entry of the United States into the world war the importance of an increased food supply can not be overestimated. We must sacrifice every nonessential along other lines for this supreme object. The service farmers should get into the field early and stay late, encouraging and assisting the Indians in every way possible. Enlist the cooperation of the lessees of Indian land and of the white farmers in the vicinity. This appeal is based on both economic and patriotic grounds. See that it is brought home to every employee and Indian on the reservation, through the farmers and other industrial employees. Publish it in the school and agency papers and circulate it by every other means which may occur to you. Appeal to the patriotism of the Indians. Show them how they can serve their country effectively in the present emergency by exerting themselves to the uttermost in the production of foodstuffs. While my telegram mentioned foodstuffs, "particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat," there should be no diminution in the production of forage for your own use.

On April 21, 1917, the following telegram was sent to the superintendents:

What are you doing and what can be done in raising corn, milo, sorghum, potatoes, and other suitable crops in your jurisdiction? It is highly important that everything possible be done in this connection immediately. Wire program showing estimated acreage various crops and total increased acreage over last year.

And on May 12, 1917, the following letter was mailed:

Telegraphic and letter responses to my follow-up telegram of April 21 indicate most commendable and gratifying activities on practically every reservation, as well as at the schools, in the prosecution of our campaign for increased production of foodstuffs. It is now apparent that the acreage of Indian land cultivated or to be cultivated this season will be from 25 to 50 per cent greater than last year, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater. I now wish to emphasize certain features of the campaign for your careful attention.

In the enthusiasm for an increased acreage do not overlook the necessity of proper and intensive methods to obtain the maximum yield from each cultivated acre. This will require very aggressive and systematic follow-up work and continuous supervision by the service farmers, that there may be no let-up when the "first big drive" is over.

Increased production is only one feature of the campaign, conservation being the other. The Indian women and girls should play an important part in this phase of the campaign by the production of vegetables and fruits to be eaten fresh, or canned for winter use, and by more careful and economical methods in preparation and disposition of foodstuffs for the table. The field matrons should be very helpful in these respects.

My attention has been called to the value of dried corn as an article of food. The corn ears, either sweet corn or field corn, are pulled when in the roasting-ear stage, scalded slightly, and the grains cut from the cob and dried in the sun. A circular will be issued later giving the best methods of drying and caring for corn. I call it to your attention now so that you may have your farmers and field matrons take up the sub-

ject with the Indians and urge them to increase planting to meet the demand along this line. It is probable that corn can be successfully grown for this purpose in a climate where it will not mature for the ordinary uses. Push this suggestion.

The figures given in the telegraphic replies to my message of April 21 were no doubt largely estimates, but you should now be in position to report with reasonable accuracy the acreage of the different crops planted or to be planted this year. In this connection there is attached a blank form on which to show the acreage devoted to the different crops on the agency and school farms, by the Indians, by lessees, and the increased acreage over last year. Each column should be carefully filled in with as accurate information as it is possible to obtain.

The showing thus far made by the Indians must be still further augmented. On many of the reservations large numbers of Indians will not bring under cultivation nearly all the available land on their own allotments, and by that I mean their home allotments, lands which ought not to be leased but which the Indian could cultivate if he had the will to work and the means to provide himself with the necessary equipment. Here is where your most urgent task lies, and where the most lasting results may be obtained. Thinking men believe the results of the present and projected agricultural activities should be far-reaching; that they will extend beyond the present emergency, and especially is this true in the Indian Service. The immediate aim is of supreme importance but the ultimate result may be and should be very effective in solving the Indian problem of self-support. Spare no effort to get the Indians fully aroused to the great need for continued and increased activity as a patriotic duty. The present campaign has been wonderfully well launched, but with the experience gained much greater things may be reasonably expected for the next year or crop season.

There is attached hereto a form upon which to show the land which will remain uncultivated this year. You should supplement the statistical table with a written report, taking up the figures, item by item, and carefully analyzing them, showing the character of the land; to what crops it is adapted; whether tribal or allotted; whether irrigation is necessary, and if so whether the land is now under ditch with water available; if irrigation is necessary and the land is not now under ditch, the feasibility, cost, and time required to provide irrigation facilities; whether the agricultural land lies in one large body, if tribal, or in different tracts (show the acreage of each); whether tractors can be used to advantage, and if so whether it would be practicable to develop the land on a large scale by leasing.

In short, I want such a description of the land still unused as will enable me to make definite answer to inquiries from individuals, corporations, or governmental sources, as to the location and possibilities of land suitable for their various purposes. Of course, in all the statistics and information herein requested I realize that no actual measurements can be taken; that the ability of the superintendent to estimate accurately the acreage and soil possibilities will determine the real value of this report; and for these reasons I ask that you give sufficient time and attention to the subject to insure that the report will represent your very best judgment. However, to be of most value, the information should be in my hands not later than June 15. When completed both reports should be returned to me with the other information requested above.

It will be seen that a tremendous amount of work was involved along two distinct but related lines; (1) Awakening employees and Indians to a full realization of the emergency with the consequent determination to do their part to meet it, and (2) providing the physical equipment, seed, etc., necessary to handle the largely increased cultivated acreage to follow. The first was accomplished

in part by means of the telegrams and letters mentioned above, through the visits of supervisory officials especially detailed for this work, and the meetings of employees and Indians called pursuant to my instructions, at which the greatest enthusiasm was shown, and the second by the immediate emergency purchase of thousands of dollars' worth of additional implements, seeds, etc., beyond estimates previously made to meet the normal demands of the service. As one example typical of many other reservations, the superintendent at Shoshone had estimated for 15,000 pounds of seed wheat but actually issued to Indians 69,000 pounds, all of which was produced on the school farm.

As a further step in this direction, I detailed several of the most experienced field men to visit a number of the reservations where the need seemed most urgent, to assist in the organization and prosecution of the campaign.

The response was gratifying on the part of both Indians and employees indicating a patriotic realization of the situation and a determination to do everything possible to contribute to the success of the campaign.

Detailed figures received from most of the reservations and schools indicate that the acreage of Indian land cultivated this season is from 25 to 50 per cent greater than ever before, and on some of the reservations 100 per cent greater, showing that the Indian will be a substantial factor in increasing the country's food supply during the present emergency. However, as intimated in my letter of May 12, 1917, the opportunity is at hand in this situation for a great and permanent impetus to Indian progress, which will set the race ahead many years along industrial lines, if the high standard of activity and accomplishment established this year is maintained. This will materially hasten the final solution of the Indian problem, in keeping with the new declaration of policy in Indian affairs, for the obvious reason that the Indians gradually achieve self-support and become independent by means of their increased industrial activity and the better business judgment employed in handling and disposing of their surplus products.

Reports thus far received show that the Indians on 73 reservations are cultivating this season 472,156 acres of land, as compared with 358,796 acres last year, which represents an increase of 113,360 acres or 31.6 per cent. Practically every reservation showed an increase, the highest being 100 per cent.

This result shows hitherto untapped supplies of energy and capacity, indicative of the possibilities of the race and its partial readiness, at least for the responsibilities of modern civilization. These need only to be fully developed by the gradual processes of education and industrial activity, to accomplish the final solution of the

Indian problem. We may now say with certainty, as demonstrated in this campaign, that the Indian is an asset and not a liability.

An incident worthy of mention happened at Lower Brule during the year. An Indian, after starting his crop, was taken ill and had to go to the hospital, when seven of his neighbors voluntarily gathered at his place and put in five acres of oats, besides breaking ten acres of new land, on which they planted corn, entirely without suggestion from the superintendent or anyone else. This is a spirit of initiative and community responsibility, which is an indication of Indian competency to shoulder the duties of citizenship and stand on their own feet as independent members of society.

Evidence of substantial progress was found on the recently established Papago Reservation in Arizona, where an inspector found comfortable homes at remote Papago villages, with adobe walls, glass windows, chimneys, shingle roofs, and floors, about which he states in part as follows:

> So far as my information goes, this advance in home building among the Papagos does not proceed from any definite tangible plan of concerted action emanating from the employees, but is rather the mere material expression of the spirit of progress dominating this tribe of Indians, which spirit among them is doubtless greatly stimulated by the good work of practical education that has been done by superintendent and subordinate employees."

LEASING.—Realizing that with our utmost efforts it is beyond the physical capacity of the Indians to bring under cultivation all the surplus land on the different reservations, aggressive steps have been taken with the view of leasing as much of this surplus land as possible, on liberal terms, special regulations having been promulgated for this purpose which will permit of long term leases. Although final arrangements have not yet been made, it is estimated that more than 200,000 acres of additional land have been or will be leased by the next crop season, thus insuring a further addition to the country's food supply by the utilization of land which would otherwise remain uncultivated. Special efforts are being made to lease hitherto unused irrigable land on the large projects in the west, including Crow, Blackfeet, Flathead, Fort Hall, Fort Peck, Gila River, Colorado River and others.

FAIRS.—The spirit of rivalry and competition is a strong incentive to success among the Indians as well as the whites, and the agricultural fair has proved one of the most effective means of stimulating the enthusiasm of the Indians along industrial lines. At these fairs the Indians display their agricultural products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other. Suitable prizes are awarded on the best exhibits. The first fair of this nature was held on the Crow Reservation in 1906, the number being gradually increased each year until in 1916, fifty-seven such fairs were held, most of which

were entirely supported by means of gate receipts, the sale of concessions, advertising in programs, voluntary contributions by the Indians, etc. Many of the fairs are managed entirely by the Indians, who have regular associations organized for the purpose, with Indian officers, which gives them training in business administration and organization, thus contributing to their education and competency along the lines of modern activities.

The next logical step in this direction is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county fairs on the same basis as the whites, their products being shown in competition with those of other exhibitors. This plan is encouraged wherever practicable, and this year the Indians have continued their good record of winning numerous prizes, which increases their sense of civic responsibility and interest in local affairs, tends to make them feel that they are a part of the civilized community, and thereby contributes to their progress and final emancipation from Government control.

Indian exhibits were also shown at State fairs in nearly every State where Indian reservations are located, and likewise with good results many premiums being won by the Indians in open competition, including first prize on wheat in South Dakota, which was awarded to a full-blood Indian of the Lower Brule Reservation.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.—Agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges, has been conducted during the year with very gratifying results. This work is carried on in three ways: (1) by means of county agents who instruct the farmers in the most approved methods of intensive agriculture; (2) stereopticon lectures, field demonstrations, etc., by Federal and State experts, and (3) the organization of girls and boys into clubs of various kinds along agricultural and related lines. Wherever practicable this work in all its branches is conducted with excellent results in behalf of the Indians and will play a part in bringing about their absorbtion into the body politic of the Nation.

EXPERIMENTATION.—In keeping with the policy set forth in my last annual report of emphasizing demonstration work on the farms of the Indians themselves, the special activities of this nature during the year have been principally confined to the cooperative experimental and demonstration farm at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, operated jointly by this service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. This farm was considerably enlarged during the year with the view of increasing its usefulness. Results have been accomplished, the most significant being with Egyptian cotton, which is now produced by both Indians and whites all over that section. The Indians also

earn considerable money each year by picking cotton for white farmers.

This cotton has become a principal crop in the Salt River Valley, about 35,000 acres being grown there this season, of which the Indians near Sacaton had 100 acres, realizing approximately $10,000 therefrom. A new variety of this cotton has been developed at the Sacaton farm, named "Pima," which yields approximately 1 bale per acre and sells for as much as 75 cents per pound.

Successful experiments have also been made at this farm with Bermuda onions, soy beans, Peruvian alfalfa, pecans, pomegranates, date palms, pistachio nuts, grapes, etc.

Besides the farm at Sacaton preliminary work has been carried on at several other places in cooperation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture, including the culture of dates at Martinez and Palm Springs, Egyptian cotton at Colorado River, Salt River, and Fort Mojave, and Chinese vegetables at San Juan.

The following appeared in the Christian Science Monitor shortly after my return from a tour of the desert countries in Arizona and southern California:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has returned to Washington from a two months' tour of the deserts in Arizona and Southern California. During his trip Commissioner Sells traveled hundreds of miles in automobiles, and many miles on horseback, frequently climbing mountains on foot and wading rivers. He inspected the watersheds of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico for the purpose of locating possible reservoir and dam sites, and traversed the entire Salt River Valley. He closely followed the Colorado River from Needles, Ariz., to Yuma, Cal., inspected the Parker and Yuma Reservation irrigation possibilities, and studied conditions in the Imperial Valley, his definite purpose being to thoroughly familiarize himself with the water conditions and productive possibilities of the desert countries of the Southwest. Among other things accomplished during his trip, the commissioner effected preliminary arrangements for power to be used in pumping and for clearing, leveling and putting into cultivation 50,000 acres in one tract of desert land on the Pima Reservation, southwest of Phoenix.

Commissioner Sells says that with water these desert lands are capable of almost unbelievable production; that Egyptian long-staple cotton is fast becoming a chief crop, making approximately one bale to the acre, and now selling for 70 cents a pound; that alfalfa grows in great quantities, being cut seven or eight times each season, and that milo maize produces abundantly; that there are more cattle and hogs fed in the Salt River, Yuma, and Imperial Valleys than in any other equal territory in the world. The commissioner visited one ranch in the Yuma Valley where 7,000 hogs were being fed.

It is his purpose, within the next 18 months, to develop not only the 50,000 acres on the Pima Reservation, but in like manner thousands of acres on the Parker and Yuma Reservations. With the first-hand information Commissioner Sells obtained on this trip, he is able to rapidly and effectively transform portions of the great deserts of the Southwest into lands suitable for the production of food for the world's immediate necessities.

STOCK RAISING.

For four years we have been stocking the Indian reservations with cattle, horses, and sheep, and assisting the Indians to become acquainted with the proper method of handling these interests.

The number of stock on the various reservations has been increased during the year 1916–17, in addition to the natural increase, by the purchase and distribution in 20 reservations of 610 bulls, 3,127 heifers, 522 cows and calves, 376 mares, and many rams.

More satisfactory results were obtained this year under a new plan of purchase, whereby representatives of the Indian Service visited the ranches where the stock offered could be inspected. A better grade of stock was procured and at a price which represented a saving of $20,000 on the entire amount.

The improvement of dairy herds maintained at the various schools and agencies along the lines of work conducted by the dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has been successful. Definite instructions were sent to superintendents and others in charge of dairying interests on October 16, 1916, suggestive paragraphs of which follow:

From personal observation and reports received from time to time it is apparent that the dairy herds belonging to the various schools and reservations in the Indian Service are not as a general rule being handled in the best manner, and are not receiving the care and attention necessary to get satisfactory results. I am convinced that there is urgent need of improvement in all phases of the work involved in the production of milk and also in the methods of handling the dairy herds.

In order to determine what should be done to accomplish this, it is necessary that the person in charge of the herd should make a careful study of each animal so as to become familiar with the characteristics of every animal in the herd. This can not be done without keeping a correct record which will show the peculiarities of temperament and susceptibility to surroundings and conditions. A special study should be made of the dairy capacity and the feed consumption of each animal in order that the "star boarders" of the herd which do not produce enough milk to pay for their feed may be eliminated. A periodical culling of the herd to eliminate unworthy members is necessary to bring the dairy herd up to the standard, and I want every employee in charge of such work to install immediately a system of records to provide for carrying on this work intelligently and effectively.

In the management of the dairy herd at your school it is desirable wherever possible to utilize the male calves and the cows which have reached an age when they are no longer profitable for milking purposes for beef where such policy can be followed profitably. In order to do this it is necessary to have a sufficient amount of feed or pasture available to produce this beef at a satisfactory cost. All animals used for that purposes should be run in a separate herd and under no circumstances should they be handled as a part of the dairy herd.

It is our desire to have each school know what its dairy herd is doing in comparison with the dairy herds at other schools in the Indian Service.

Success in handling this industry is entirely dependent upon the type, quality, and development of the animals in the herd, the general conditions under which they are maintained, and the interest of the superintendent and the employee in direct charge of this work.

I am of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian breed is best suited for the needs of most of the schools in the Indian Service, and that this type of animal will give the most satisfactory results under the conditions prevailing at the various schools and reservations. Therefore, in considering changes in your present herd you should plan to purchase animals of this breed and thus gradually improve the dairy herd until it is composed of animals of only one breed.

You should have a first-class bull to head your herd. It is generally recognized that "the bull is half the herd." This will enable you to rapidly improve the class of stock, retaining only such calves as prove to be superior animals.

All animals should be tuberculin tested at the time of purchase and at least once a year thereafter. These tests will be made upon request to the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of the district in which your reservation is located, who will detail a veterinarian for that purpose.

Every school should have at least one farm paper, with a department in it relating to this class of work, available for the use of all employees, especially those supervising or handling such matters.

Cleanliness is of vital importance and there is no excuse for the buildings and the adjoining inclosures in which the dairy herds are maintained being in a dirty and insanitary condition.

I shall expect every cow to pay her way and yield a reasonable profit on the investment. I do not want you to feel that you should make radical changes immediately to effect this—in fact the records which you are expected to keep will largely determine what action shall be taken.

In general, I shall expect every dairy herd in the Indian Service to be handled on a business basis and the records kept in such manner that the various inspecting officials visiting your school can readily determine whether satisfactory results are being produced.

The dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has a number of slides which are used in giving stereoptican lectures in regard to these matters, and I will endeavor to arrange to have sets of these slides circulated among the various schools of the Indian Service with pamphlets giving a full description of the subjects illustrated by them.

The suppression of contagious diseases prevalent among the live stock of the Indians has been carried on energetically during the past year. Work done in connection with the eradication of dourine has practically eradicated that disease from among the horses in the States of Montana and North and South Dakota. Representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry have discovered the existence of this disease among the horses of the whites and the Indians in various parts of the Southwest, and efforts to effectually stamp it out are being carried on there in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. Much credit is due to representatives of that bureau for their cooperation in work along these and other lines.

On some of the reservations there are many worthless wild horses running on the range, which seriously interfere with the live-stock industry. On the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, where the number of this class of animals running on the range is reported to be 5,000 or more, an organized effort is being made to round up and dispose of them, retaining only such as are valuable to the Indians

for breeding or other purposes. Should this plan be successful, it is proposed to adopt it on other reservations in order that the range heretofore grazed by them may be available for stock that has a marketable value.

The tribal herds on practically all of the reservations have been profitable and individual Indians generally have been successful in the management of their live stock. The Indians have shown a remarkable adaptability for stock raising and they are coming to understand that it is desirable to own well-bred stock rather than the inferior animals raised by them in former years. While the tribal herds are high grade, the cattle, horses, and sheep owned by the individual Indians are fast approaching the same standards. There are practically no long-horned cattle on Indian reservations. Pony stallions are being castrated and replaced with Percherons or other equally good breeds. The flocks of sheep that have for years been permitted to inbreed are being rapidly improved by the introduction of the best rams, with the result that already the wool from Indian sheep is a much higher class than heretofore—almost if not quite as high grade as the wool from the sheep owned by white men. Many Indians have demonstrated themselves to be the equal of their white neighbors as stock raisers. Their recent advancement in this respect has been remarkable. Furthermore, it has intensified their interest in doing things since they have come to realize the profits involved in personal effort.

While endeavoring to put the Indian into business for himself, because it means self-support and a corresponding reduction in appropriations, we have at the same time sought to so develop conditions as to increase the carrying capacity of the grazing lands. This we have accomplished largely by developing and increasing the water supply, with the result that the Indian reservations are now capable of supporting many more thousand head of stock than formerly. For the better protection and care of the stock of the Indians and the lessees much fencing has been done and increased efforts made to avoid depredations from wild animals.

Altogether the Indians have been great gainers from this procedure, and the white stockmen have found grazing privileges on Indian reservations much more desirable than ever before.

IRRIGATION.

Commensurate with available appropriations and the steadily rising prices of labor and material the irrigation work has progressed during the year. When it is borne in mind that the estimates for many of the projects were made several years ago and with an increase of anywhere from 25 to over 100 per cent in the cost of labor

and material the difficulty of carrying some of the projects to completion with available funds will be realized.

Early in the spring instructions were issued to field men to stimulate crop production wherever possible; to confine activities to increasing areas under cultivation and to bringing additional lands under ditch at the earliest date, where such could be done without serious detriment to the project as a whole. This met with a hearty response, and in many localities the area actually cultivated increased by as much as 50 per cent.

The Wapato dam across Union Gap on the Yakima River was completed during the year at an aggregate expenditure of something over $144,000. This dam consists of two dikes and two spillways, the combined length of which is 1,960 feet. When the distributing system is completed it is estimated that this project will irrigate about 120,000 acres, of which over 57,000 acres are now in actual cultivation. The total crop production during the present calendar year from this project is estimated to reach over $6,000,000.

One of the most interesting and by no means unimportant features of the irrigation work is the development of underground water in the arid southwest for stock-watering purposes. This is done by means of wells and springs, and while each unit in itself is exceedingly small and the development of water for irrigation purposes in most localities out of the question owing to the limited supply, yet these units are of great value, especially to the Navajo Indians. These wells are frequently 25 or 30 miles apart, scattered over a territory 150 miles long (north and south) by 250 miles broad (east and west). With a reservation embracing over 12,000,000 acres, in many parts of which range is available for stock provided water can be found, the Navajo problem is not one of grass but of water for their stock. In many places one of these small wells will supply a range of 40 square miles and for a number of years past every effort has been made to increase the supply of water, especially in those localities where the available range could not be used on account of the lack of water. One of the field men reports that with the additional water developed the Navajos' stock has increased more in the past five years than it did in the preceding 50. That our efforts in their behalf are not unappreciated the following excerpt taken from a field report will show:

> Proud and thankful owners are they (the Navajos), to know that "The Great White Father" at Washington has at last come to their rescue, by sending men and machinery with which to develop their water resources.

As early as 1910 Congress directed the construction of a pumping plant on the Colorado River Reservation with a view of ultimately securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land. The funds actually made available for this

work, however, have been so limited that the capacity of the pumping plant installed will not exceed 5,000 acres. The only logical system for the irrigation of such large areas is by gravity. The valley at this point on the Colorado River is fertile and the climatic conditions favorable. A dam across the Colorado River and the attendant distributing system to supply these lands, would cost several million dollars and Congress has not yet made even an initial appropriation for beginning the construction of a gravity system. These lands are capable of wonderful production and the area should be fully developed.

I regard this as one of the best undeveloped irrigation opportunities remaining in this country and one on which the necessary appropriations by Congress would be entirely justified.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year directs the Secretary of the Interior to furnish in perpetuity water for the irrigation of 631 allotments on the Salt River Reservation, Ariz., and steps have been taken to secure this water from the storage provided by the Roosevelt Dam. Heretofore the Indians of this reservation have attempted to cultivate more land than the available supply of water would irrigate, and this additional supply of assured water will come to them as a great blessing.

A diversion dam across the Truckee River for the purpose of supplying water to land within the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., was completed during the year at a total cost of $26,296.24. The construction of the distributing system is being pushed as rapidly as possible and when completed will irrigate over 3,000 acres. The Indians of this reservation are very industrious and much time and labor has heretofore been lost annually in the construction of brush dams and headings which were periodically destroyed during every flood. A permanent diversion will stimulate the Indians to greater effort and come to them as a reward for merit shown.

A sharp controversy having arisen in the Uintah Valley, Utah, over the use of water for irrigation purposes by Indians and whites, the matter finally reached that stage where the Indians were getting practically no water. The Department of Justice was requested to institute proceedings and during the early part of the fiscal year the United States District Court for Utah issued a restraining order and appointed a water commissioner to distribute the water pending a hearing and the issuance of a final decree in the case. It is expected that this will result in a substantial acknowledgment of the prior rights of the Indians. During the year the value of the crops raised in the Uintah Basin by both Indians and whites exceeded $400,000.

On the Crow Reservation, Mont., something over $1,000,000 has been expended in the construction of various irrigation projects with an aggregate irrigable area of about 73,000 acres, of which over

69,000 acres can be supplied from the systems now constructed. The larger project diverts water from the Big Horn River and will supply slightly over 33,000 acres. On this river, above the Indian heading, will be found quite a valuable power site capable of a maximum development of over 90,000 horsepower. The site is isolated, however, as far as railroad facilities are concerned, being some 68 miles from the nearest available station. Construction at this time with the present prices of labor and material, renders the project somewhat dubious. To assure a maximum development would necessitate a dam 430 feet high and the quantity of material required would be enormous. Logically, therefore, the construction of a railroad to the site of the proposed dam would be a preliminary step to undertaking the project itself. It has been estimated that the cost of the project, including the railroad, would exceed $20,000,000.

The irrigable area on the Wind River Reservation under our existing systems approximates 80,777 acres, of which 70,594 acres fall within the diminished reservation and 10,183 acres on "the ceded lands." Something over $800,000 has been expended in irrigation works on this reservation. During the past year the value of the crops grown amounted to $264,700, of which the Indians raised $148,270 and the whites $116,430.

Strenuous efforts are being made, with every reasonable prospect of success, to greatly increase the area of irrigable land for the Pima Indians on the Gila River Indian Reservation by the installation of pumps to develop underground water. Electric power from the Roosevelt Dam is available, at a low rate, for pumping purposes, and it is expected that about 50,000 acres of additional land will be thus irrigated. This will be of great benefit to the Pima Indians who are deserving, and who have been greatly handicapped in the past on account of their uncertain water supply.

A recent personal inspection of the reservations in the southwest has impressed me with the unusual opportunities for development there, especially in the raising of long-staple cotton, for which there is such an urgent demand and for the growing of which these reservations are peculiarly adapted where water for irrigation purposes can be made available.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The Indians residing on approximately 85 reservations have participated in the use of reimbursable funds available for the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment and supplies, and for the encouragement of industry and self-support among Indians. It has opened a way to them to obtain the means for active participation in various industrial pursuits. Under the plan in operation, the money is not given to the Indians for expenditure by them; rather, it is expended

through the regular governmental channels in buying the stock and supplies required after competitive proposals are received. Experience has demonstrated this procedure to be preferable to one which would permit the Indians to buy individually in small quantities. The purchases made by the Government have been usually in large quantities, representing the combined needs of a number of Indians, and much lower prices have been obtained. As an indication of what has been accomplished in buying equipment for the Indians at the minimum cost, reports before me show that wagons which the Government bought and sold to the Indians at one of the southwestern reservations, at a cost of $90 on the reimbursable plan, were selling locally for $180.

The tribal herds of cattle established from funds of this character in previous fiscal years have proven profitable, and when the time arrives for turning the stock over to the Indians they will then have an excellent means for attaining self-support. The increases from these herds will eventually be utilized in making repayments to the Treasury of the amounts expended in the establishment and maintenance of the various herds, and it may be said that the Government is therefore certain of reimbursement.

Where property has been bought and sold to individuals, they have been required to sign contracts providing for repayment of the amount of money expended in buying the property delivered to them, and it has been found that they, as a rule, have conscientiously endeavored to live up to their agreements and utilize the property bought to the best advantage. There have been cases where the Indians were unable to make payments upon their accounts on the specific dates agreed upon, and in all cases where such failure was found due to causes beyond the control of the debtors, the delinquent Indians were given further time in which to pay the amounts due. The Indians generally appreciate the benefits which may be derived through participation in the use of reimbursable funds.

Altogether, the reimbursable fund has been wonderfully helpful. It has been our purpose to permit the use of these funds only by those who have demonstrated or given evidence of their willingness and ability to make good use of them, character, industry, and desire to do things looking toward self-support being chief elements in selecting the Indians upon whom this opportunity is conferred. Unquestionably many deserving Indians have through this means been given a substantial start who would not otherwise have been able to utilize their allotments to the best advantage.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Navajo Indians continued to make blankets, but in less quantities than in previous years, primarily because the price of wool was so much better than in previous years, and they found it more profitable to sell the wool in its raw state than to weave it into blankets. Unfortunately the plan of tagging blankets, heretofore inaugurated for the purpose of guaranteeing their genuineness to the public, has not proven as successful as was hoped. Tags were placed upon blankets, for which the Indians received 75 cents or more per pound from the majority of the licensed traders on the various Navajo Reservations, but it developed that those traders, quite largely, sold the blankets bought from the Indians to wholesale dealers in nearby towns, and the wholesale dealers removed the tags, apparently for commercial reasons.

Notwithstanding the existing war conditions, advantage was taken of every opportunity to encourage the Indians engaged in native handicraft work to make more and better articles than heretofore, so that the products of their industry might be worth more to the buying public, and consequently bring them larger returns. From present indications it does not appear that the supply of the various articles made by the Indians is equal to the demand, and hence no steps have been taken to open up new markets.

LACE MAKING.—The Sybil Carter Lace Association of New York City has continued its cooperation with the Government in the advancement of the lace industry among the Indians. I believe that the foundation has been laid at a number of reservations in California, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from which this important industry will later become a wonderful help to the Indian women in the profitable use of all, or a part, of their spare time in a remunerative occupation.

At all places where it has been possible to give instruction in this art the Indian women have manifested much enthusiasm, resulting in better homes and better methods of living through incomes derived from lace making.

ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on the various reservations has proceeded as rapidly as available funds would permit. Excellent progress has been made on the construction of the Mesa-Verde-Gallup highway across the Navajo Reservation, for which an appropriation of $15,000 to commence the work was made by the last Congress. This work will be continued during the ensuing year under an additional appropriation.

A road is being constructed across the Kiabab Reservation which will form a part of an international automobile highway extending

from Salt Lake City to the Pacific coast. The system of roads on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming has been brought nearer to completion by the expenditure of $25,000 for the purpose. An appropriation of $10,000 for similar work on the Yuma Reservation, Cal., has been expended toward the completion of a system of roads on that reservation. A fine bridge is being constructed across the Little Colorado River near the town of Winslow, Ariz., in cooperation with the authorities of Navajo County.

MOTION PICTURES.

Numerous applications have been acted upon during the past year from persons desiring to take moving pictures of Indian life on the reservations. The established policy has been followed of granting such applications with the understanding that the pictures so taken will be of present-day scenes only, and that the Indians will not be induced to give "made-up" exhibitions of their old-time customs and dances, such exhibitions having been found to exert an influence against the efforts of the Government to have the Indians adopt methods of living more conducive to their general welfare and industrial advancement. In certain cases, where it is satisfactorily shown that the pictures will be used for educational purposes only, permission has been granted for taking motion pictures of such old-time ceremonies as the "snake dance" of the Moqui Indians, but the usual practice is to prohibit the taking of such pictures where it is intended that they will be used for "commercial" purposes.

INDIAN TRADERS.

The number of traders on Indian reservations operating under license from this bureau is being gradually diminished. Many of them are going out of business voluntarily; others have purchased lots in Government town sites and moved their stores to such locations and are no longer under governmental supervision. As a whole the traders have exhibited willingness to comply with the regulations in respect to trading with the Indians and there have been few cases of complaint.

DEBTS OF INDIANS.

The policy of forbiding assistance to creditors of Indians in the collection of claims incurred subsequent to departmental order of December 17, 1909, has been strictly adhered to. The number of complaints regarding nonpayment of debts by Indians is gradually diminishing, which would seem to indicate that this policy is having the desired effect. The trader who tries to increase the sale of his merchandise by giving the Indian unauthorized credit is evidently beginning to realize that it is not profitable.

EXHIBITION INDIANS.

Very few instances where the employment of Indians for exhibition purposes was desired came before me during the past year. In every case such employment was discouraged, and only those allowed to go who were not needed at home for farming and other industrial pursuits on the ground that participation in such exhibitions is not conducive to the formation of habits of industry and thrift which I am endeavoring to inculcate among the Indians.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

Under the new declaration of policy referred to elsewhere in this report, it has been my endeavor to make all the activities of the service contribute to the gradual emancipation of the Indians from Government control, so far as practicable. Perhaps the most important and vital feature of this policy involves the placing of their funds in the hands of competent Indians for expenditure without supervision. The payment of annuities to certain of the Indian tribes is made mandatory by law, and in cases of this kind it had been the custom to make the payment at such times of the year as the money would be of most benefit to the Indians in connection with their industrial activities.

For several years, however, the policy has been to discourage optional cash payments, as the Indians in many cases did not make good use of the money. Under the new policy I have thought it advisable to be more liberal in this respect, even at the risk of some of the money being squandered, in order to give the Indians actual business experience in handling their funds themselves, so that they might "learn to do by doing."

DESTITUTE INDIANS.

The demands for funds for the relief of distress among Indians during the past year has been augmented by the high cost of food supplies. The funds allotted for this work are small in the aggregate, and it is necessary to spread them over the entire jurisdiction, no one territory receiving a large amount. The greatest demand for assistance has naturally come from the Indians in the Northern States, where climatic conditions make it necessary for people to be clothed warmer and fed better than in the South or Southwest.

Under the new declaration of policy I have had in mind the gradual withdrawal of governmental supervision and care of destitute Indians who are living, not on Indian reservations but in white communities. The various white communities are beginning to realize that the Indians living among them are entitled to the same rights and privi-

leges as the whites, including the right to be cared for as indigents, if their condition warrants. Recent court decisions in the State of California have emphasized these rights in the Indians and have made the work much easier for this bureau.

SIOUX ALLOTMENT BENEFITS.

The majority of the Indians of the various Sioux Reservations, entitled to allotment benefits provided by the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888–894), with the subsequent amendments thereto, have received issues of implements, stock, or the cash value thereof. A very satisfactory standard of implements has been supplied, attested by the fact that no complaint or request for any changes have been made on any reservation. A high grade of stock has been purchased for issue, and by careful supervision the loss in such stock has been reduced to a minimum. Excellent results have been obtained in stock breeding with the animals issued on Sioux benefit applications. Practically all applications now being submitted are made by the younger generation of Sioux Indians, for the most part just out of school, who derive the maximum benefit of the issues made in establishing themselves on their allotments as farmers or stock breeders.

TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

Rapid progress has been made in prorating tribal trust funds in order to assist the Indians to embrace the varied opportunities offered them at this time. An important step forward was made in securing the legislation contained in the Indian appropriation bill, approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat., 123–128), which permits the withdrawal of shares of noncompetent, able-bodied Indians for expenditure under supervision for their benefit. This law makes it possible to establish noncompetents on their allotments and purchase the equipment and supplies necessary to start them toward self-support. Thousands of Indians are being encouraged to greater effort through the benefits afforded by this new law. Under the new policy, much greater liberality is being exercised in prorating the shares of trust funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the various tribes, so far as consistent with present legislation on the subject.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

The problem of handling the moneys belonging to individual Indians so as to yield them the greatest possible advantage consistent with the preservation and development of their self-respect is pressing as vigorously for attention as at any time in the past.

This task, of necessity, must be disposed of slowly because of its great proportions and because it relates to each individual rather than a race or even a tribe.

During the year special effort has been made to induce and assist adult Indians to establish permanent and substantial homes upon land. The results have been gratifying, though there yet remains many who need the stimulating influence of a permanent home to spur them on to higher and more consistent endeavor.

Under amended rules it has been possible to reduce formal applications from Indians, through their several superintendents for individual Indian moneys, from about 27,000 per annum to about 9,000 per annum without any disadvantage whatever to the Indians so far as can be observed.

There has been an increasing demand for individual Indian money from all quarters, due principally to the high cost of living, but it is noted that most of these requests involve the use of minors' funds by parents or guardians, who have exhausted their own funds and now hope to have the use of their children's money. This money, however, is being held in bank at interest to the credit of the Indians until they become of age, or until some very unusual circumstance should arise fully justifying withdrawal of their money. This is not a hard-and-fast rule, but is deviated from only in the interest of the minor whose funds are involved. It is held to be more important that the children's money shall be kept intact for them, so that they shall some day receive its full benefit, rather than permit parents to use this money for ordinary current expenses, though circumstances sometimes arise in which it appears to be necessary that a small part of these funds be so used.

It is believed that the interests of the Indians have been furthered materially by the present method of handling their funds, and that the full operation of the new declaration of policy will soon register a long advance in their interests.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The policy of improving industrial conditions for Indians and stabilizing the employment offered them has given a marked impetus to Indian employment generally, and on some reservations a compelling desire to get to work leaves none idle excepting the aged or physically unfit. Recently when employment at a good wage was offered to about 100 Indians of different reservations, 7 of the number accepted; the others were employed.

The field of work giving employment to Indians of mechanical ability in the large automobile factories of the Middle West was greatly widened during the year. They are under the supervision of an overseer, usually an Indian, who sees to it that their work is sped up and looks after their welfare sympathetically. The boys agree to refrain from the use of intoxicants, pay their debts, and save a portion of their earnings for a bank account, that they may start in

business in a small way when they have become expert mechanics. A few Indians occupy clerical positions in the factories. Indians of mechanical qualifications are to be placed in tractor factories to learn the construction and handling of tractors, that they may become important wage earners in the agricultural operations of the West.

One nonreservation school alone at the close of the year entered a class of 18 in one of the leading motor factories, bringing its enrolled number there up to 36.

These young men on reaching the factory go into the "student corps," and besides working eight hours a day spend four nights a week on a factory course in mechanical drafting and technical automobile engineering.

Most of these Indian boys have made good. One of them upon completing his factory work had saved $750 in wages and was placed in charge of a local branch. Another beat all records in assembling a car and was given a western branch where his earnings approximate $3,000 per year. Others have taken positions as branch managers and skilled laborers at excellent wages. A student from this school is in charge of a monotype on a New York paper.

The Indian factory boys have furnished their full quota for military and naval service. A number of them are petty officers, one of this class receiving $71 a month on a United States torpedo-boat destroyer.

Boys attending Indian schools of the Southwest, not needed at home to assist their parents during vacation, are provided with out-of-door work in the Arkansas Valley, from Rocky Ford, Colo., to Garden City, Kans., during the summer. Food, shelter, instruction, the gratuities of school life, must be paid for at Rocky Ford, where Indians gain their first practical demonstration of the monetary value of service.

The work is rapidly becoming self-supporting. The earning capacity of the boys has increased in such measure that the majority now pay transportation to and from school, and board while working. Results have abundantly justified the effort put forth in carrying on the work.

The earnings for 1916 by pupils from a group of five southwestern schools were approximately $23,000.

Superintendents write that they have only a few Indians to recommend for employment off the reservations, as there is abundant work available.

Fifty-six associations of returned students have sent in reports, showing them to be working for better babies, better homes, better farms, and many phases of social service.

The mere enumeration of a few of the activities of the returned students gives but little idea of the importance of the work of Indians

who have gone from the tepee, hogan, or wigwam to Government, or mission schools, and thence to different fields of labor, where their work is merged into that of the citizenry. Throughout the year, the office has enjoyed calls from many returned students, who, to quote their own words, "came to pay their respects," or to express gratitude for the help given by the Government in sending them to school, and giving them "a start." Among students who have visions for civic usefulness and well defined plans for work, may be listed aviators, soldiers and sailors, professional musicians, nurses, some now in France, many boys and girls in industrial, literary, and professional work, and numbers working their way through college. Because of their narrowed environment at home and lack of diversity in occupations, the schools, this year, have placed a larger number of pupils than formerly in families. The vacation work amplifies the school instruction and gives another perspective to life's opportunities.

The number of returned students who are prosperous and independent on their allotments over last year is of important economic significance as showing a year of constructive work upon which to build for competency.

ALLOTMENTS.

Allotment work was continued on the various Sioux reservations during the year under authority of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444–451). The act of 1908, supra, authorizes allotments to any living children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians belonging on any of the Great Sioux reservations, and who have not heretofore been allotted, as long as the tribe to which such Indian children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands.

Allotment work was also continued on the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., under a special alloting agent. Due to the intense heat in that part of the country a cessation of field operations is necessary during the summer months.

Under the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 593), 456 allotments, covering an area of 132,315.72 acres, were made to the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, and the schedule of selections is being checked up with a view to its ultimate approval and the issuance of trust patents.

During the year 120 allotments on the public domain were approved to Turtle Mountain Indians under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189–194), and cover an area of 15,030.40 acres.

On the Colorado River Reservation, Ariz., additional lands were allotted to Indians having rights thereon, more especially Indians who formerly resided at Fort Mojave.

Allotment work under an item contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917 (Public 369), has been authorized on the Morongo Mission Reservation, Cal., and a special agent was recently detailed to that reservation for the purpose of making allotments. It is expected that allotment work on other mission reservations will be taken up soon.

A large number of reallotments were made on various reservations during the year, notably on the Blackfeet Reservation, under authority found in the acts of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 611–612), and March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781–784). Changes are encouraged where the Indians will be benefited, and especially where a better character of land is obtainable.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and number made in the field but not yet approved will be found in Table 26.

CLASSIFICATION AND APPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS INDIAN LAND.

Under authority found in the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 125), a large amount of reclassification and appraisement work was undertaken. This reexamination work is done in specific cases upon a formal application by the homestead applicant that an error was made in the original classification or appraisement of the land covered by his entry. These applications have covered mainly surplus Flathead lands.

A commission was recently appointed under the act of February 27, 1917 (Public 358), to examine, classify and appraise as to their surface values the surplus coal lands on the Fort Peck Reservation consisting of approximately 120,000 acres. The commission is now at work in the field and it is estimated that the work will be completed by the 1st of November, 1917.

LAND PURCHASES.

A special agent is still engaged in purchasing land for homeless California Indians, and up to the present time purchases have been consumated covering 8,019.51 acres for approximately 4,100 Indians.

Purchases have also been made for the benefit of numerous bands of homeless nonreservation Indians in Nevada, from appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917 (39 Stat., 123–143). Provision has also been made for these Indians through lease and the withdrawal of certain areas, and it is estimated that approximately 500 Indians will be provided with homes.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, the number so extended, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribe.	Allotments.	Allotments extended.	Date trust period expires.	Extended.
				Years.
Modoc, Oklahoma	68	56	1916	10
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma	519	504	1917	10
Citizen Potawatomi, Oklahoma	1,588	1,503	1917	10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma	3,331	3,164	1917	10
Ottawa, Oklahoma	158	87	1917	10
Seneca, Oklahoma	435	357	1917	10
Wyandotte, Oklahoma	244	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Kansas and Nebraska	122	118	1917	10
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	548	496	1916	10
Iowa, Oklahoma	108	105	1916	10
Oneida, Wisconsin	1,524	1,501	1917	1

In addition, the trust period on all Indian homesteads and allotments on the public domain which would otherwise expire during the calendar year 1917 has been extended for one year by an Executive order. Authority for these extensions will be found in the fifth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 326).

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On May 31, 1917, there were sold at public auction at Pawhuska, Okla., leases covering certain Osage lands for oil-mining purposes, aggregating 9,120 acres, for a bonus consideration of $1,997,600, an average of $219 per acre. These lands consisted of scattering tracts on the east side of the reservation, which were being drained by reason of development on adjacent property and certain tracts included in gas leases on which oil wells were brought in. Leases covering these tracts are for a period of five years and as long thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, and provide for a royalty in addition to the bonus consideration of 16⅔ per cent, except when wells on quarter-section tracts or fractional parts of quarter sections are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day the royalty on oil produced is 20 per cent.

The Osage Reservation, under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931, comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which one block on the east side was leased for oil and gas under a blanket lease authorized by Congress, which expired March 16, 1916. New leases have been made covering about 900,000 acres for gas and about 227,000 for oil. The oil leases, aggregating about 227,000 are included in the 900,000 acres leased for gas.

On June 30, 1917, there were 1,234 dry and abandoned wells on the Osage Reservation, 3,244 producing oil wells, and 333 gas wells. The gross production of oil from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917,

amounted to 9,943,919.45 barrels, of which the Osage Tribe received as royalty 1,643,223.68 barrels. The total receipts of the Osage Tribe from oil and gas leases from July 1, 1916, until June 30, 1917, amounted to approximately $5,000,000.

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND OSAGE NATION.

Prior to the fiscal year 1912 comparatively little interest was shown in the oil and gas industry outside the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation. Subsequent to that time, however, the industry has shown a steady increase, until at the present time oil fields are in operation not only on the Indian lands in Oklahoma but in the States of Wyoming and Washington as well, and recently on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

The greatest development has been made on the Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Kiowa, and Sac and Fox Reservations in Oklahoma, on allotted lands, Shoshone, Wyo., showing the greatest development on tribal lands.

Owing to the steady increase in the price of oil during the fiscal year 1917, it has been a banner year in the leasing of Indian lands for oil and gas mining purposes. The regulations approved September 3, 1912, governing the leasing of restricted allotted Indian lands for mining purposes fix the amount of rentals and royalties, making it obligatory on the lessee to pay the amounts thus specified.

In addition to the rentals and royalties prescribed by the regulations, bonuses are paid directly to the Indian lessors, varying in amount from a few dollars to several thousands of dollars, owing to the geological indications of the presence of oil or gas and the proximity of the land to developed territory.

The following statement shows the approximate number of acres on which leases for oil and gas mining purposes are approved or pending at the various agencies outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation up to and including June 30, 1917:

Agency.	Acreage.	
	Pending.	Approved.
ALLOTTED LANDS.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4,982.94	20,228.00
Kiowa	2,724.62	36,287.00
Otoe	8,328.58	62,946.00
Pawnee	2,391.35	63,600.00
Ponca	6,439.12	1,040.00
Sac and Fox, Okla	1,200.00	19,640.00
Shawnee	840.00	6,625.00
Shoshone	281.05	7,869.00
Spokane	363.27	1,380.00
Total	27,550.93	219,615.00
TRIBAL LANDS.		
Shoshone		24,080.00
Total		24,080.00

FEE PATENTS TO INDIANS.

During the fiscal year 2,500 applications for fee patents have been received, of which 297 were denied and 2,203 approved, involving an area of 275,553 acres, valued at approximately $5,000,000. Of the fee patent applications approved, 576 were full blood Indian allottees and 1,627 mixed bloods. Under the new policy and a broadening of its application to requests for fee patents it is estimated that several thousand fee patents will be issued to competent Indians.

COMPETENCY COMMISSIONS.

During the fiscal year competency commissions have investigated the qualifications of Indian allottees to manage their own affairs on the following Indian reservations: Cheyenne and Arapaho, Crow, Crow Creek, Devils Lake, Kickapoo, Lower Brule, Oneida, Sac and Fox, Seneca, Shawnee, and Sisseton. These commissions are composed of men who are well qualified for the work and who have had long experience in the Indian Service. Numerous fee patents, involving an area of about 50,000 acres of land, have been issued on the recommendation of these commissions.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes was 19,525,966 acres of unallotted lands, of which 15,794,238 acres have been allotted to enrolled members, 3,130,129 acres not needed for allotment, have been sold as surplus unallotted lands at public auction to the highest bidder for over $17,000,000, while 139,284 acres were reserved from sale and set aside for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, courthouses, schools, cemeteries, etc., leaving remaining unsold 458,937 acres in Choctaw Nation, 721 acres in Chickasaw Nation, none in Cherokee Nation, 2,495 acres in the Creek Nation, and 162 acres in Seminole Nation. The Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal unsold lands will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder from October 15 to 31, 1917, to be followed on November 19 by a sale of the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands.

In volume of business transacted by the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, the fiscal year 1917 surpasses all previous years. One million pieces of mail and $42,000,000 were handled. One hundred and eighty houses and barns were erected at a cost of $126,492.11; 2,042.25 acres of land were bought for homes costing $52,437.10; 489,076.62 acres of tribal and allotted lands were sold for $2,190,293.13; $1,741,550 were invested for individual Indians in Liberty loan bonds; $7,500 were invested in other loans and pur-

chases; $7,429,066.10 were disbursed on account of per capita payments to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles; 2,328 leases for various purposes were approved, and 1,252 canceled; the restriction against alienation of land was removed from 155,428.39 acres and $4,407,909.62 were collected on account of royalties arising from leases, not to mention 16,000 separate accounts, maintenance payments, thousands of investigations, reports and miscellaneous matters.

The Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma now number 101,506 enrolled members, tabulated as to tribes as follows:

Nation.	Restricted class.				Unrestricted class.			
	Full bloods.	Mixed, three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Total.	Less than one-half, including intermarried whites.	Freedmen.	Total.	Grand total.
Chickasaw	1,515	258	708	2,481	3,823	4,662	8,485	10,966
Choctaw	7,087	709	1,644	9,440	9,699	6,029	15,728	25,168
Mississippi Choctaw	1,357	90	30	1,477	183	.....	183	1,660
Cherokee	8,703	1,803	2,975	13,481	23,424	4,919	28,343	41,824
Creek	6,858	541	1,157	8,556	3,396	6,809	10,205	18,761
Seminole	1,254	133	345	1,732	409	986	1,395	3,127
Total	26,774	3,534	6,859	[1] 37,167	40,934	23,405	64,339	[2] 101,506

[1] This indicates the total number of citizens of the restricted class whose names appear on the approved roll. It is estimated that during the year the restrictions have been unconditionally removed from 2,286 persons by the Secretary of the Interior or by death. The approximate number of restricted citizens who have had the restrictions removed from their entire allotments by the Secretary of the Interior and by death is 12,000, leaving 25,167 restricted Indians June 30, 1917.

[2] This total is 13 less than shown by the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, it having been found that this number of persons whose names appear on the approved Creek rolls were not entitled to enrollment and notations to that effect have been placed on the roll opposite their names by departmental authority.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The volume and importance of the work accomplished during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by the corps of probate attorneys, stationed in that part of Oklahoma comprising the former Five Civilized Tribes, can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with conditions obtaining there; and this year, as in the past, these men have demonstrated, in no uncertain manner, the value of their work and have justified, by actual results, the establishment of this arm of the Indian Service.

The establishment of such a force followed as a necessary corollary the allotment of the lands and other property of these Indians among the one hundred and one thousand persons who were enrolled as members and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, for it was inevitable that the personnel of that body of persons should be entirely changed, within a few short years, by the passing of the old and the substitution of a new generation. With this change, which is now being rapidly accomplished, has come a host of per-

sons who have succeeded to the original Indian estates, but who, although owners thereof, are not protected by the safeguards that were thrown about their predecessors in interest.

It therefore became necessary to protect this new class of Indian property holders in an entirely new way and to invoke a new machinery of law and a different forum, to wit, the probate court, as a means of continuing the fostering care of the Government over those members of the Indian race who are still dependent. The United States could appear in this forum only by its attorneys, and hence the establishment of the corps of legal representatives which uniformly and systematically operates, for the benefit of Indian citizens, by the authority of the United States and the cooperation of the State of Oklahoma, in the 40 counties embracing the great domain formerly known as the Indian Territory.

It is impossible to state in a brief space all things actually accomplished by the probate attorneys, but the fact that there are nearly 45,000 probate cases now on the dockets of the county courts of eastern Oklahoma affords some measure of the volume of the work.

The work during the last fiscal year shows the determined efforts of the probate attorneys to put each on a sound basis and to correct abuses generally. In doing so they have, within the past year, participated in numerous criminal actions and civil suits on behalf of Indian citizens, the civil suits involving property valued at upward of $474,000.

During the year a total of 4,470 citations were issued by the probate attorneys to delinquent guardians, which resulted in the removal or discharge of 1,762 of such guardians and the filing of 2,935 new bonds, amounting to $3,331,693.

Of the tangible results, most readily appreciable, are the accomplishment of preventing losses in the amount of $1,514,314 during the last fiscal year that would have befallen Indians but for the efforts of the probate attorneys, which is exceeded, however, by the amounts conserved for them through bank deposits and investments aggregating, for the same period, $3,424,226.

The scope of the year's work of these attorneys, and the character and quantity thereof, may be comprehended at a glance from the following summary of results:

Cases pending first day of year	47,148
Cases pending last day of year	44,766
Regular cases in which attorney appeared	18,965
Civil actions instituted	261
Amount involved in such civil actions	$474,162
Civil actions finally determined	231
Criminal actions instituted	15
Criminal actions finally determined	25
New bonds filed	2,935

Amount covered by such new bonds	$3,331,693
Guardians removed or discharged	1,762
Conservation of funds:	
(*a*) Bank deposits	$973,123
(*b*) Investments	$2,451,103
Amounts saved to minors and others	$1,514,314
Inherited land sales	1,004
Minor allotment sales	471
Citations issued	4,470
Quit-claim deeds obtained	79
Official letters and reports	41,818
Conferences with allottees and others (approximate)	41,565
Leases drafted by probate attorneys	449
Other leases passed upon by probate attorneys	887
Appraisements secured from Government appraisers	975

SALE OF REMAINING UNALLOTTED CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TRIBAL LANDS.

Under the regulations governing the next sale of unallotted Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands, including the timber land and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land, including townsites established on said surface, a sale of these lands at public auction to the highest bidder will commence at Hugo, Okla., on October 15, and concluding at Ardmore, Okla., on October 31, 1917. The timber lands and surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands classified as suitable for townsite purposes will be sold on the deferred payment plan as heretofore, but the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area classified as agricultural and grazing will be sold for cash in accordance with Section 4 of the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (authorizing the sale of such surface), without regard to the appraised value thereof, two years having expired since the lands were first offered for sale from November 16 to December 2, 1914.

The most valuable agricultural lands, consisting of 25,910 acres, to be sold are practically all located in Haskell County, while the timber lands are located in McCurtain, Pushmataha, Le Flore, and Latimer Counties, there being 141,126 acres in McCurtain County, 107,083 acres in Pushmataha County, 119,450 acres in Le Flore, and 51,500 acres in Latimer County yet to be sold. These timber lands averaged at the last sale held from October 4 to 31, 1916, $3.36 per acre, and the agricultural lands averaged $9.15 per acre.

Steps will be taken as soon as practicable to sell the remaining unsold Creek tribal lands consisting of a little over 2,000 acres, and Creek town lots in Muskogee and Tulsa, recovered as a result of Creek town-lot suits, and the old Creek capitol building site at Okmulgee, Okla., which occupies a square in the center of that city, for the disposal of which several propositions have been advanced, as the

preservation of the old Creek capitol building which was the Creek council house, as a Creek National Museum, to be purchased by the United States for the Creek Tribe for that purpose, to give Okmulgee County preferential right to purchase the old capitol building site with improvements for a courthouse, at the appraised value (about $60,000), or to have Congress purchase the site for a post-office building for Federal purposes.

ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS.

Not only does the United States follow the Indian with watchful care during his life, but after his death distributes his estate, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Department of the Interior in pursuance of these laws.

In former days, before the present really hopeful spirit of understanding and sympathy existed between the white man and the Indian, it used to be commonly and flippantly remarked that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." The Indian Office can see no distinction as to goodness between living Indians and those who have passed on; it does note, however, in a very large proportion of the cases in which it undertakes the distribution of the estate of a deceased Indian, that he has during his lifetime undertaken and generously fulfilled heavy responsibilities toward relatives, adopted children, or other dependents, who may or may not be claimants to his estate after his death.

In the determination of heirs to Indian estates, the department occupies the position of a probate court, and operates under regulations as to notice and hearing, etc., very much as would such a court. In the consideration of wills made by Indians, however, the department acts also as a guardian of the Indian and his estate, the law making the approval of the Secretary a condition precedent to the validity of such wills, and providing that such approval (or disapproval) may be given either during the life or after the death of the testator. The circumstances of many individual cases have made this method of procedure appear to be the only adequate one.

The fact that during the past year a considerable number of wills (49, or 28.5 per cent of the entire number acted upon) was disapproved, shows the importance of the discretionary power in this respect vested in the Secretary of the Interior. The total number of wills approved was 123, exclusive of Osage wills, which receive consideration under a law applicable to them alone and for the approval of which no fee is collected.

The total number of estates which were the subject of final determination during the year ending June 30, 1917, was 2,851. On 2,608, or 91.4 per cent of these, a $15 fee for such determination was collected, the total amount of such fees being $39,120. Of the 172

wills considered, 123, or 71.5 per cent, received approval and 49, or 28.5 per cent, were disapproved.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING.

The Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 103), required a new system of bookkeeping to be installed in the Office of Indian Affairs which would afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work, or activity, the expenditures for salaries and wages of employees, etc.

In order to comply with this law a new system of bookkeeping, devised by the Indian Office, was installed throughout the service July 1, 1916. However, the act of May 18, 1916, directed the Bureau of Efficiency to prepare and submit a system to the Secretary of the Interior on or before December 31, 1916. This was done, and the system recommended by the Bureau of Efficiency has been adopted.

The new system is divided into two parts denominated, respectively, "Fund accounting" and "General accounting." It was ordered that the fund accounting feature should be installed by the disbursing officer for each unit of the service July 1, 1917, in accordance with printed instructions. The general accounting feature is to be installed at the various units as soon as practicable after the first of July under the personal direction of representatives of the Bureau of Efficiency and such employees of the Indian Service as may be available for the purpose.

The new system differs materially from the one heretofore in use, being designed to show the actual cost of the various activities by expenditures of money and property, rather than by cash disbursements alone.

FORESTRY.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Efforts to improve the administrative force met with much success during the first half of the year; but during the last two months of the fiscal year the force was weakened by the withdrawal of four technical men to serve in the American military forces.

The Regulations and Instructions for Officers in Charge of Forests on Indian Reservations, approved June 29, 1911, were amended on March 17, 1917, to embody changes found desirable for the more efficient administration of Indian timber. In this connection changes were made in the allotment and tribal timber contract forms, and a new timber contract form introduced for the sale of logs, etc., cut by Indians from their allotments or from tribal lands. Several forest survey report forms were adopted during the year.

New regulations for the more efficient sale of the products of the Menominee Indian mills were approved and put into effect October 1, 1916.

APPRAISAL OF TIMBER RESOURCES.—The work of estimating the timber, classifying the land, and gathering data for a contour map of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation was completed in the summer of 1917. Several townships of the Klamath were covered by strip valuation surveys in accordance with a plan for the gradual examination of the whole timbered area upon the reservation. A general reconnaissance of the forested area of the Crow Indian Reservation indicated a stand of about 30,000,000 feet. Estimates on a comparatively small scale were made on a large number of reservations and allotments upon the public land to meet the requirements of small timber sales and of sales of land bearing timber.

As a basis for the administration of the Red Lake Indian Forest, created by the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 123, 137), an examination was made of the lands south of Lower Red Lake. This examination showed that the greater part of the white and Norway pine was mature or decadent and should be immediately removed. The burning over of more than three-fourths of this area during the very severe drought in May, 1917, made an early timber operation imperative. Accordingly all mature timber on a large part of the area south of Lower Red Lake has been offered for sale.

TIMBER SALES.—Two large sales of timber comprising approximately 430,000,000 feet were made from the Klamath Reservation in June, 1917. Upon the larger unit a price of $3.57 per thousand feet, board measure, was received for yellow pine, with a provision in the contract for increased prices at successive three-year periods in accordance with future advances in lumber values. In addition to these large sales about 15,000,000 feet were sold from allotments.

Two large sales of timber, comprising about 60,000,000 feet, board measure, were made from the southern portion of the Flathead Reservation in June, 1917. Under one of these sales western yellow pine brought $3.65 and under the other $4 per thousand feet. A unit of 57,000,000 feet in the Ronan district has been advertised for sale under sealed bids to be received September 11, 1917.

About 18,000,000 feet of mixed species was sold from the L'Anse Indian Reservation in northern Michigan, and comparatively small sales were made from allotments on the Coeur d'Alene, Leech Lake, and Muckleshoot Reservations.

Under sales previously made extensive timber operations were conducted during the year on the Bad River, Fond du Lac, Jicarilla, Klamath, Lac Courte Oreille, Leech Lake, and Tulalip reservations, and minor operations on the Chehalis, Coeur d'Alene, Flathead, Mackinac, and Muckleshoot. The amount cut on each reservation is shown in the Statistical Appendix accompanying this report.

At the Menominee Indian mill, where 17,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured under Governmental management, Indians earned

more than $80,000 in wages during the year. On January 1, 1917, the Menominee log fund, from which all expenditures connected with logging operations at Neopit have been paid, was fully reimbursed for all expenditures therefrom. In addition to the excess funds which were then deposited in the 4 per cent fund, provided for by the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), and over 30,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber on hand, the Neopit operation had up to January 1, 1917, increased the assets of the Menominee Indians to the extent of the value of the whole manufacturing plant, inventoried at more than $1,000,000.

FOREST FIRES.—No serious fire loss was suffered during the summer and autumn of 1916. While human efforts are almost unavailing in the prevention and suppression of forest fires during an unfavorable season, there is no doubt that the efficient lookout and patrol system now inaugurated on the Indian reservations having large timber areas contributes materially to the prevention of large annual fire losses. The timber burned upon the Red Lake and Bad River Reservations during May, 1917, will undoubtedly be cut during the coming winter season.

COURT DECISIONS.

The following cases affecting Indians were decided during the last year:

Williams, Chief, et al. v. City of Chicago et al. (242 U. S., 434).—This was an action brought by eight Pottawatomie Indians, members of the Pokagon band and residents of Michigan, against the city of Chicago and certain corporations now occupying valuable lands within the geographical limits of Illinois, which have been reclaimed from Lake Michigan. The Indians claimed ownership of the lands in question under the treaty of Greenville of August 3, 1795 (7 Stat. L., 49). It was held in this case that the treaty, supra, under which the Indians claimed did not convey a fee-simple title to the Indians; that under it no tribe could claim more than the right of continued occupancy; and that when this was abandoned, all legal right or interest which both tribe and its members had in the territory came to an end.

Hill, a minor, et al. v. Reynolds, a minor (242 U. S., 361).—A decision of the Secretary of the Interior adjudicating a contest over certain Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, and awarding a patent under the agreement in the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 505), and the supplemental agreement in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), was upheld by the court in this case.

Dickson v. Luck Land Company (242 U. S., 371).—It was held in this case that the issuance of a fee-simple patent to a mixed-blood Chippewa Indian of the White Earth Indian Reservation, under the

provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), providing for the removal of restrictions from allotments held by *adult* mixed-blood Indians, was not decisive of the allottee's age for any purpose other than that of fixing his right to receive the full title freed from all the restrictions upon its disposal which Congress had imposed, and that after the issuance of the fee-simple patent the allottee became subject to and entitled to the benefits of the laws of the State, among which were those laws governing the transfer of real property, fixing the age of majority, and declaring the disability of minors.

Harnage et al. v. Martin et al. (242 U. S., 386).—It was held in this case that a decision of the Secretary of the Interior that one of two contesting claimants to an allotment under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), was the owner of improvements on the land, is conclusive, unless made without evidence to support it or otherwise the result of an error of law, and that of two applicants under section 11 of the Cherokee agreement, supra, the owner of the improvements on the tract in question is entitled to the allotment to the exclusion of the applicant having no such ownership in such improvements.

G. E. Gannon, plaintiff in error, v. *D. R. Johnson and Wilburn Wolfe* (decided by United States Supreme Court Mar. 6, 1917).—It was held in this case that the restrictions imposed by sections 15 and 16 of the supplemental agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), were intended by Congress to bind the surplus lands during the restrictive periods, whether in the hands of the original allottee during his lifetime or of his heirs after the decease of the original allottee; and that the restriction was upon the alienation of the lands as such, and not merely personal as to the allottee.

United States v. *Lucky S. Waller and Mamie S. Waller* (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 9, 1917).—In this case it was held that where conveyances by adult mixed-blood Chippewa Indians of their patented allotments were made after the adoption of the acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 353), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015, 1034), which removed restrictions from sale or encumbrance, that the United States was without capacity to bring suit on behalf of the Indian grantors to set the sale aside because of fraud of the grantees and the incapacity of the grantors.

United States, plaintiff in error, v. *James F. Rowell et al.* (decided by the United States Supreme Court Apr. 9, 1917).—It was held in this case that the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 533), authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to a quarter section in an Indian school reserve in Comanche County, Okla., to James F. Rowell, who was an adopted

member of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma, in lieu of all claims to any allotment of land or money settlement in lieu of an allotment did not give any right which could not be divested by a repealing act, and that the act of December 19, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 887), repealing the act of June 17, 1910, supra, was valid.

United States v. *Bessie Wildcat et al.* (decided by the United States Supreme Court May 21, 1917).—This action was begun by the United States in behalf of the Creek Tribe of Indians against Bessie Wildcat and others, heirs of Barney Thlocco, a full-blood Creek Indian, to obtain cancellation of the allotment certificate and deeds for his allotment of 160 acres. It was held by the court that a decision by the Dawes Commission, where it proceeded in good faith to determine the matter and to act upon information before it, not arbitrarily, but according to its best judgment, that a person was entitled to enrollment under the provisions of section 28 of the Creek agreement of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861, 870), upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior should be finally concluded and the rights of the parties forever settled, subject to such attacks as could successfully be made upon judgments of this character for fraud or mistake. The court stated that the district court rightly ruled that the Government had not offered evidence competent to impeach the validity of the commission's action and thus to invalidate the title subsequently conveyed by the patent to Thlocco with the approval of the Interior Department.

United States v. *Joyce* (240 Fed., 610) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that where an Indian entered public lands as a homestead under the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 76, 96), which provided that the patents issued thereunder should be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of 25 years, in trust, etc., the mere absence of the required declaration from the patent does not change the legal effect of the patent, and that the various vendees of the land in question were all charged with notice of the restrictions.

Hopkins et al. v. *United States* (325 Fed., 95) (decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit).—It was held in this case that the surplus allotment of a three-quarter blood Creek Indian, who was a minor when the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), became effective, was subject to the restrictions against alienation and encumbrance prescribed by that act, after she had reached her majority.

LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917, carried appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Service aggregating

approximately $11,365,000. The important items of legislation contained in the Indian act are as follows:

An appropriation of $75,000 was made to reimburse Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases and for expenses in connection with the eradication and prevention of such diseases.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be sold to the highest bidder any tract or part of a tract of land purchased by the United States for day school or other administrative uses, not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, when said land is no longer needed for the original purpose.

Amending the act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stat., L., p. 65), so that the Secretary of the Interior may now grant temporary permits for rights of way for the conveyance of oil and gas before maps of definite location have been approved by him.

Appropriating $42,500, reimbursable, for the construction of two bridges over the Little Colorado and Canyon Diablo Rivers, near the Leupp Indian Agency, Ariz.

Amending section 3 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat., L. 712), so as to authorize the President to extend the trust period for such time as may be advisable on the lands held in trust for the use and benefit of the Mission Bands or villages of Indians in California.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made to Indians of the Mission Indian Reservations in California, in areas as provided in section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 859), instead of as provided in section 4 of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 713).

Amending the act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 52), so that the proceeds arising from the sale of lands of the Klamath River Indian Reservation, Cal., may now be used for the pro rata improvement of individual Indian allotments, maintenance and education of the Indians and their children, and for the construction of roads, trails, and other improvements for their benefit.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the enrolled members of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Tribe of Indians of the State of Iowa, entitled under existing law to share in the funds of the tribe, or to their heirs, the sum of $10,334.96, together with interest, from the sum of $42,893.25 transferred to the credit of those Indians under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 331).

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the assessments, together with maps showing right of way and definite location of proposed drainage ditches, made under the laws of the State of Minnesota upon the tribal and allotted lands of the Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, and to pay the amounts assessed against said tribal and allotted lands, on account of benefits accruing

to said lands by reason of the construction of a drainage ditch or ditches under the State laws. An appropriation of $60,000, reimbursable, was made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this legislation.

Authorizing the use of $5,000 of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota as part of the cost of a bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi River on the Cass Lake Reservation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay from the funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the amount or amounts due any person whose name or names were erroneously stricken from the rolls and reinstated prior to the passage of the Indian act.

Appropriating $3,791.17 for payment to certain enrolled members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, Oklahoma, of shares which they failed to receive in the per capita distribution made to the band under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 989).

Providing that all of Osage County, Okla., shall hereafter be deemed to be Indian country within the meaning of the acts of Congress making it unlawful to introduce intoxicating liquors into the Indian country.

Authorizing an appraisement to be made of all lands of Osage County, Okla., owned by Osage Indians as allottees or as heirs of tribal members, and providing that the appraisement so made might be taken as a basis for the adjustment and settlement of any exception or claim made by any such Indian or in his behalf with respect to any assessment made prior to July 1, 1917, and appropriating $5,000 from the funds of the Osage Tribe to defray the expenses of such appraisement.

Authorizing the use of $50,000 of the Chickasaw funds for constructing and equipping dormitories at the Murray State School of Agriculture at Tishomingo, Okla., for the accommodation of Chickasaw children.

Authorizing per capita payments of $100 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and not to exceed $200 to the Seminole Indians, Oklahoma.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use not exceeding $5,000 from Choctaw and Chickasaw funds for building a road to and improving the grounds of the Choctaw Sanatorium, near Talihina, Okla.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use $10,000 of the Cherokee tribal funds for building a road to the Cherokee Orphan Training School from Tahlequah, Okla.

Providing that hereafter no allotments of land shall be made to members of the Creek Nation.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments on the Umatilla Reservation.

Appropriating $1,000 bequeathed to the Carlisle Indian School by the will of Bradford R. Wood, late of Albany, N. Y., to assist needy students from the Carlisle School in extending their education to become trained nurses.

Appropriating $300,000 for school buildings on the Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Yankton, Sisseton, Lower Brule, and Cheyenne River Reservations. Following this appropriation is a provision that it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever out of the Treasury of the United States for education of Indian children in any sectarian school.

Ratifying and confirming as of the dates of issuance certain patents to lands in the State of Washington heretofore issued as fee-simple patents under the homestead act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 392).

Appropriating $100,000 for the support and civilization of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Authorizing the withdrawal of $387,000 of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, to be expended in aiding these Indians to fit themselves for or to engage in farming or such other pursuits or avocations as will enable these Indians to become self-supporting. This provision also authorized an apportionment of these funds, together with the $300,000 appropriated last year, on a per capita basis among all enrolled members of the Menominee Tribe, and a per capita payment of $50 to each member of the tribe was authorized to be made immediately after the passage of the act.

Appropriating $5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make additional surveys and examinations for the purpose of preparing and submitting an estimate for the beginning of construction of a project for the watering of a portion of the conditionally ceded lands of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

The article just below, which appeared in the New York Herald, emphasizes in an interesting way our disposition to be substantially helpful to the small and heretofore neglected tribes of Indians throughout the country.

FORGOTTEN INDIAN TRIBES AT LAST REMEMBERED.

The Federal Government has long made provisions for the welfare of the "big" Indians—the Apache, the Cheyenne, the Five Civilized Tribes, and others—but only very recently has the paternal hand of Uncle Sam been extended toward the lesser groups of red men, none the less deserving because they have no particular hold on the popular imagination.

Small tribes are now claiming a share of the attention of Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner. The Papago, of Arizona, one of the most industrious of the Indian peoples,

at last have been insured against further encroachments. In Montana Rocky Boy's Band, a branch of the Chippewa, which for 60 years were nothing more than wandering mendicants, have received a permanent home, and Commissioner Sells is enabling them to work out a system for their self-support. Even more recently have steps been taken to establish the status of the Florida Seminoles, a task long neglected because of the peculiar conditions existing in the peninsula.

The story of the Papago is one of the most inspiring in the annals of the original American. The tribe, which now numbers about 6,000, has lived for hundreds of years in what is now southern Arizona, one of the most uninhabitable regions of the United States. They have made a substantial contribution to the agriculture of the world by originating and developing the Papago bean, also known as the tepary bean, a vegetable of no little food value that is almost as hardy as cactus. This bean, through the Department of Agriculture, has been sent to almost every arid region in the world.

So desperate was their fight with nature that the Papago had no time for hostilities against the whites and thus escaped the notoriety that was first a hindrance and later a material help to the more warlike tribes. Living on Government land, with no definite reservation, they were crowded farther and farther into the desert until their last stand was made in a barren tract through which there was not a single permanent running stream. It was while they were being still further pressed that Commissioner Sells took up the cudgel in their behalf.

"There were 6,000 of these people living in a land where a white man would have starved to death in a season," he said in describing his first trip to the Papago country. There was not a stream anywhere, but they were the original irrigationists and had learned to run lateral ditches, sometimes covering 2,000 acres to a single pond, where they impounded the water of infrequent rains and used it for their stock and to cultivate a few acres.

"They fenced these water holes with withes and poles, without the use of nails or any metal. They dug wells in some places, drilling now and then through the solid rock with nothing but stone implements."

When it was first proposed to set aside a tract of land for the Papago there was great opposition in the Southwest, which culminated in a hearing before the Secretary of the Interior. Attorneys for the white men were well fortified with precedents and arguments, but they had never slept in the Papago villages nor ridden over the trackless miles in the Indian country as Cato Sells had done. So facts won, and President Wilson issued an Executive order providing a permanent home for these deserving desert people.

In the meantime, through the aid of the Indian Office, the Papago had dug deeper wells and installed pumps. Tanks are replacing the wasteful water holes, and the breed and value of their live-stock herds are improving. The Government has also established schools which are well attended.

The story of Rocky Boy's Band, now numbering about 350, may be more sordid but it promises to end just as happily. More than 60 years ago a band of Chippewa left Wisconsin to hunt buffalo in Montana, then a very wild country. Years passed and the Chippewa in Minnesota and Wisconsin received land, but this band continued to wander, its hunting grounds becoming more and more restricted, until they became little better than nomads, seeking odd tasks and depending largely on the bounty of the whites.

In time one of their number named Rocky Boy developed qualities of leadership and the Indians became known as Rocky Boy's Band. Congress usually has made small annual appropriations for them, but nothing was done to make them self-supporting and self-respecting until the last three years.

Mr. Sells at last prevailed on Congress to give them three townships in the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve, and there they are now establishing themselves.

The sad feature of their history is that Rocky Boy, after leading his people through the wilderness for many years, died just before they entered the promised land.

Their new home is a wild country that would appeal but little to white settlers, but they are making rapid progress. From reimbursable funds Commissioner Sells has provided breeding stock, and a Government farmer is directing their efforts at stock raising and agriculture.

The problem of the Florida Seminoles, of whom there are less than 600, is now claiming the personal attention of the commissioner. He is the first Government official to obtain their consent to place their children in school, and a small Government institution with an Indian teacher will be opened at Indian Town, Fla., this year. Many things are now in prospect for the heretofore neglected Seminoles.

Commissioner Sells has recently arranged to send an inspector to investigate and report conditions among the Alabama Indians of Polk County, Tex., and has expressed his intention of aiding these long overlooked but worthy people. The forgotten fellow is for the first time receiving the attention of the Government.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

As a result of the earnest and untiring efforts of friends of the Indians, the Legislature of Florida, on May 9, 1917, created a reservation of approximately 100,000 acres for the Seminoles of this State. The act provided that the trustees of the International Improvement Fund should convey to the board of commissioners of State institutions the title to this land in trust for their perpetual use and benefit. As late as October 8, according to advice from Gov. Catts, this conveyance had not been made; however such action doubtless will be taken in due time.

This provision for the native Americans of Florida probably marks the passing of a crisis with which these Indians have for many years been confronted. Their hunting grounds are now apparently safe from further encroachments and will helpfully serve them until they can be induced to take up agriculture as a permanent means of self-support. During the period from 1895 to 1900 some 23,063 acres of land in southern Florida were purchased for the benefit of these Indians, with money appropriated by Congress, and by Executive order of June 28, 1911, 3,680 acres of public land, adjacent to the Everglades in southern Florida, were withdrawn for their benefit, making a total of 126,743 acres now available for the use of the Seminoles.

Hunting, particularly catching alligators, is the present source of the greater part of the Indians' income. It has lately developed that the hide of an alligator is approximately ten times more valuable after being tanned than when green. This fact has moved me to consider the establishment of a tannery at which the Indians could have hides of all kinds prepared for market. Investigation shows that with the prevailing high prices such an industry would require the expenditure of approximately $4,500, and in addition to insuring proper prices for hides would be an important factor in bringing

them into that relation with the Government which will hasten their earlier acceptance of civilization.

Schools are always an important element in the transition of the Indians from their native state, and accordingly provision is being made for educational facilities. In the past there has been great difficulty in inducing these Indians to attend any kind of a school. Recently a few of the Seminoles have entered the public schools of Fort Lauderdale and Indiantown. One Seminole boy has attended the Carlisle School.

The Florida Seminoles have been reluctant in accepting assistance from the Government; they have retained a deep-seated suspicion of the white man's civilization, largely because of historical grievances. The prosecution of John Ashley, convicted for killing a Seminole Indian, has modified their attitude, and other recent administrative acts of the Indian Bureau have developed a better feeling among them, so that now there is reason to believe that they are responsive to the friendly disposition of the Indian Office and that much greater progress may hereafter be expected than has heretofore been accomplished.

I am deeply interested in the welfare of the Seminoles and other similarly forgotten small tribes of Indians and shall do everything in my power to better their condition.

ROCKY BOY INDIANS.

As mentioned in my last annual report, a reserve has been set aside by Congress for the Rocky Boy Indians, consisting of several fractional townships in the southern part of the old Assinniboine military reserve, in Montana. In appreciation of this action, most of them have given up their former nomadic habits and settled upon the reservation, where they are endeavoring to achieve self-support. They have built houses for themselves from the timber available on the reservation, and constructed a barn, storehouse, and other buildings, besides cultivating several hundred acres of land during the past year.

As the Indians have not sufficient stock at this time to utilize fully the grazing land on the reservation, a lease has been negotiated with a white stockman for 1,600 head of cattle, at $5.25 per head per annum, which is the highest price ever paid for grazing land in that part of the country. This will produce a substantial revenue for the Indians each year until their own stock has increased sufficiently to utilize the entire grazing reserve, when the lease will be discontinued.

A census of all Indians claiming to be members of the band has been made, which comprises 657 names, and compiled the complete family history of each group. After careful consideration of the

records in each case, 206 names were eliminated, so that the approved roll now contains 451 Indians. This includes a number of the Rocky Boy Indians tentatively allotted on the Blackfeet Reservation, most of whom will no doubt eventually remove to their own reservation, where they will have much better opportunities for self-support.

The notable change brought about among the Rocky Boy Band since they have been permanently located presents in contrast a demonstration and emphasizes the importance not only of a fixed habitation for Indians but the probability of self-support when given opportunity and encouragement. For years a wandering band, they necessarily relied upon odd jobs and charity for subsistence, frequently a burden upon the white citizens of the localities in Montana where they roamed. The industry displayed and their accomplishments within the last two years present an object lesson and a warning of the conditions invited when Indians are relieved of their lands and no longer have means of support. These Indians are now doing things worth while, showing initiative and purpose not heretofore apparent. It must be remembered, however, that complete support can not be accomplished in a brief period, but they are making progress and the outlook is promising.

Their long-time and faithful friends in Montana have reason to feel that loyalty to the Rocky Boys has been justified.

ALABAMA INDIANS OF TEXAS.

The almost unknown band of Alabama Indians located about 18 miles east of the town of Livingston in southeastern Texas and numbering approximately 206 persons, which has been ekeing out a bare existence for the past several decades, has been brought to my attention, and I sent a special representative to visit this band and make an investigation of their needs.

These Indians are occupying 1,110 acres of land granted to them by the State of Texas more than a half century ago. The land, originally timbered but now partly cleared, can scarcely be called agricultural, and the crude methods employed by the Indians in attempting to raise crops has deteriorated it until it is now practically unproductive.

It is reported that these Indians need more and better land, training in agricultural pursuits, instruction in domestic science, and some attention to their health condition. My plans for relieving this situation and providing the means whereby this neglected band may be made self-supporting will be embodied in a report to Congress at its next session.

These Indians enjoy the good will of the white citizens residing thereabouts. They have been law-abiding, industrious, and are worthy of more consideration and attention than have heretofore been given them.

COOPERATION OF MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

I wish to express earnest appreciation for the cooperation and helpful assistance rendered by the missionaries at large and in the field. While ardent in the propagation of their respective religions or denominations, they have, almost without exception, been generous rather than critical of myself or of those representing religious ideas other than their own. Their accomplishments have been constructive and effective, not only in the advancement of the Indians spiritually, but industrially, morally, and otherwise.

I gratefully acknowledge the unselfish service of philanthropic organizations and individuals who have shown their devotion to and genuine interest in the native American.

CONCLUSION.

The recent material advancement of the Indian has been remarkable and has kept pace with the vigorous policy of giving him help toward self-support leading to final dissolution of the ties of paternalism. In 1911 the Indians cultivated 388,025 acres, and last year 678,529 acres; in 1911 they raised crops valued at $1,951,000, sold stock valued at $900,000, realized from native industries, such as basket making, blanket weaving, etc., $847,556; and last year they raised crops valued at $5,293,719, sold $4,583,083 worth of stock, and increased the value of their native wares to $1,206,826. The Indian wage earners for private individuals in 1911 were 3,204, and last year the number thus engaged increased to 6,902, while the value of all live stock owned by the Indians has risen from $17,971,209, in 1911, to $28,824,439 last year.

The Indian is discovering himself. He is coming to a realization of his own possibilities; putting the past behind him and looking to the future; beginning to understand and appreciate the accomplishments resulting from industry; to see the profit in individual effort and comprehend the ultimate difference between a cultivated and uncultivated field; the fact that it requires no more labor or expense to raise a well bred, profitable animal than it does to produce a long-horn steer, an inbred sheep, or an old-time Indian pony.

Vital statistics for the same period are not available, but the strenuous efforts being made for a betterment of the purely human side of the Indians is illustrated in the fact that 42,110 families, or at

least 200,000 Indians, have forsaken the teepee and live in houses built largely in a sanitary manner.

Evidences of material and humanitarian advancement are everywhere apparent. Industrially and socially the Indians are making unparallelled strides toward self-support and civilization. I have discovered that with sympathetic cooperation and intelligent encouragement their response is almost universal.

I have been exceedingly gratified with the very general approval given our new declaration of policy by the Indians and white citizens of the country. There is every indication that it will speedily bring about a revolution in the administration of Indian affairs, greatly benefitting the Indians, with a corresponding reduction in appropriations.

The Indian problem can not be solved in a day, it must be brought about in a deeply serious, in all respects courageous, and continuously sympathetic manner, but the time is approaching when governmental care and supervision will, generally speaking, become unnecessary. However, every true friend of the Indian should guard against precipitate and ill-advised action.

All this has been made possible by your sincere cooperation and the loyal confidence and support of those engaged with me in this work.

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.[1]

TABLE 1.—*Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.*

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communications received.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.	Total number employed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) over preceding year.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1899	59,707	.....	101	.....
1900	62,601	+ 4.84	115	+13.86
1901	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903	79,115	+ .22	131	− .75
1904	86,588	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905	98,322	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906	106,533	+ 8.35	145	− 2.68
1907	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.31
1908	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910	194,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912	222,187	+12.37	224	− 1.32
1913	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916	284,195	− 4.70	260	.....
1917	281,618	− .91	262	+ .77

	Per cent.
Increase in work, 1917, over 1899	371.67
Increase in force, 1917, over 1899	159.41

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917.*

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total		335,998
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites		101,506
By blood	75,519	
By intermarriage	2,582	
Freedmen	23,405	
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes		234,492

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	909	Illinois	188
Arizona	44,617	Indiana	279
Arkansas	460	Iowa	360
California	15,362	Kansas	1,421
Colorado	898	Kentucky	234
Connecticut	152	Louisiana	780
Delaware	5	Maine	892
District of Columbia	68	Maryland	55
Florida	586	Massachusetts	688
Georgia	95	Michigan	7,514
Idaho	4,168	Minnesota	11,777

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction, except where indicated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Mississippi	1,253	Oregon	6,612
Missouri	313	Rhode Island	284
Montana	11,525	South Carolina	331
Nebraska	3,955	South Dakota	21,246
Nevada	7,944	Tennessee	216
New Hampshire	34	Texas	702
New Jersey	168	Utah	2,854
New Mexico	20,853	Vermont	26
New York	6,272	Virginia	539
North Carolina	8,118	Washington	11,181
North Dakota	8,903	West Virginia	36
Ohio	127	Wisconsin	10,216
Oklahoma	[1] 119,108	Wyoming	1,674

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population [2]	335,998	106,114	105,672	95,869	115,917	171,688	47,728	68,373
Alabama: Not under agent	[3] 909							
Arizona	44,617	22,115	22,502	20,601	24,016	44,251	281	85
Camp Verde School—Mohave-Apache	439	225	214	183	256	422	17	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave-Chemehuevi	1,207	671	536	474	733	1,128	18	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache	2,609	1,331	1,278	1,251	1,358	2,501	108	
Hasasupai School—Hasasupai	173	90	83	48	125	173		
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab—Paiute	95	55	40	40	55	95		
Leupp School—Navaho	1,536	750	786	893	643	1,536		
Moqui School	4,200	2,171	2,029	2,009	2,191	4,200		
Moqui (Hopi)	2,260	1,186	1,074	1,059	1,201	2,260		
Navaho	1,940	985	955	950	990	1,940		
Navajo School—Navaho [3]	12,080	5,830	6,250	7,068	5,012	11,991	88	1
Pima School [4]	6,253	3,164	3,089	2,830	3,423	6,243	8	2
Maricopa (Gila River)	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima (Gila River)	3,984	2,034	1,950	1,703	2,281	3,974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation, Papago	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000		
Salt River School	1,232	645	587	567	665	1,230	2	
Maricopa	82	45	37	31	51	82		
Mohave—Apache	237	127	110	95	142	235	2	
Pima	913	473	440	441	472	913		
San Carlos School	2,659	1,384	1,275	1,195	1,464	2,630	20	9
Apache	2,585	1,347	1,238	1,162	1,423	2,556	20	9
Mohave	74	37	37	33	41	74		
San Xavier School—Papago	5,112	2,556	2,556	1,000	4,112	5,089	11	12
Truxton Canon School—Walapai	457	233	224	182	275	448	9	
Western Navajo School	6,565	3,010	3,555	2,861	3,704	6,565		
Moqui (Hopi)	288	148	140	161	127	288		
Navaho	6,087	2,782	3,305	2,620	3,467	6,087		
Paiute	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent	[5] 460							

[1] Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.
[2] Correct as reported by superintendents.
[3] Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.
[4] 1916 report.
[5] 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California	15,362	7,786	7,576	5,783	9,579	9,884	3,931	1,547
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache	1,600	773	827	562	1,038	1,305	187	108
Campo School	233	119	114	83	150	207	19	7
Mission Indians at Campo	140	79	61	49	91	128	6	6
Cuyapaipe	8	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Laguna	7	3	4	1	6	6	1	.....
La Posta	6	2	4	2	4	5	1	.....
Manzanita	72	31	41	31	41	60	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger	299	150	149	97	202	47	231	21
Fort Bidwell School	756	364	392	264	492	726	21	9
Digger	14	7	7	2	12	3	2	9
Paiute	209	124	85	89	120	198	11	.....
Pit River	533	233	300	173	360	525	8	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma	833	441	392	335	498	799	31	3
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Uki	629	328	301	259	370	317	154	158
Hoopa Valley School	1,299	630	669	541	758	736	445	118
Hupa	464	230	234	198	266	198	144	22
Klamath	575	289	286	237	338	297	209	69
Lower Klamath	260	111	149	106	154	141	92	27
Malki School	629	351	278	226	403	555	33	41
Mission Indians at Augustine	19	11	8	5	14	19	.....	.....
Cabazon	29	17	12	8	21	29	.....	.....
Martinez	125	76	49	37	88	123	1	1
Mission Creek	14	8	6	5	9	14	.....	.....
Marongo	249	137	112	105	144	177	32	40
Palm Springs	50	27	23	14	36	50	.....	.....
San Manuel	56	28	28	17	39	56	.....	.....
Torres	87	47	40	35	52	87	.....	.....
Pala School	1,023	521	502	376	647	896	125	2
Mission Indians at Pala	203	98	105	83	120	155	46	2
Capitan Grande	140	75	65	59	81	123	17	.....
La Jolla	235	126	109	85	150	234	1	.....
Pauma	57	25	32	23	34	56	1	.....
Pechanga	196	93	103	51	145	196	.....	.....
Rincon	143	78	65	51	92	91	52	.....
San Pasqual	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan	45	25	20	22	23	40	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—Scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pet River, and others in northern California	5,000	[1] 2,500	[1] 2,500	[1] 1,800	[1] 3,200	[1] 2,500	[1] 1,875	[1] 625
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others	1,700	856	844	713	987	615	645	440
Soboba School	921	521	400	328	593	753	153	15
Mission Indians at Soboba	132	73	59	34	98	117	15	.....
Cahuilla	131	73	58	43	88	124	7	.....
Inaja	35	18	17	11	24	35	.....	.....
Los Coyotes	117	70	47	48	69	117	.....	.....
Mesa Grande	200	115	85	78	122	97	89	14
Santa Rosa	62	38	24	8	54	62	.....	.....
Santa Ynez	70	38	32	29	41	70	.....	.....
Volcan	174	96	78	77	97	131	42	1
Tule River School	440	232	208	199	241	428	12	.....
Tule River	151	91	60					
Auberry	152	71	81	199	241	428	12	.....
Burrough	137	70	67					

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Colorado	898	466	432	453	445	881	9	8
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute	372	181	191	166	206	355	9	8
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute	526	285	241	287	239	526	.....	.....
Connecticut: Not under agent	[1] 152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware: Not under agent	[1] 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia: Not under agent	[1] 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	586	337	249	255	331	570	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent	[1] 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4,168	2,068	2,100	1,599	2,569	3,300	520	348
Coeur d'Alene School	826	411	415	327	499	633	111	82
Coeur d'Alene	609	304	305	250	359	430	97	82
Kalispel	89	49	40	31	58	89	.....	.....
Kootenai	128	58	70	46	82	114	14	.....
Fort Hall School	1,769	892	877	651	1,118	1,505	210	54
Bannock	354	193	161	629	1,090	1,455	210	54
Shoshoni	1,365	677	688					
Skull Valley	50	22	28	22	28	50	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce	1,573	765	808	621	952	1,162	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent	[1] 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others	[1] 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox	360	189	171	158	202	360	.....	.....
Kansas	1,421	750	671	768	653	733	338	350
Kickapoo School	640	332	308	336	304	211	204	225
Iowa	317	160	157	162	155	13	79	225
Kickapoo	224	125	99	126	98	187	37	.....
Sac and Fox	99	47	52	48	51	11	88	.....
Potawatomi Agency—Prairie Band of Potawatomi	781	418	363	432	349	522	134	125
Kentucky: Not under agent	[1] 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana: Not under agent	[1] 780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine: Not under agent	[1] 892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland: Not under agent	[1] 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts: Not under agent	[1] 688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	7,514	690	657	618	729	209	521	617
Bay Mills Agency—Chippewa [2]	250	125	125	102	148	9	121	120
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others	6,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	11,777	5,886	5,891	5,755	6,022	3,198	4,285	2,802
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa	1,056	549	507	530	526	85	551	420
Grand Portage School—Chippewa	321	138	183	137	184	8	202	111
Leech Lake School	1,770	897	873	742	1,028	992	708	70
Cass and Winibigoshish	471	223	248	211	260	307	156	8
Leech Lake	805	407	398	347	458	456	332	17
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa	494	267	227	184	310	229	220	45

[1] 1910 census.

[2] 1915 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort)	607	279	328	266	341	388	162	57
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapaguita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton	160	75	85	76	84	60	86	14
Red Lake School—Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	1,492	745	747	747	745	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School	6,371	3,203	3,168	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa	2,459	1,250	1,209					
Mille Lac (removal)	1,188	575	613					
Otter Tail Pillager	830	421	409					
Gull Lake (Miss.)	439	219	220					
Mille Lac (nonremoval)	286	134	152					
Pembina—Pillager	423	232	191	3,257	3,114	1,665	2,576	2,130
Leech Lake Pillager	277	130	147					
White Oak Point (removal)	290	138	152					
Fond du Lac (removal)	117	69	48					
Cass and Winnibigoshish	62	35	27					
Mississippi: Not under agent	[2] 1,253							
Missouri: Not under agent	[2] 313							
Montana	11,525	5,835	5,690	5,342	6,183	6,393	3,007	2,125
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet	2,752	1,415	1,337	1,513	1,239	1,223	1,155	374
Crow Agency—Crow	1,710	856	854	733	977	1,246	258	206
Flathead School — Confederated Flathead	2,410	1,222	1,188	1,053	1,357	640	746	1,024
Fort Belknap School	1,206	628	578	507	699	861	248	97
Assiniboin	639	331	308	245	394	469	100	70
Grosventre	567	297	270	262	305	392	148	27
Fort Peck School—Fort Peck Sioux	1,986	1,008	978	952	1,034	1,074	529	383
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne	1,461	706	755	584	877	1,349	71	41
Nebraska	3,955	1,998	1,957	1,979	1,976	2,534	678	743
Omaha School—Omaha	1,318	684	634	682	636	1,010	124	184
Santee School	1,532	742	790	815	717	611	451	470
Ponca [3]	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Santee	1,194	589	605	601	593	517	313	364
Winnebago School—Winnebago	1,105	572	533	482	623	913	103	89
Nevada	7,944	3,943	4,001	2,719	5,225	7,225	519	200
Fallon School	429	214	215	127	302	408	21	.....
Paiute at Fallon	314	161	153	87	227	305	9	.....
Lovelocks	115	53	62	40	75	103	12	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute	350	174	176	141	209	336	14	.....
Moapa River School—Paiute	120	57	63	43	77	116	4	.....
Nevada School—Paiute	614	279	335	211	403	610	4	.....
Walker River School	706	351	355	206	500	630	76	.....
Paiute	548	274	274	206	500	630	76	.....
Paiute (Mason Valley)	158	77	81					
Western Shoshone School	625	338	287	291	334	625	.....	.....
Hopi	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Paiute	285	161	124	141	144	285	.....	.....
Shoshoni	339	177	162	150	189	339	.....	.....

[1] Unknown. [2] 1910 census. [3] 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Reno, special agent	5,100	2,530	2,570	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Digger (scattered California tribes)	2,100	1,030	1,070					
Paiute	1,400	700	700	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Shoshoni	1,000	500	500					
Washo	600	300	300					
New Hampshire: Not under agent	[1] 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey: Not under agent	[1] 168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	20,853	10,445	10,408	10,243	10,610	20,394	376	83
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache	645	343	302	277	368	645	.....	.....
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache	[2] 627	304	323	275	352	602	17	8
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho [3]	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	8,700	4,427	4,273	4,055	4,645	8,266	359	75
Navaho	371	176	195	190	181	371	.....	.....
Pueblo	8,329	4,251	4,078	3,865	4,464	7,895	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho	6,354	3,190	3,164	[4] 3,500	[4] 2,854	6,354	.....	.....
Zuni School—Pueblo	1,803	981	822	774	1,029	1,803	.....	.....
New York	6,272	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494	.....	.....	5,912
New York Agency	5,912	3,050	2,862	2,418	3,494	.....	.....	5,912
Cayuga	174	80	94	59	115	.....	.....	174
Oneida	256	126	130	90	166	.....	.....	256
Onondaga	549	269	280	174	375	.....	.....	549
Seneca (Allegany)	953	497	456	415	538	.....	.....	953
Seneca (Cattaraugus)	1,328	669	659	473	855	.....	.....	1,328
Seneca (Tonawanda)	505	281	224	202	303	.....	.....	505
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations)	1,538	811	727	768	770	.....	.....	1,538
Tuscarora	359	192	167	112	247	.....	.....	359
Montauk	30	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	30
Poospatuck	20	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	20
Shinnecock	200	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	200
Not under agent	[5] 360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	8,118	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee	2,282	1,221	1,061	1,191	1,091	1,000	900	382
Not under agent	5,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	8,903	4,442	4,461	4,310	4,593	4,647	4,195	61
Fort Berthold School [3]	1,182	590	592	559	623	847	306	29
Arikara	417	205	212	202	215	260	144	13
Grosventre	497	248	249	231	266	368	114	15
Mandan	268	137	131	126	142	219	48	1
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux)	1,002	518	484	476	526	1,002	[6]	[6]
Standing Rock School—Sioux	3,455	1,705	1,750	1,424	2,031	2,640	783	32
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa	3,264	1,629	1,635	1,851	1,413	158	3,106	.....
Ohio: Not under agent	[1] 127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	119,108	8,812	8,790	8,608	8,994	34,728	15,422	45,553
Cantonment School	785	422	363	331	454	737	32	16
Arapaho	238	132	106	108	130	228	10	.....
Cheyenne	547	290	257	223	324	509	22	16

[1] 1910 census.
[2] Includes 183 Apaches; 1913 Fort Sill removal.
[3] 1916 report.
[4] Estimated.
[5] 1910 census, minus 250 Montauk, Poospatauk, and Shinnecock.
[6] Included in full blood.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	1,252	630	622	537	715	913	280	59
Arapaho	517	259	258	537	715	913	280	59
Cheyenne	735	371	364					
Kiowa School	4,554	2,233	2,321	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Apache	183	87	96	2,243	2,311	2,275	1,937	342
Comanche	1,596	783	813					
Kiowa	1,561	753	811					
Wichita and Caddo	1,124	560	564					
Apache Prisoners	87	50	37					
Osage School—Osage	2,180	1,121	1,059	1,009	1,171	795	1,385	.....
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri	518	263	255	294	224	443	56	19
Pawnee School—Pawnee	714	345	369	353	361	556	124	34
Ponca School	1,045	530	515	648	397	389	429	227
Kaw (Kansas)	357	187	170	275	82	98	32	227
Ponca	639	319	320	350	289	250	389	.....
Tonkawa	49	24	25	23	26	41	8	.....
Sac and Fox School	682	333	349	369	313	394	146	142
Iowa	84	35	49	33	51	45	39	.....
Sac and Fox	598	298	300	336	262	349	107	142
Seger School	758	368	390	293	465	693	23	42
Arapaho	150	66	84	68	82	132	8	10
Cheyenne	608	302	306	225	383	561	15	32
Seneca School	2,061	1,017	1,044	1,086	975	116	477	1,468
Eastern Shawnee	154	67	87	77	77	3	60	91
Ottawa	274	146	128	173	101	3	10	261
Quapaw	337	165	172	192	145	79	27	231
Seneca	435	213	222	236	199	13	279	143
Wyandot	468	245	223	178	290	.....	27	441
Peoria—Miami (citizen) [1]	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School	3,053	1,550	1,503	1,445	1,608	643	140	2,270
Absentee Shawnee	545	285	260	274	271	439	85	21
Citizen Potawatomi	2,296	1,156	1,140	1,085	1,211	.....	47	2,249
Mexican Kickapoo	212	109	103	86	126	204	8	.....
Five Civilized Tribes	101,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation	41,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood	36,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage	286							
Delawares	187							
Freedmen	4,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
By blood	5,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage	645							
Freedmen	4,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw Nation	26,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood	17,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw	1,660							
Freedmen	6,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek Nation	18,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood	11,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen	6,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Seminole Nation	3,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
By blood	2,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
Freedmen	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	6,612	3,192	3,420	2,635	3,977	3,909	1,681	1,022
Klamath School—Klamath Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River	1,160	545	615	518	642	818	265	77
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain [1]	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,080	1,920	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Clackamas, Rogue River, Santiam, Siletz, Grande Ronde, Umpqua, etc	437	226	211	184	253	214	207	16
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	1,197	551	646	534	663	591	52	554
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute	818	370	448	319	499	786	32	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent	[2] 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others	[2] 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	21,246	10,588	10,658	9,743	11,503	12,377	5,475	3,394
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Minicoujou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,752	1,384	1,368	1,235	1,517	1,616	574	562
Crow Creek School—Lower Yanktonia Sioux	964	452	512	407	557	708	210	46
Flandreu School—Flandreau Sioux	291	154	137	107	184	225	66	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	504	252	252	246	258	231	230	43
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	7,247	3,640	3,607	3,310	3,937	4,667	1,326	1,254
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux	5,636	2,821	2,815	2,533	3,103	3,186	1,640	810
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,954	997	957	968	986	838	797	319
Yankton School—Yankton Sioux	1,898	888	1,010	937	961	906	632	360
Tennessee: Not under agent	[2] 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	[3] 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koosati, Seminole, Isleta, and others	[2] 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	2,854	728	710	640	798	1,338	79	21
Goshute—Paiute and others	[4] 153	80	73	82	71	153	.....	.....
Shivwits School—Paiute	130	62	68	56	74	130	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency	1,155	586	569	502	653	1,055	79	21
Uinta Ute	437	206	231					
Uncompahgre Ute	438	220	218	502	653	1,055	79	21
White River Ute	280	160	120					
Not under agent—Paiute and others	[2] 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont: Not under agent	[2] 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia: Not under agent	[2] 539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	11,181	5,489	5,599	4,831	6,257	7,135	2,551	1,402
Colville School—Confederated Colville	2,529	1,251	1,278	1,149	1,380	1,467	455	607

[1] Estimated.
[2] 1910 census.
[3] Special agent's report 1910.
[4] Does not include 305 Indians of scattered bands.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Washington—Continued.								
Cushman School	2,132	1,085	1,047	978	1,154	1,330	597	205
Chehalis	111	64	47	50	61	68	43	.....
Muckleshoot	172	75	97	71	101	137	34	1
Nisqualli	83	46	37	25	58	53	20	10
Skokomish (Clallam)	212	104	108	97	115	134	70	8
Squaxon Island	74	41	33	35	39	38	30	6
Unattached	1,480	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz	490	240	250	[2] 700	[2] 780	[2] 900	[2] 400	[2] 180
Clallam	534	288	246					
Puyallup	[1] 152	75	77					
Various other Indians	304	152	152					
Neah Bay School	697	359	338	306	391	647	50	.....
Hoh	52	28	24	16	36	52	.....	.....
Makah	413	210	203	193	220	365	48	.....
Ozette	13	5	8	.....	13	13	.....	.....
Quileute	219	116	103	97	122	217	2	.....
Spokane School—Spokan	603	268	335	246	357	327	70	206
Taholah School	768	371	397	327	441	459	259	50
Queets River Reservation	48	20	28	15	33	46	2	.....
Quileute	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	.....
Quinaielt	33	16	17	13	20	33	.....	.....
Quinaielt Reservation—Quinaielt	720	351	369	312	408	413	257	50
Tulalip School	1,359	680	679	639	720	905	420	34
Lummi	504	251	253	639	720	905	420	34
Susquamish	197	99	98					
Swinomish	222	111	111					
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands)	436	219	217					
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima	3,000	1,475	1,525	1,186	1,814	2,000	700	300
Not under agent	[3] 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia: Not under agent	[3] 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	10,216	5,223	4,993	4,442	5,774	5,423	2,696	1,491
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago	1,372	679	693	545	827	1,358	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa	1,277	622	655	499	778	223	881	173
Keshena School	2,351	1,256	1,095	1,087	1,264	420	884	441
Menominee	1,745	941	804	813	932	420	884	441
Stockbridge and Munsee[4]	606	315	291	274	332	[5]	[5]	[5]
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa	749	351	398	280	469	460	168	121
Laona Agency—Potawatomi	335	188	147	147	188	335	.....	.....
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River	1,046	527	519	439	607	50	360	636
Oneida School—Oneida	2,575	1,328	1,247	1,208	1,367	2,575	.....	.....
Red Cliff School—Chippewa	511	272	239	237	274	2	394	115
Wyoming	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Shoshone	1,674	861	813	778	896	1,199	261	214
Arapaho	840	432	408	415	425	714	116	10
Shoshoni	834	429	405	363	471	485	145	204

[1] Overestimated previous yerrs. [2] Estimated. [3] 1910 census. [4] Now citizens. [5] Unknown.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Total, 1917	309,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,907	130,035
1916	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915	309,911	182,289	68,880	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914	307,891	180,605	64,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913	305,433	183,742	72,411	1,420	109,911	121,233
1912	300,930	177,626	103,417	1,926	70,904	120,876
1911	296,320	164,215	88,182	.....	[1] 76,033	120,780
1901 [2]	244,522	64,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890 [2]	230,437	15,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	44,617	5,233	5,233	.....	.....	39,384
Camp Verde	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
Colorado River	1,207	1,207	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache	2,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,609
Havasupai	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Kaibab	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Leupp	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,536
Moqui	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200
Navajo	12,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,080
Pima [3]	6,253	3,243	3,243	.....	.....	3,010
Salt River	1,232	687	687	.....	.....	545
San Carlos	2,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,659
San Xavier	5,112	[4] 96	96	.....	.....	5,016
Truxton Canon	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Western Navajo	6,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,565
California	10,362	2,949	2,934	.....	15	7,413
Bishop	1,600	236	234	.....	2	1,364
Campo	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Digger	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
Fort Bidwell	756	198	198	.....	.....	558
Fort Yuma	833	728	728	.....	.....	105
Greenville	629	210	210	.....	.....	419
Hoopa Valley	1,299	835	824	.....	11	464
Malki	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	629
Pala	1,023	186	186	.....	.....	837
Round Valley	1,700	496	494	.....	2	1,204
Soboba	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	921
Tule River	440	60	60	.....	.....	380
Colorado	898	211	211	.....	.....	687
Southern Ute	372	211	211	.....	.....	161
Ute Mountain	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
Florida: Seminole	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	586
Idaho	4,168	2,937	2,701	37	199	1,231
Coeur d'Alene	826	505	434	.....	71	321
Fort Hall	1,769	1,591	1,562	.....	29	178
Fort Lapwai	1,573	841	705	37	99	732
Iowa: Sac and Fox	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
Kansas	1,421	754	591	87	76	667
Kickapoo	640	288	238	12	38	352
Potawatomi	781	466	353	75	38	315
Michigan: Mackinac	1,097	73	73	.....	.....	1,024
Minnesota	11,777	5,053	4,284	549	220	6,724
Fond du Lac	1,056	293	274	12	7	763
Grand Portage	321	164	146	.....	18	157
Leech Lake	1,770	977	938	4	35	793

[1] Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.
[2] Only items reported.
[3] 1916 report.
[4] Erroneously reported last year.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Minnesota—Continued.						
Nett Lake	607	290	290	.....	.....	317
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	160	42	42	.....	.....	118
Red Lake	1,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,492
White Earth	6,371	3,287	2,594	533	160	3,084
Montana	11,525	7,088	6,449	164	475	4,437
Blackfeet	2,752	2,321	2,319	1	1	431
Crow	1,710	1,234	1,166	9	59	476
Flathead	2,410	1,874	1,487	28	359	536
Fort Belknap	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206
Fort Peck	1,986	1,659	1,477	126	56	327
Tongue River	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461
Nebraska	3,617	1,235	592	46	597	2,382
Omaha	1,318	580	278	18	284	738
Santee [1]	1,194	314	125	14	175	880
Winnebago	1,105	341	189	14	138	764
Nevada	7,944	1,452	1,447	.....	5	6,492
Fallon	429	319	319	.....	.....	110
Fort McDermitt	350	86	86	.....	.....	264
Moapa River	120	108	108	.....	.....	12
Nevada	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	614
Walker River	706	329	329	.....	.....	377
Western Shoshone	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	625
Reno, special agent	5,100	610	605	.....	5	4,490
New Mexico	20,853	495	495	.....	.....	20,358
Jicarilla	645	495	495	.....	.....	150
Mescalero	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	627
Pueblo Bonito [2]	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724
Pueblo day schools	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700
San Juan	6,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,354
Zuni	1,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803
New York: New York Agency	5,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,912
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,282
North Dakota	8,903	7,532	6,439	304	789	1,371
Fort Berthold [2]	1,182	1,007	988	17	2	175
Fort Totten	1,002	438	308	80	50	564
Standing Rock	3,455	3,257	3,100	92	65	198
Turtle mountain	3,264	2,830	2,043	115	672	434
Oklahoma	116,419	110,443	6,647	901	102,895	5,976
Cantonment	785	373	346	6	21	412
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,252	647	514	37	96	605
Five Civilized Tribes	101,506	101,506	.....	.....	[3] 101,506	.....
Kiowa	4,554	3,077	2,862	59	156	1,477
Osage	2,180	1,828	1,387	441	.....	352
Otoe	518	311	139	151	21	207
Pawnee	714	295	240	16	39	419
Ponca	1,045	617	474	90	53	428
Sac and Fox	682	241	102	16	123	441
Seger	758	420	393	15	12	338
Seneca	1,668	768	.....	.....	768	900
Shawnee	[4] 757	360	190	70	100	397

[1] Ponca Indians not included.
[2] 1916 report.
[3] 29,719 restricted Indians as to alienation.
[4] Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—Unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total Indians under Federal supervision.	Allotted.				Unallotted.
		Total allotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Holding fee patents for—		
				Part of allotment.	Entire allotment.	
Oregon	11,612	3,969	3,619	18	332	7,643
Klamath	1,160	783	759	.....	24	377
Roseburg	[1] 8,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz	437	227	116	17	94	210
Umatilla	1,197	518	330	1	187	679
Warm Springs	818	441	437	.....	4	377
South Dakota	21,246	17,984	15,640	1,245	1,099	3,262
Cheyenne River	2,752	2,715	2,610	38	67	37
Crow Creek	964	964	906	1	57	.....
Flandreau	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Lower Brule	504	504	400	18	86	.....
Pine Ridge	7,247	6,424	5,768	598	58	823
Rosebud	5,636	5,636	5,280	102	254	.....
Sisseton	1,954	950	438	291	221	1,004
Yankton	1,898	791	238	197	356	1,107
Utah	1,438	620	616	2	2	818
Goshute	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Shivwits	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Uintah and Ouray	1,155	620	616	2	2	535
Washington	11,088	6,974	6,733	49	192	4,114
Colville	2,529	2,478	2,423	.....	55	51
Cushman	2,132	164	156	4	4	1,968
Neah Bay	697	276	276	.....	.....	421
Spokane	603	476	431	4	41	127
Taholah	768	507	507	.....	.....	261
Tulalip	1,359	182	169	1	12	1,177
Yakima	3,000	2,891	2,771	40	80	109
Wisconsin	9,610	3,014	1,985	89	940	6,596
Grand Rapids	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372
Hayward (Lac Courte Oreille)	1,277	527	514	13	.....	750
Keshena	[2] 1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745
Lac du Flambeau	749	356	342	.....	14	393
Laona	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	335
La Pointe	1,046	1,046	962	.....	84	.....
Oneida	2,575	959	76	76	807	1,616
Red Cliff	511	126	91	.....	35	385
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,674	1,358	1,283	4	71	316

[1] Includes 5,000 Indians in California.
[2] Does not include Stockbridge and Munsee citizen Indians.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917.*[1]

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Total, 1917	250	1,597	337	1,510	346	235	90	1,156	325	1,055	124	430	275	616	42,078	57,465	116,405	75,805	191,207	78,951	26,335
1916	176	1,717	498	1,395	421	263	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	40,510	56,951	113,484	74,972	191,201	78,985	26,290
1915	111	1,633	474	1,219	219	312	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	182,496	74,092	24,034
1914	168	1,892	496	1,516	154	305	229	881	512	1,815	261	431	282	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	173,160	80,241	22,118
1913	200	1,800	516	1,484	201	292	244	822	348	1,960	153	425	277	554	34,136	45,251	100,208	62,865	161,585	74,265	.....
1912	172	2,151	779	1,544	588	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	149,521	78,543	.....
1911	.....	.....	606	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,410	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....
1890	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....
Arizona	1	433	133	301	313	44	1	352	2	79	.....	72	24	59	4,415	9,510	8,116	6,272	36,176	29	22
Camp Verde	.....	9	2	7	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	65	.....	230	165	439	1	1
Colorado	.....	10	.....	10	.....	7	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	120	.....	603	603	1,207	.....	.....
Fort Apache	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,550	.....	.....
Havasupai	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	50	173	.....	.....
Kaibab	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	30	95	.....	.....
Leupp	.....	23	15	8	41	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	137	.....	200	132	1,200	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	22	6	16	.....	6	.....	41	1	3	.....	13	.....	6	[2] 146	.....	585	350	2,800	.....	.....
Navajo[3]	1	125	15	111	201	7	.....	11	.....	50	.....	7	7	10	410	850	980	750	10,000	20	20
Phoenix	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	487	130	942	942	942	(4)	(4)
Pima[3]	.....	49	.....	49	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	4	14	1,800	3,760	1,100	950	6,253	.....	.....
Salt River	.....	35	.....	35	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	6	575	195	700	490	1,098	1	1
San Carlos	.....	19	.....	19	6	7	.....	226	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	100	.....	300	150	1,350	.....	.....
San Xavier	.....	69	32	37	5	5	1	4	1	6	.....	13	9	13	500	4,575	1,250	1,190	5,112	7	.....
Truxton Canon	.....	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	150	457	.....	.....
Western Navajo	.....	50	50	.....	50	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	75	.....	450	300	3,500	.....	.....

[1] Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

[2] Overestimated last year.

[3] 1916 report.

[4] Not reported.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
California	4	62	17	49	2	11	2	15	.....	82	.....	26	27	36	1,508	3,523	8,814	3,878	11,135	3,599	1,219
Bishop	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	200	.....	1,200	500	1,568	(1)	20
Campo	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	223	108	60	233	.....	4
Digger	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	50	299	299	12
Fort Bidwell	.....	12	11	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	650	300	756	756	.....
Fort Yuma	1	7	.....	8	.....	2	2	8	.....	19	.....	1	1	2	302	299	600	400	833	.....	.....
Greenville	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	170	.....	600	72	629	6	40
Hoopa Valley	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	.....	1	.....	1	75	.....	900	500	1,299	1 810	400
Malki	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	7	5	170	381	461	324	629	(2)	10
Pala	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	8	7	6	1,026	725	390	1,022	28	82
Round Valley	1	5	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2	8	40	.....	1,550	(2)	1,700	1,700	620
Sherman Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	538	787	787	787	(2)	(2)
Soboba	.....	8	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	6	.....	905	574	340	940	.....	31
Tule River	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	289	151	360	155	440	.....	.....
Colorado	.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	55	165	422	82	826	372	.....
Southern Ute	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	55	165	160	80	300	372	.....
Ute Mountain	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 262	2	526	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	250	12	60	.....	.....
Idaho	6	20	5	21	2	10	4	10	.....	52	.....	8	12	14	1,075	1,166	1,980	1,285	4,117	1,067	1,067
Cœur d'Alene	2	4	.....	6	.....	6	4	10	.....	11	.....	.....	10	3	.....	826	480	385	826	88	88
Fort Hall	2	5	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	6	.....	2	404	.....	500	300	1,719	27	27
Fort Lapwai	2	11	2	11	2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	11	.....	2	2	9	671	340	1,000	600	1,572	952	952
Iowa: Sac and Fox	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	25	.....	55	55	185	.....	.....

Kansas	1	15	.....	1[6]	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	3	3	1	5	185	260	964	815	1,421	1,106	606
Kickapoo	1	11	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	165	.....	539	490	640	640	255
Potawatomi	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	1	2	20	260	425	325	781	466	351
Michigan: Mackinac	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	9	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581
Minnesota	9	63	3	69	.....	2	.....	17	.....	34	4	17	11	35	1,408	2,998	7,427	4,741	11,908	9,276	2,713
Fond du Lac	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	1	5	50	915	900	600	1,056	526	264
Grand Portage	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	305	311	200	321	321	80
Leech Lake	3	39	3	39	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	10	3	3	1	9	350	568	800	500	1,770	1,770	540
Nett Lake	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	30	15	300	150	607	290	295
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	.....	4	160	.....	75	60	160	160	40
Red Lake	3	15	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	1	2	3	300	700	1,000	500	1,492	.....	[3] 100
Vermillion Lake	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	12	45	131	131	131	.....	.....
White Earth	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	5	4	11	490	450	3,910	2,600	6,371	6,209	1,394
Montana	22	120	11	131	9	39	16	114	67	82	41	23	51	44	1,380	6,420	6,267	3,900	10,213	584	582
Blackfeet	7	47	.....	54	6	9	10	34	21	32	21	2	2	5	385	2,000	1,800	1,000	2,752	2	.....
Crow	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	4	14	45	6	9	2	2	6	350	900	875	700	1,050	59	59
Flathead	7	24	.....	31	.....	24	2	42	1	31	8	6	36	11	.....	2,000	1,700	1,220	2,400	388	388
Fort Belknap	2	15	.....	17	3	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	8	6	100	700	260	150	1,206	.....	.....
Fort Peck	6	20	.....	26	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	3	8	2	12	475	455	1,352	680	1,905	135	135
Tongue River	.....	14	11	3	.....	2	.....	22	.....	2	.....	3	1	4	70	365	280	150	900	.....	.....
Nebraska	4	40	.....	44	3	1	.....	9	3	57	.....	15	7	10	1,096	69	2,575	2,150	3,617	2,934	982
Omaha	1	8	.....	9	3	1	.....	7	3	22	.....	1	.....	1	83	.....	825	800	1,318	635	312
Santee	3	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	13	.....	6	705	68	[5] 900	[5] 650	[5] 1,194	[5] 1,194	[5] 370
Winnebago	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20	.....	11	7	3	308	1	850	700	1,105	1,105	300
Nevada	2	34	10	26	3	1	.....	38	.....	42	.....	13	.....	7	375	.....	7,192	1,495	7,944	1,482	40
Fallon	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	34	.....	2	.....	1	80	.....	422	75	429	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	100	350	350	.....
Moapa River	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	40	120	120	.....
Nevada	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	225	.....	525	175	614	.....	.....
Walker River	1	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	[1] 10	.....	400	85	706	[1] 712	.....
Western Shoshone	.....	10	.....	10	1	1	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	60	.....	425	220	625	.....	.....
Reno, special agent	1	(2)	(2)	1	.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	7	(2)	4	(2)	(2)	5,000	800	5,100	300	40
New Mexico	18	123	49	92	1	24	7	64	7	72	4	19	18	26	326	8,632	6,015	4,500	12,927	5,330	.....
Jicarilla	1	16	6	11	.....	.....	.....	10	7	4	.....	4	.....	2	(2)	(2)	315	200	400	.....	.....
Mescalero	.....	7	.....	7	.....	1	.....	10	.....	4	.....	2	1	3	205	375	350	150	627	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	15	.....	.....	15	(2)	.....	.....	3	.....	40	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	250	250	1,300	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	2	41	.....	43	.....	19	7	22	.....	19	.....	3	16	20	116	8,257	4,250	3,175	8,700	[1] 3,525	.....
San Juan	.....	12	.....	12	(2)	4	.....	19	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	[6] 550	[6] 500	[6] 1,000	.....	.....
Zuni	.....	47	43	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	300	225	900	[1] 1,805	.....

[1] 1916 report. [2] Unknown. [3] Not reported. [4] Under State jurisdiction. [5] Does not include Ponca Indians. [6] Estimated.

TABLE 4.—*Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1917.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
New York: New York Agency												4	1	15	[1] 2,912	[1] 448	5,912	5,912	5,912	256	75
North Carolina: Cherokee	3	23		26		1	1	1		1				11	[1] 1,200		1,800	1,200	2,282	2,282	[1] 579
North Dakota	19	67	1	85	3	16		22		69		11	16	34	1,718	5,539	5,300	3,100	8,903	6,979	3,762
Fort Berthold [2]	1	9		10		4				7		4	2	9	285	650	650	500	1,182	298	298
Fort Totten		28		28		7				44		3	8	5	354	357	850	650	1,002	1,002	260
Standing Rock	1	6		7	3			20		8		3	4	17	875	1,492	1,600	750	3,455	[1] 3,455	972
Turtle Mountain	17	24	1	40		5		2		10		1	2	3	224	3,040	[1] 2,200	[1] 1,200	3,264	2,224	2,224
Oklahoma	99	158	16	241	2	19	43	34	199	168	48	46	6	56	2,996	1,902	13,110	9,922	16,226	17,180	3,315
Cantonment		10		10		2		2	3	3		7		3	177		500	250	628	785	5
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1	8	1	8	1					9		4		4	[1] 555		825	430	1,252	1,252	334
Kiowa	54	31	2	83		7	4	3	4	10		11	2	13	925	400	2,732	1,366	4,099	4,554	91
Osage	12	13		25	1	6	30	27	190	83	48	2	3	22	[1] 475	[1] 1,500	[1] 1,889	1,743	1,845	[1] 2,187	520
Otoe	2	17		19		2	2	2	2	4		2			167		456	446	518	518	116
Pawnee	3	12		15		1	7			24		2		1	234	1	[1] 600	[1] 450	713	714	[1] 106
Ponca	1	12		13								1		1	100	1	834	570	1,034	1,009	229
Sac and Fox	1	4		5						[3] 25		1		3	57		590	360	680	682	153
Seger		8		8						10		10		3	302		270	200	758	758	190
Seneca	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	4	1	3	(4)	(4)	1,668	1,572	1,668	1,668	722
Shawnee	25	43	13	55		1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	2		3	[4] 4	(4)	2,746	2,535	3,031	3,053	846
Oregon	8	31	6	33		12	2	70	1	11	1	10	2	9	1,055	685	8,635	3,591	10,976	4,834	4,277
Klamath	1	9		10		9	1	47		8		2		2	308		1,130	576	1,160	8	8
Roseburg	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	4		(4)	(4)	(4)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
Siletz		2		2		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	97	210	345	210	437	437	253
Umatilla	7	10	6	11						2		1	1	2	350	475	660	360	561	571	571
Warm Springs		10		10				22				2		3	300		500	445	818	818	445

Pennsylvania: Carlisle																507	314	821	821	821		
South Dakota	27	180	17	190	8	16	5	190	2	74	4	108	51	162	13,441	8,239	12,267	8,199	21,206	7,037	2,896	
Cheyenne River	1	21		22	2			35		11		4	1	30	1,697	1,155	1,160	1,001	2,597	[2] 485	81	
Crow Creek	2	12		14	1	3		5		5		2	2	9	705	215	500	450	964	628	27	
Flandreau		7		7		2						2		2	481	178	234	200	291	291	89	
Lower Brule	2	5		7						1		1	1	7	383	121	375	250	504	95	95	
Pierre												2	1		[2] 140	[2] 120	298	298	298			
Pine Ridge	9	52		61	5	6	4	76	1			42	30	52	[1] 3,813	[1] 3,250	5,200	2,700	7,200	200	300	
Rosebud	7	40		47		3	1	50		23		34	13	42	3,702	2,950	2,000	1,500	[1] 5,500	1,375	1,375	
Sisseton	6	27	17	16				1	1	10	4	13	1	11	1,620	150	1,500	1,200	1.954	[2] 2,065	491	
Yankton		16		16		2		23		24		8	2	9	1,000	100	[1] 1,000	600	1,898	1,898	438	
Utah		24	22	2		31	1			5	1	5		4	376		573	149	883	1,155	1,155	
Goshute						30	1			3	1				153		153	(4)	153			
Shivwits		2		2								1		1	60		120	34	130			
Uintah and Ouray		22	22			1				2		4		3	163		300	115	600	1,155	1,155	
Washington	14	65		79		2	6	91	20	77		10	10	38	1,634	2,925	9,066	6,891	11,088	7,950	631	
Colville	8	12		20		2	6	9		8		1	2	11	9	900	1,700	1,000	2,529	716	77	
Cushman	1	11		12								5	2	9	310	234	1,777	1,117	2,132	2,132	464	
Neah Bay	2	11		13				15				1		2	350	1	422	376	697	697	11	
Spokane	1	4		5				6				1	1	4	200	250	525	335	603	45	45	
Taholah		2		2				6		12		1		2	75		[1] 682	423	768	1	1	
Tulalip	1	5		6				25		7			4	4	[1] 40	[1] 1,240	[1] 1,160	[1] 840	1,359	1,359	18	
Yakima	1	20		21				30	20	50		1	1	6	650	300	[1] 2,800	[1] 2,800	3,000	3,000	[1] 15	
Wisconsin	12	100	38	74		2		123	24	131	18	21	26	21	3,122	3,420	6,914	5,285	9,610	4,346	1,833	
Grand Rapids		40	[1] 32	8				1		[1] 15		2			[1] 170	[1] 30	[1] 1,000	[1] 700	1,372	[2] 1,242	[1] 120	
Hayward		6		6		2				6		1	1	4	[1] 200	[1] 470	[1] 650	[1] 500	1,277	1,277	[1] 360	
Keshena	4	8		12				49	3	53		1	4	5		1,500	1,290	1,090	1,745	60	30	
Lac du Flambeau		6	3	3						6		1	1	2	[1] 84	[1] 112	623	460	749	187	187	
Laona		5	3	2								3		1	86		40	35	335			
La Pointe	6	16		22				50	21	20	18	6	15	3	190	625	800	500	1,046	607	293	
Oneida	2	14		16	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)			7	3	5	2,392	183	2,000	1,500	2,575	723	723	
Red Cliff		5		5				23		31			2	1		500	511	500	511	250	120	
Wyoming: Shoshone	1	22		23		3	1	6		11		13	11	17	852	[2] 560	[1] 1,080	[1] 850	1,674	56		

[1] Estimated. [2] 1916 report. [3] Arrests by public officers. [4] Not reported. [5] Under State jurisdiction.

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917.*

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total	220,016	35,740,001	35,565,517	71,305,518
Total reservations	212,368	34,636,721	35,565,517	70,202,238
Total public domain	7,678	1,103,280		1,103,280
Arizona	1,743	81,489	18,571,125	18,652,614
Camp McDowell (Salt River)			24,971	24,971
Colorado River	588	5,879	234,820	240,699
Fort Apache			1,681,920	1,681,920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River)			31,328	31,328
Gila Bend (Pima)			10,231	10,231
Gila River (Pima)			371,422	371,422
Havasupai (Suppai)			518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon)			730,940	730,940
Kaibab			138,240	138,240
Moqui (Hopi)			2,472,320	2,472,320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah)	60	9,600	8,774,397	8,783,997
Papago			2,129,114	2,129,114
Papago (San Xavier)	291	41,606	114,348	155,954
Salt River	804	24,404	22,316	46,720
San Carlos			1,834,240	1,834,240
California	2,593	82,172	434,866	517,038
Digger			530	530
Hoopa Valley	639	29,091	99,051	128,142
Mission—				
Agua Caliente (Malki)			7,205	7,205
Augustine (Malki)			616	616
Cabazon (Malki)			1,280	1,280
Cahuilla (Soboba)			18,880	18,880
Campo			1,640	1,640
Capitan Grande (Pala)			15,080	15,080
Cuyapipa (Campo)			4,080	4,080
Inaja (Soboba)			760	760
Laguna (Campo)			320	320
La Posta (Campo)			3,679	3,679
Los Coyotes (Soboba)			21,520	21,520
Manzanita (Campo)			19,680	19,680
Martinez (Malki)			1,280	1,280
Mesa Grande (Soboba)			4,400	4,400
Mission Creek (Malki)			1,920	1,920
Morongo (Malki)			11,069	11,069
Pala	177	1,396	3,084	4,480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala)	85	1,299	3,896	5,195
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala)			8,329	8,329
Ramona (Soboba)			560	560
Rincon (Pala)			2,554	2,554
San Manuel (Malki)			653	653
San Pascual (Pala)			2,200	2,200
Santa Rosa (Soboba)			2,560	2,560
Santa Ynez Soboba			120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba)			15,012	15,012
Soboba			5,461	5,461
Syquan (Pala)	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki)			20,800	20,800
Tuolumne			34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki)			480	480
Paiute			75,806	75,806
Round Valley	877	42,106		42,106
Tule River			48,551	48,551
Yuma (Fort Yuma)	798	8,010	31,376	39,386
Colorado	372	72,731	396,143	468,874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute)	371	72,651	396,143	468,794
Absentee Wyandot	1	80		80
Florida: Seminole			23,542	23,542
Idaho	4,377	628,098	54,841	682,939
Coeur d'Alene	638	104,077		104,077
Fort Hall	1,863	345,209	21,263	366,472
Lapwai (Nez Perce)	1,876	178,812	33,578	212,390
Iowa: Sac and Fox			3,251	3,251

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi)	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo)	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo)	122	8,079	.....	8,079
Michigan	2,648	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella	1,943	98,395	191	98,581
L'Anse	669	52,201	.....	52,206
Ontonagon	36	2,631	.....	2,631
Minnesota	8,360	954,255	553,898	1,508,153
Bois Fort (Nett Lake)	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake)	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac	591	36,486	.....	36,486
Grand Portage	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake	631	48,520	.....	48,520
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley)	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth	5,157	710,665	9,290	719,955
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake)	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana	6,913	1,434,933	4,366,409	5,801,342
Blackfeet	7	2,220	1,491,167	1,493,387
Crow	2,450	481,109	1,832,104	2,313,213
Fort Belknap	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck	2,028	723,196	.....	723,196
Jocko (Flathead)	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River)	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Rocky Boy	.....	.....	56,038	56,038
Nebraska	4,037	353,424	6,118	359,542
Omaha	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee)	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara)	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional)	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago	1,559	[1] 122,295	1,098	[1] 123,393
Nevada	979	14,133	686,064	700,197
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone)	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon)	366	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada)	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River	496	9,878	40,631	50,509
New Mexico	2,800	673,175	3,951,049	4,624,224
Jicarilla Apache	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah)	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo—				
Acoma (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez	.....	.....	42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals [2]	.....	.....	150,000	150,000
Nambe	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Picuris	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque)	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Ildefonso	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni	.....	.....	215,040	215,040

[1] Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians. [2] Executive orders 1910 and 1917

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York			87,677	87,677
Allegany			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus			21,680	21,680
Oil Spring			640	640
Oneida			350	350
Onondaga			6,100	6,100
St. Regis			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla			63,211	63,211
North Dakota	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten)	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold	2,165	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standing Rock	4,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma	116,701	19,548,888	462,702	20,011,590
Cherokee	40,193	4,346,203		4,346,203
Chickasaw	10,955	3,800,350	721	3,801,071
Choctaw	26,723	4,291,036	458,937	4,749,973
Creek	18,710	2,997,114	2,495	2,999,609
Seminole	3,118	359,535	162	359,697
Cherokee Outlet	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox)	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw, now Ponca)	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee)	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca)	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca)	73	11,456		11,456
Osage	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca)	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca)	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee)	2,109	291,736		291,736
Quapaw (Seneca)	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa)	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandotte (Seneca)	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon	4,253	508,657	1,209,349	1,718,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz)	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath	1,351	208,279	812,707	1,020,986
Siletz	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla	1,115	82,644	74,130	156,774
Warm Springs	967	140,292	322,512	462,804
South Dakota	26,989	6,190,527	503,010	6,693,537
Cheyenne River	3,493	961,685	249,145	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	1,460	272,560	16,345	288,905
Lake Traverse (Sisseton)	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule	868	201,991	37,520	239,511
Pine Ridge	8,062	2,325,378	200,000	2,525,378
Rosebud	8,487	1,851,812		1,851,812
Yankton	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah	1,367	111,947	1,510,800	1,622,747
Goshute and Deep Creek			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico)			600,000	600,000
Paiute (Navajo)			600,000	600,000
Shivwits			26,880	26,880
Skull Valley			80	80
Uintah Valley	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre	590	72,327		72,327

TABLE 5.—*Area of Indian lands June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area, in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington	9,960	1,019,079	1,699,807	2,718,886
Chehalis (Cushman)	36	3,799	.....	3,799
Columbia (Colville)	35	22,618	.....	22,618
Colville	2,918	332,795	1,009,580	1,342,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel (Cœur d'Alene)	.....	.....	4,629	4,629
Lummi (Tulalip)	109	12,561	.....	12,561
Makah (Neah Bay)	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
Muckleshoot (Cushman)	43	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman)	30	4,717	.....	4,717
Ozette (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip)	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman)	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay)	.....	.....	837	837
Quinaielt (Taholah)	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater	.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman)	134	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip)	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane	628	64,954	82,488	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman)	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip)	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima	4,488	451,922	412,404	864,326
Wisconsin	4,420	287,089	296,524	583,613
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward)	881	68,910	540	69,450
Lac du Flambeau	600	45,756	24,424	70,180
La Pointe (Bad River)	1,063	83,871	39,880	123,751
Menominee (Keshena)	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida	1,504	65,466	.....	65,466
Red Cliff	205	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena)	167	8,920	.....	8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone)	2,397	245,058	584,940	829,998
Public domain	7,678	1,103,280	.....	1,103,280

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell (Under Salt River School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	*Acres.* 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River[1] (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawia, Cocopa,[4] Mohave.	[2] [3] 236,180	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) Act Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912) 37 Stat., 523); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 599 Indians allotted 5,990 acres.
Fort Apache Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, and Mogollon Apache.	[3] 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Fort Mojave (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855–858). (See 18579–1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	[3] 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
Gila River (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	[3] 371,422	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; June 2, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915.

[1] Partly in California. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Surveyed. [4] Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Havasupai (Supai).....	[1] 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
(Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.		
Hopi (Moqui).....	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 45096–1910.)
(Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.		
Kaibab.....	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684–1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
(Under Kaibab School.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.		
Navajo [2].....	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277–9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 1007), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 16, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 94,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917.
(Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.		
Papago.....	2,443,462	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,606 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,583 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 5, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
(Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.		
Salt River.....	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731–1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
(Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.		
San Carlos.....	[1] 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
(Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.		
Walapai.....	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898. May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
(Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.		
Total.....	21,885,882	
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence...	360	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916.
Cold Springs.....	160	Executive order, Nov. 10, 1914.
Colony or Nevada.....	75	Executive order, May 6, 1913.
Digger.....	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597–1907, 71861–1908, 39245–1909.)
(Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.		
Guidiville band.....	160	Secretary's withdrawal for wood lot. (See 22266–1909.)
Hoopa Valley.....	[1] [3] 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
(Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.		

[1] Outboundaries surveyed. [2] Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.) [3] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Martinez, Soboba, Pechanga, Malki, Campo and Volcan Schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	181,844	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syquan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299 47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1915.)
Chuckekansies.....	160	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914.
Los Coyotes.....	3,840	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Morongo.....	.....	Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
National Forests (Cal.):		
Cleveland National Forest...	.....	119.92 acres allotted to one Indian (76352-1911).
Se quoia National Forest.....	.....	80 acres allotted to one Indian (68231-1916).
Sierra National Forest.....	.....	110 acres allotted to two Indians (95949-1915 and 129405-1914).
Paiute.....	[1] 75,806	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Pala..... (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)	.....	119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.	.....	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia,[3] Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.[3]	48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,949	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Total.....	441,326	
COLORADO.		
Ute[4]..... (Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	396,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36: Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
Total.....	396,143	

[1] Partly in Nevada. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Not on reservation. [4] Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
FLORIDA.		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	*Acres.* [1] 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817–1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai,[2] Pend d'Oreille,[2] and Spokan.	.....	Ececutive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325–355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026–1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). (President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	[1] 21,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868 vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898 ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338 909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106–13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894 vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....	.....	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809–1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867 vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892–1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856–1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.	.....	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

[1] Surveyed.

[2] Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
KANSAS—continued.	*Acres.*	
Iowa [1] (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1886 (24 Stat., 219), Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of re inquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for schoo' and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899.
Sauk and Fox [1] (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324–349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total		
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella [2] Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres, allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879–1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293–1915.
Ontonagon (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765: act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109: act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 593 Indians: act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to sett ement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1915.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians: 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

[1] In Kansas and Nebraska.

[2] Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MINNESOTA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Leech Lake (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish Bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165: Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874: act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 48,446 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 268). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 1195).
Mille Lac (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38–43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667: act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermillion Lake (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	[1] 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9,290	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 246,956.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,290 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289–1908.)
Total	553,898	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1,491,805	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657: unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). Seven Indians allotted 2,220 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021–1913.)

[1] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow..... (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	*Acres.* [1] 1,832,269	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157: Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886: agreement made Dec. 8, 1890: ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1029-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748: also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 482,424 acres have been allotted to 2,452 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,832,269 acres.; 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 59; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	[2] 497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made, Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Prulé Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874 act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act. Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children. Act. Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 355). Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, rel. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Flathead..... (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	.....	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats. 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne..... Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	[3] 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Rocky Boy.....	56,038	Part of Fort Assinniboine abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat. 807).
Total.....	4,367,212	

[1] Outboundaries surveyed: partly surveyed. [2] Surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEBRASKA.	*Acres.*	
Niobrara..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.	.....	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,515.92 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes: unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
Ponca..... (Under Santee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.	.....	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge School.) Tribe: Ogalala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,098	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,374.20 acres allotted to 1,559 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,098 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348) taxation.
Total.....	6,158	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley..... (Under Western Shoshone School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	[1] 321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute..... (Under Fallon School.)	960	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for reallotment to Indians; 3,730 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76082-1907); 960 acres unallotted and unreserved.
Paiute and Shoshone scattered bands.	120	Executive order, Sept. 16, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe; Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874; act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reservation of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone.	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 14, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.
Walker River..... (Under Walker River School.) Tribe: Paiute.	41,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245, 260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982–997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 496 Indians 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B., 885, p. 187.)
Winnemucca and Battle bands of Shoshone.	840	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 840 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total.....	692,592	

[1] Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEW MEXICO.	*Acres.*	
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallotments have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat.L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreño Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909 and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo.....	49,244	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,244 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—		
Jemez.....	[1] 42,359	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 19, 1906, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 23,900 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346. Resurveys 33149-14. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside ..... acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
Acoma.....	[1] 95,792	
San Juan.....	[1] 17,545	
Picuris.....	[1] 17,461	
San Felipe.....	[1] 34,767	
Cochiti.....	[1] 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	[1] 92,398	
Taos.....	[1] 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	[1] 49,369	
Tesuque.....	[1] 17,471	
San Ildefonso.....	[1] 17,293	
Pojoaque.....	[1] 13,520	
Sia.....	[1] 17,515	
San Dia.....	[1] 24,187	
Isleta.....	[1] 110,080	
Nambe.....	[1] 13,586	
Laguna.....	[1] 101,511	
Laguna withdrawals....	150,000	
Santa Ana.....	[1] 17,361	
Zuñi.....	[1] 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
(Under Zuñi School.) Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.		
Total.....	2,019,656	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondago and Seneca.	[2] 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	[2] 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	[2] 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	[2] 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	[3] 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	

[1] Outboundaries surveyed. [2] Partly surveyed. [3] Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	*Acres.* [1] 48,000 [1] 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
Total	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake. (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold. (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. See (61502–1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock. (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11–Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451–460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,388,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675,680).
Turtle Mountain. (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the abovenamed act. Allotments to 2,667 members of this band on public domain aggregating 396,338.52 acres have been approved.
Total	100,000	

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA.	*Acres.*	
Apache (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,203; sold, 50,985.
Cherokee Outlet		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637–10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Chickasaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	721	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3, 800,350 acres; sold, 869,384 acres; unallotted area, 721 acres.
Choctaw [1] (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	[1] 458,937	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,142,067 acres; unsold, 458,937 acres, which includes 400,800 acres of timber and 50,200 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land and 500 acres of other unallotted land to be offered for sale from Oct. 15 to 31, 1917, belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations jointly.
Creek (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	2,495	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 63,470 acres.
Iowa (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)

[1] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Kansa or Kaw (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)
Kickapoo (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34, Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404–1909.) (See 75344–1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for reallotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating $200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating $100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 587). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.) Ex. order Sept. 14, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 12 allottees.
Oakland (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indians appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)
Osage (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Otoe. (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 580-581.)
Ottawa (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587,25 acres, sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	[1] 387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067-1915.)
Potawatomi (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and citizen Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,899.42 acres allotted to 1,490 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive Order Nov. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 15 absentee Shawnees, 85 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 55 allottees.
Seminole (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	162	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,535 acres; sold, 4,223.74 acres, remaining unsold, 162 acres.

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.	*Acres.*	
Seneca (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Peoria, etc.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
Shawnee (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680).
Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 519), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
Total	462,702	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586). Executive order Apr. 29 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	[1]812,707	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 260). 208,278 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881–1911).
Siletz (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order July 19, 1915.
Umatilla (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	[2]74,032	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730; act Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat.), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.

[1] Outboundaries surveyed. [2] Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	*Acres.* [1] 322,275	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,529 acres allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of February, 1887, as amended, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (40 Stat., —).
Total.....	1,209,014	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	[1] 11,203	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been alloted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	250,202	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,021,324.99 acres have been allotted to 3,687 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 250,202 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	[1] 37,525	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p, 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 202,992 acres allotted to 868 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 37,525 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.)

[1] Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
	Acres.	
Pine Ridge (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglalla Sioux.	200,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876: agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Siou additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,191.369 acres have been allotted to 8,074 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 200,000 acres. Lands still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,853,605 acres allotted to 8,495 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.	.....	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total	498,930	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Paiutes Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.	7,000	Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Paiutes.
Panguitch	.....	136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Shivwits	[1] 26,880	About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 989–1005.) Executive order Apr 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shebit or Shivwits Reservation.

[1] Unsurveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
UTAH—continued.		
	Acres.	
Uintah Valley (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	[1] 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (2 Stats., 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total	317,720	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokan.	[1] 1,009,580	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872: agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 287,419 acres allotted to 2,469 Indians. The residue, 1,009,580 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 58 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat., 672).
Hoh River (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat (Nonreservation; Roseburg, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	[2] 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679, 1907.)

[1] Partly surveyed.

[2] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.	*Acres.*	
Muckleshoot (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[1] 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897) (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	[2] 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinaielt.	[1] 168,553	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12 p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545.)
Shoalwater (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	[1] 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535–7–1909.
Skokomish (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[1] 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol 12, p 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokan.	82,327	Executive order, Jan 18, 1881 Agreement made Mar 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458) approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

[1] Surveyed.

[2] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.	*Acres.*	
Swinomish (Perrys Island) (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.
Yakima (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	[1] 412,404	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520–521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 158,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 9262–14.)
Total	1,699,646	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[2] 540	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95927–1915.)
Lac du Flambeau (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24,424	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 45,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 24,424 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River) (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 83,871 acres allotted to 1,063 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613 acres.
Potawatomi (Under Carter School.)		Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stats., 77–102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for $150,000.
Red Cliff (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	[3] 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123–153).
Oneida (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total	303,257	

[1] Partly surveyed. [3] Surveyed. [4] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.		
	Acres.	
Wind River (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	[1] 584,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order. May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 246,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 584,940 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat., 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total	584,940	
Grand total	35,775,829	

[1] Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—*Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Navajo	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions		Policy	40.00
Do	St. Michael's Catholic Mission		do	10.00
Pima (Gila River)	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona		do	12.50
San Xavier (Vamori Papago Village).	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	5.00
Western Navajo	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.		do	1.88
Minnesota: Nett Lake	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions		do	.08
Nevada: Western Shoshone.	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.		do	4.98
Washington: Colville	Roman Catholic Mission	Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 62).	do	12.50
Total				86.94

TABLE 8.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acreage.
Minnesota: Nett Lake	Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	May 18, 1916	39 Stat	40.00
Nebraska: Winnebago	Woman's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	Mar. 3, 1909	35 Stat., 814	15.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions	do	do	160.00
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	May 29, 1908 or Mar. 3, 1909.	Stat. 35 Stat., 814	10.00
Rosebud	American Missionary Association	Mar. 3, 1909	do	132.32
Total				357.32

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1917		26,657	$1,315,112
1916		26,956	1,206,826
1915		27,927	1,177,600
1914		22,968	1,194,185
1913		24,490	1,316,298
1912		22,564	1,211,335
1911		21,235	847,456
1900		.....	177,169
1890		.....	131,374
Arizona		8,208	490,865
Camp Verde	Basket making	60	450
	Woodcutting	3	75
Total		63	525
Colorado River	Basket making	20	500
	Beadwork	75	1,500
	Woodcutting	120	15,000
Total		215	17,000
Fort Apache	Basket making	40	600
	Beadwork	25	50
	Woodcutting	200	4,200
Total		265	4,850
Havasupai	Basket making	40	600
	Woodcutting	12	140
Total		52	740
Kaibab	Basket making	5	100
Leupp	Blanket weaving	450	18,500
	Woodcutting	50	750
	Others	100	5,000
Total		600	24,250
Moqui	Basket making	75	900
	Blanket weaving	250	20,577
	Pottery	30	600
	Woodcutting	60	1,268
	Others	635	63,255
Total		1,050	86,600
Navajo [1]	Blanket weaving	750	190,000
	Woodcutting	60	56,000
Total		810	246,000
Pima [1]	Basket making	1,050	10,500
	Pottery	200	350
	Woodcutting	450	7,500
Total		1,700	18,350
Salt River	Basket making	126	2,700
	Pottery	7	150
	Woodcutting	300	9,500
Total		433	12,350
San Carlos	Basket making	150	500
	Beadwork	100	150
	Woodcutting	200	11,200
Total		450	11,850
San Xavier	Basket making	700	7,000
	Pottery	50	400
	Woodcutting	400	36,000
	Others	12	600
Total		1,162	44,000

[1] 1916 report.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Truxton Canon	Basket making	30	$200
	Woodcutting	30	3,000
	Others	103	3,400
Total		163	6,600
Western Navajo	Basket making	75	250
	Blanket weaving	1,000	15,000
	Woodcutting	40	900
	Others	125	1,500
Total		1,240	17,650
		1,306	34,990
California			
Bishop	Basket making	30	600
	Beadwork	10	200
	Woodcutting	25	3,000
Total		65	3,800
Campo	Woodcutting	6	800
Digger	Basket making	8	140
Fort Bidwell	Basket making	50	500
	Beadwork	20	250
	Others	35	800
Total		105	1,550
Fort Yuma	Beadwork	30	2,000
	Pottery	6	1,200
	Woodcutting	125	5,000
	Others	2	1,000
Total		163	9,200
Greenville [1]	Basket making	60	300
	Beadwork	10	80
	Fishing	150	700
	Woodcutting	130	500
Total		350	1,580
Hoopa Valley	Basket making	75	1,000
	Fishing [2]	200	1,000
	Woodcutting	40	2,000
	Others	5	1,000
Total		320	5,000
Malki	Basket making	20	205
	Woodcutting	31	3,320
Total		51	3,525
Pala	Basket making	47	1,490
	Lace making	21	75
	Pottery	5	33
	Woodcutting	12	450
	Others	1	12
Total		86	2,060
Soboba	Basket making	35	908
	Lace making	31	1,673
	Pottery	2	4
	Woodcutting	35	2,128
	Fishing	1	150
	Others	4	1,560
Total		108	6,423

[1] 1916 report.

[2] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Tule River	Basket making	24	$192
	Woodcutting	20	720
Total		44	912
Idaho		255	38,600
Coeur d'Alene	Breadwork	8	200
	Woodcutting	25	10,000
	Others	7	15,100
Total		40	25,300
Fort Hall	Basket making	20	200
	Breadwork	45	600
	Others	150	12,500
Total		215	13,300
Iowa		70	2,750
Sac and Fox	Beadwork	25	250
	Others	45	2,500
Total		70	2,750
Kansas: Potawatomi	Others	3	3,100
Michigan		480	15,200
Mackinac	Basket making	35	300
	Beadwork	25	300
	Fishing	110	3,000
	Woodcutting	75	2,000
	Others	235	9,600
Minnesota		2,486	75,462
Grand Portage	Fishing	20	6,000
	Woodcutting	6	116
	Others	78	4,000
Total		104	10,116
Leech Lake	Beadwork	100	2,000
	Lace making	25	531
	Fishing	400	7,500
	Woodcutting	50	1,500
	Others	600	17,700
Total		1,175	29,231
Nett Lake	Woodcutting	5	315
	Others	112	2,500
Total		117	2,815
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	Others	5	1,500
Red Lake	Beadwork	125	1,000
	Fishing	250	8,000
	Woodcutting	50	4,500
Total		425	13,500
White Earth	Basket making	50	100
	Beadwork	100	3,000
	Lace making	10	200
	Fishing	300	5,000
	Woodcutting	200	10,000
Total		660	18,300

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Montana		487	$42,600
Blackfeet	Woodcutting	25	5,000
Crow	Others	2	(1)
Flathead	Basket making	4	100
	Beadwork	48	3,000
	Fishing	4	600
	Woodcutting	11	4,400
	Others	33	8,000
Total		100	16,100
Fort Belknap	Woodcutting	30	2,100
Fort Peck	Beadwork	35	375
	Woodcutting	45	1,700
	Others	65	16,000
Total		145	18,075
Tongue River	Beadwork	160	425
	Woodcutting	25	900
Total		185	1,325
Nebraska		73	39,280
Omaha	Others	12	9,080
Santee	do	61	30,200
Nevada		396	8,655
Fort McDermitt	Woodcutting	25	900
	Others	31	455
Total		56	1,355
Moapa River	Basket making	15	750
	Others	1	75
Total		16	825
Nevada	Basket making	30	500
	Beadwork	30	300
	Fishing	50	2,000
	Others	4	[2] 1,000
Total		114	3,800
Walker River	Basket making	100	1,000
	Beadwork	50	100
	Fishing	50	1,500
Total		200	2,600
Western Shoshone	Basket making	10	75
New Mexico		4,389	159,875
Jicarilla	Basket making	50	800
	Beadwork	40	225
	Woodcutting	12	400
Total		102	1,425
Mescalero	Basket making	30	600
	Beadwork	30	250
	Woodcutting	50	1,400
	Others	25	150
Total		135	2,400
Pueblo Bonito [3]	Woodcutting	50	10,000

[1] Unknown. [2] Estimated. [3] 1916 report.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Pueblo day schools	Basket making	12	$500
	Beadwork	97	1,750
	Blanket weaving	28	1,650
	Lace making	140	900
	Pottery	1,550	12,000
	Woodcutting	32	2,000
	Others	8	2,350
Total		1,867	21,150
San Juan	Basket making	25	[1] 200
	Blanket weaving	2,000	120,000
Total		2,025	[2] 120,200
Zuni	Beadwork	50	200
	Pottery	100	500
	Woodcutting	60	4,000
Total		210	4,700
Oklahoma		399	9,920
Cantonment	Beadwork	200	([3])
	Woodcutting	15	([3])
Total		215	([3])
Kiowa	Woodcutting	30	3,000
	Others	4	1,920
Total		34	4,920
Seger	Beadwork	150	5,000
Oregon		2,267	169,175
Klamath	Basket making	200	1,000
	Woodcutting	10	2,150
Total		210	3,150
Roseburg	Fishing	300	8,000
	Woodcutting	350	1,200
	Others	1,150	150,000
Total		1,800	159,200
Siletz	Basket making	20	300
	Beadwork	10	100
	Lace making	14	200
	Woodcutting	8	525
	Others	30	1,200
Total		82	2,325
Warm Springs	Beadwork	50	500
	Woodcutting	50	3,000
	Others	75	1,000
Total		175	4,500
South Dakota		435	8,073
Crow Creek	Beadwork	60	250
Flandreau	do	6	200
	Others	5	500
Total		11	700
Lower Brule	Beadwork	28	50
Pine Ridge	do	312	6,100
	Others	24	973
Total		336	7,073

[1] Estimated. [2] 1916 report. [3] Unknown.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Utah		127	$3,715
Goshute	Basket making	32	[1] 75
	Beadwork	32	[1] 100
Total		64	175
Shivwits	Basket making	22	160
	Woodcutting	15	1,680
Total		37	1,840
Uintah and Ouray	Basket making	5	100
	Beadwork	15	1,000
	Woodcutting	6	600
Total		26	1,700
Washington		1,395	143,547
Colville	Basket making	58	760
	Beadwork	65	650
	Woodcutting	27	4,000
	Others	12	17,740
Total		162	23,150
Cushman	Basket making	48	742
	Fishing	22	750
	Woodcutting	6	1,000
	Others	20	700
Total		96	3,192
Neah Bay	Basket making	140	3,703
	Fishing	92	28,738
	Woodcutting	1	75
	Others	48	12,000
Total		281	44,516
Spokane	Woodcutting	25	2,400
Taholah	Basket making	74	2,500
	Fishing	90	13,503
	Woodcutting	13	353
	Others	22	575
Total		199	16,931
Tulalip	Basket making	30	350
	Fishing	51	11,974
	Woodcutting	57	32,334
	Others	24	1,200
Total		162	45,858
Yakima	Basket making	50	400
	Beadwork	300	1,600
	Fishing	100	1,000
	Woodcutting	20	4,500
Total		470	7,500
Wisconsin		3,721	60,505
Grand Rapids	Basket making	25	650
	Beadwork	10	40
	Fishing	10	650
	Woodcutting	35	1,400
	Others	300	2,000
Total		380	4,740
Hayward	Basket making	60	525
	Fishing	450	600
	Woodcutting	50	2,000
	Others	675	2,025
Total		1,235	5,150

[1] Estimated.

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin—Continued.			
Keshena	Basket making	20	$100
	Beadwork	20	200
	Fishing	50	400
	Woodcutting	100	6,000
	Others	367	3,000
Total		557	9,700
Lac du Flambeau	Basket making	150	1,500
	Beadwork	300	2,500
	Fishing	300	1,020
	Woodcutting	75	7,500
	Others	500	2,790
Total		1,325	15,310
La Pointe	Basket making	5	100
	Beadwork	10	325
	Fishing	5	6,000
	Woodcutting	6	2,000
	Others	10	[1] 2,000
Total		36	10,425
Oneida	Basket making	50	[1] 200
	Lace making	75	2,500
	Others	3	([2])
Total		128	2,700
Red Cliff	Basket making	1	
	Beadwork	3	50
	Lace making	10	100
	Fishing	15	6,000
	Woodcutting	10	6,000
	Others	21	320
Total		60	12,480
Wyoming		160	8,800
Shoshone	Beadwork	50	([3])
	Woodcutting	50	1,800
	Others	60	7,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total	Basket making	4,091	47,935
	Beadwork	2,859	36,870
	Blanket weaving	4,478	365,727
	Fishing	3,020	114,085
	Lace making	326	6,179
	Pottery	1,950	15,237
	Woodcutting	4,084	308,199
	Others	5,849	420,880
Grand total		26,657	1,315,112

[1] Estimated. [2] Not reported. [3] Unknown.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Total, 1917	309,409	$35,867,696	$7,990,796	$3,324,318	$1,315,112	$1,466,139	$2,506,957	$357,206	[1]$3,383,231	$6,917,752	$1,568,054	$725,560	$6,312,571
1916	307,797	26,489,948	5,293,719	2,583,069	1,206,826	1,137,061	2,378,377	491,026	3,003,905	3,421,535	1,779,115	630,560	4,564,755
1915	309,911	23,193,046	4,790,968	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,339	499,585	2,975,526	3,571,855	2,125,787	630,560	1,556,182
1914	307,447	24,709,074	4,007,335	1,599,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	576,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	4,386,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,597
1912	300,930	22,484,093	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	462,428	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911	296,320	21,092,923	1,951,762	900,000	847,556	1,398,166	1,861,630	590,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,177,561	2,051,015
1900	247,522	9,091,986	1,408,865	(2)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	109,946	(2)	1,387,349	2,702,649	797,210
1890	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(2)	131,374	193,460	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,475,329	(2)	(2)
Arizona	44,617	3,394,693	844,501	1,178,768	490,865	104,475	461,552	39,965	846				273,721
Camp Verde	439	25,827	1,800	187	525		23,240	75					
Colorado River	1,207	163,831	73,112		17,000		63,865	2,807	846				6,201
Fort Apache	2,609	210,996	51,460	23,349	4,850	14,890	25,008	3,493					87,946
Havasupai	173	8,356	3,012	1,000	740	139	3,133	332					
Kaibab	95	6,541	1,200	1,000	100		4,187	54					
Leupp	1,536	84,493	8,100	36,123	24,250		12,961	3,059					
Moqui	4,200	162,013	40,000	22,939	86,600	1,268	8,188	3,018					
Navajo	12,080	1,357,341	141,200	918,000	246,000	3,050	44,198						[3]4,893
Phoenix		22,327					22,327						
Pima [4]	6,253	273,219	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,750	57,328	2,001					
Salt River	1,232	319,580	233,640	15,800	12,350	10,000	45,131	2,659					
San Carlos	2,659	265,601	11,617	9,508	11,850	678	58,716	17,010					156,222
San Xavier	5,112	407,609	128,950	114,953	44,000	42,700	75,499	1,507					
Truxton Canon	457	39,984	600	1,692	6,600		11,122	1,511					18,459
Western Navajo	6,565	46,975	10,050	10,187	17,650		6,649	2,439					
California	10,362	734,531	256,114	37,730	34,990	4,373	338,955	7,270	7,647	44,656			2,796
Bishop	1,600	21,812	13,900		3,800		3,660	302	150				
Campo	233	23,469	13,085		800	830	8,475	279					
Digger	299	19,000	1,325	75	140	150	16,500	810					
Fort Bidwell	756	20,901	11,600		1,550	1,600	4,432	547	1,172				
Fort Yuma	833	118,739	62,075	4,420	9,200		39,807	1,009	15	2,162			51
Greenville	629	115,732			1,580		113,962	190					
Hoopa Valley	1,299	63,589	20,527	9,275	5,000	1,009	26,787	991					
Malki	629	64,408	14,390	3,908	3,525		41,617	968					
Pala	1,023	110,872	78,841	6,555	2,060	322	22,570	524					
Round Valley	1,700	69,438	13,596	1,150			2,439	704	6,310	42,494			[3]2,745

Sherman Institute	.....	17,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba	921	73,032	22,525	6,982	6,423	452	36,199	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule River	440	16,301	4,250	5,365	912	10	5,269	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	898	151,670	15,380	.....	.....	.....	19,721	11,305	2,500	20,962	60,027	17,046	4,729
Southern Ute	372	70,109	15,180	.....	.....	.....	5,451	5,117	2,500	9,850	24,557	6,973	181
Ute Mountain	526	81,561	200	.....	.....	.....	14,270	5,888	.....	11,112	35,470	10,073	4,548
Florida: Seminole	586	47,000	38,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4,168	1,125,576	413.501	102,509	38,600	28,844	34,519	8,504	458,396	23,624	6,042	3,000	8,037
Coeur d'Alene	826	470,196	143,750	41,850	25,300	28,071	15,542	.....	182,745	23,624	5,932	3,000	382
Fort Hall	1,769	254,360	130,958	60,659	13,300	.....	13,966	8,504	24,382	.....	.....	.....	2,591
Fort Lapwai	1,573	401,020	138,793	.....	.....	773	5,011	.....	251,269	.....	110	.....	5,064
Iowa: Sac and Fox	360	44,869	13,603	540	2,750	1,304	5,178	.....	.....	.....	20,270	.....	1,224
Kansas	1,421	422,652	258,293	53,335	3,100	.....	13,198	.....	82,050	4,783	7,693	200	.....
Haskell Institute	.....	7,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo	640	260,567	172,927	53,335	.....	.....	4,083	.....	29,250	.....	772	200	.....
Potawatomi	781	154,290	85,366	.....	3,100	.....	1,320	.....	52,800	4,783	6,921	.....	.....
Michigan	1,097	24,141	.....	.....	15,200	892	5,684	400	.....	.....	25	.....	1,940
Mackinac	1,097	19,031	(2)	.....	15,200	892	574	400	.....	.....	25	.....	1,940
Mount Pleasant	.....	5,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	11,777	1,979,379	254,570	20,367	75,462	162,930	101,218	8,444	4,313	1,051,374	288,022	4,000	8,679
Fond du Lac	1,056	218,510	38,650	.....	.....	69,349	4,100	361	.....	82,965	23,039	.....	46
Grand Portage	321	53,980	1,095	.....	10,116	.....	1,449	1,551	.....	31,112	8,640	.....	17
Leech Lake	1,770	347,739	30,102	.....	29,231	62,177	26,201	1,137	45	155,560	43,199	.....	87
Nett Lake	607	90,248	2,300	.....	2,815	.....	4,405	1,190	.....	62,224	17,279	.....	35
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	160	13,669	1,967	.....	1,500	.....	9,227	675	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake	1,492	305,365	40,456	20,367	13,500	4,362	32,136	17	.....	149,113	37,469	.....	7,945
Vermillion Lake	.....	5,868	.....	.....	.....	1,668	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	6,371	944,000	140,000	.....	18,300	25,374	19,500	3,513	3,968	570,400	158,396	4,000	549
Montana	11,525	3,500,737	1,204,065	647,402	42,600	58,239	187,235	72,212	224,258	644,510	9,422	80,254	330,540
Blackfeet	2,752	544,097	143,430	260,000	5,000	3,825	33,105	34,527	30,994	.....	3,416	.....	29,800
Crow	1,710	874,497	113,570	37,022	.....	153	40,734	895	77,131	357,982	6,000	6,000	235,010
Flathead	2,410	1,053,176	615,098	243,701	16,100	31,501	15,569	1,960	54,513	57,821	.....	.....	16,913
Fort Belknap	1,206	142,794	77,069	12,000	2,100	22,700	19,728	3,770	.....	.....	6	.....	5,421
Fort Peck	1,986	645,473	199,298	61,512	18,975	.....	50,910	10,117	61,620	228,707	.....	.....	15,234
Tongue River	1,461	240,700	55,600	33,167	1,225	60	27,189	20,943	.....	.....	.....	74,254	28,162

[1] Does not include $202,937, which is duplicated in farming and grazing tables.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Includes moneys for other Indians.
[4] 1916 report.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
Nebraska	3,617	$684,377	$267,550		$39,280		$20,494	$1,848	$320,207	$1,374	$6,943	$20,600	$6,081
Genoa		6,189					6,189						
Omaha	1,318	359,272	179,050		9,080		2,040		163,000	1,374	1,093		3,635
Santee	1,194	102,836	27,500		30,200		4,500	1,848	16,452		674	20,600	1,062
Winnebago	1,105	216,080	61,000				7,765		140,755		5,176		1,384
Nevada	7,944	281,176	103,252	$26,487	8,655		119,180	7,522	1,478				14,6
Carson		10,565					10,565						
Fallon	429	34,585	9,500	720			22,175						2,190
Fort McDermitt	350	36,035	3,200		1,355		29,256	472					1,752
Moapa River	120	29,946	23,750	175	825		4,452	160					584
Nevada	614	29,614	14,109	998	3,800		3,874	3,503					3,330
Walker River	706	75,921	27,740	2,567	2,600		39,266	92	250				3,406
Western Shoshone	625	62,375	24,953	22,027	75		9,592	2,388					3,340
Reno, special agent	5,100	2,135	(1)					907	1,228				
New Mexico	20,853	1,335,666	537,186	201,845	159,875	$95,623	194,244	17,394	7,866			100,000	21,633
Albuquerque		10,692					10,692						
Jicarilla	645	165,815	8,765	12,275	1,425	84,999	29,832	6,603	7,866				14,050
Mescalero	627	56,561	20,220	11,800	2,400		9,115	5,694					7,332
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	49,128	3,400		10,000		4,400	2,160				29,000	168
Pueblo day schools	8,700	545,786	302,917	121,870	21,150		94,044	1,732				4,000	73
San Juan	6,354	315,322	100,500		120,200	5,000	21,407	1,205				67,000	10
Santa Fe		11,321					11,321						
Zuni	1,803	181,041	101,384	55,900	4,700	5,624	13,433						
New York: New York	5,912	22,750	(1)				203				2,228	10,500	9,819
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,282	70,323	42,750	6,945		1,704	18,393	47			484		
North Dakota	8,903	1,358,691	451,134	100,370		3,400	82,610	23,461	129,158	440,876	37,579	70,040	20,063
Bismarck		2,345					2,345						
Fort Berthold [2]	1,182	372,801	57,823	42,695			20,514	3,040	51,675	169,001	13,254		14,799
Fort Totten	1,002	213,529	153,587				11,513		30,323	1,199		16,480	427
Standing Rock	3,455	630,692	132,414	57,675			36,930	18,494	31,969	270,676	24,325	53,560	4,649
Turtle Mountain	3,264	136,137	107,310			3,400	8,121	1,927	15,191				188
Wahpeton		3,187					3,187						

Oklahoma	116,419	13,125,351	930,278	251,355	9,920	145	208,119	.....	1,401,679	4,186,863	732,404	59,120	5,345,468
Cantonment	785	77,387	39,175	1,260	.....	.....	6,952	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,252	285,776	91,801	.....	.....	.....	10,019	.....	123,536	32,013	25,348	.....	3,059
Chilocco	.....	13,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	4,554	1,067,675	305,240	.....	4,920	.....	22,773	.....	507,098	80,577	140,056	.....	7,011
Osage	2,180	5,980,898	181,500	207,500	.....	.....	12,280	.....	279,922	46,331	251,804	.....	5,001,561
Otoe	518	115,641	38,688	240	.....	120	3,180	.....	51,831	.....	20,794	.....	788
Pawnee	714	145,457	18,994	.....	.....	.....	7,611	.....	63,035	.....	8,572	47,100	145
Ponca	1,045	173,327	52,812	739	.....	25	3,240	.....	110,167	.....	5,892	.....	452
Sac and Fox	682	116,802	43,428	1,388	.....	.....	5,135	.....	46,721	.....	19,664	.....	466
Seger	758	136,937	41,163	.....	5,000	.....	3,857	.....	86,917	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	1,668	97,993	49,257	40,228	.....	.....	6,550	.....	.....	.....	68	1,500	390
Shawnee	757	142,591	68,220	.....	.....	.....	7,140	.....	62,106	.....	5,010	.....	115
Total[3]	14,913	8,354,115	930,278	251,355	9,920	145	102,368	.....	1,361,333	158,921	477,208	48,600	5,013,987
Total Five Civilized Tribes	101,506	4,771,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,751	.....	40,346	4,027,942	255,196	10,520	331,481
Five Civilized Tribes	.....	135,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,170	.....	40,346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee Nation	41,824	3,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,581	.....	.....	15	3,362	.....	.....
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	1,118,332	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	1,002,248	31,191	.....	84,893
Choctaw Nation	26,828	3,372,809	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	3,004,100	104,715	10,520	242,893
Creek Nation	18,761	99,380	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	20,955	75,339	.....	3,086
Seminole Nation	3,127	41,822	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	624	40,589	.....	609
Oregon	11,612	962,590	356,363	117,970	169,175	74,810	37,077	2,694	129,656	7,961	14,016	.....	52,868
Klamath	1,160	294,320	54,300	83,000	3,150	70,164	11,683	679	16,917	.....	4,794	.....	49,633
Roseburg	8,000	161,932	(1)	.....	159,200	.....	.....	1,127	969	.....	.....	.....	636
Salem	.....	8,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	437	33,914	19,149	.....	2,325	.....	2,559	300	2,460	5,337	1,762	.....	22
Umatilla	1,197	396,697	242,160	22,800	.....	4,646	5,920	.....	109,310	2,624	7,460	.....	1,777
Warm Springs	818	67,031	40,754	12,170	4,500	.....	8,219	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	.....	49,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	21,246	2,782,939	737,155	416,897	8,073	22,250	235,298	110,759	354,305	385,502	181,100	296,640	34,960
Canton Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	2,752	646,264	113,580	49,050	.....	.....	38,878	14,113	11,380	323,650	30,920	41,200	23,493
Crow Creek	964	152,956	40,760	61,600	250	.....	12,112	9,253	7,209	.....	5,022	16,480	270
Flandreau	291	32,596	14,250	2,350	700	.....	9,987	1,119	.....	.....	70	4,120	.....
Lower Brule	504	52,486	21,000	8,400	50	1,050	8,495	1,653	1,574	212	1,594	8,240	218
Pierre	.....	2,927	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	7,247	834,946	147,085	278,937	7,073	21,200	90,672	52,022	92,280	3,997	27,358	111,240	3,082
Rapid City	.....	4,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Unknown.

[2] 1916 report.

[3] Exclusive of Five Tribes.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
South Dakota—Contd.													
Rosebud	5,636	$575,570	$170,208				$49,866	$32,327	$98,000	$57,643	$76,428	$86,520	$4,578
Sisseton	1,954	240,590	111,325	$16,560			10,937		71,560		28,818		1,390
Springfield		840					840						
Yankton	1,898	239,202	118,947				6,022	272	72,302		10,890	28,840	1,929
Utah	1,438	382,280	79,078	10,889	$3,715	$837	21,001	28,108	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,694	4,539
Goshute	153	12,921	8,000		175		4,568	178					
Shivwits	130	7,718	2,190		1,840		3,174	514					
Uintah and Ouray	1,155	361,641	68,888	10,889	1,700	837	13,259	27,416	81,561	53,535	77,323	21,694	4,539
Washington	11,088	1,585,380	813,751	105,394	143,547	169,544	97,372	2,876	151,431	43,324	3,475	1,000	53,666
Colville	2,529	651,904	421,572	88,585	23,150	3,963	45,488	480	16,660	39,755			12,251
Cushman	2,132	42,828	10,720	2,510	3,192	4,150	16,568	366	1,190	603	3,475		54
Neah Bay	697	65,967	12,900	582	44,516	75	7,726	164					4
Spokane	603	51,876	34,344	3,855	2,400	724	3,662	159	1,830	2,966		1,000	936
Taholah	768	25,839	5,938		16,931		1,724	1,097					149
Tulalip	1,359	326,722	94,777	9,862	45,858	158,596	9,418	63	4,101				4,047
Yakima	3,000	420,244	233,500		7,500	2,036	12,786	547	127,650				36,225
Wisconsin	9,610	1,405,247	226,002	14,415	60,505	736,534	184,023	5,376	12		120,640		57,740
Grand Rapids	1,372	62,220	50,725		4,740						6,755		
Hayward	1,277	92,062	14,650	1,340	5,150	34,007	35,920	995					
Keshena	1,745	789,121	30,377	3,275	9,700	545,396	25,502	3,287			113,885		57,699
Lac du Flambeau	749	32,521	10,390		15,310		6,301	508	12				
Laona	335	8,261	6,400				1,720	100					41
La Pointe	1,046	300,654	60,300	9,800	10,425	157,131	62,807	191					
Oneida	2,575	46,815	38,200		2,700		5,915						
Red Cliff	511	66,676	14,960		12,480		38,941	295					
Tomah		2,917					2,917						
Wittenberg		4,000					4,000						
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,674	396,225	148,270	31,100	8,800	235	63,230	9,021	25,868	8,408	361	41,466	59,466

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Total, 1917	5,313,420	981,566	539,577	137,114	42,777	39,498	20,561	19,241	2,023,788	$2,615,639	1,063	434,961	$44,270	$2,659,909
1916	6,463,840	954,428	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	22,612	20,045	2,357,542	2,603,498	1,544	452,527	55,212	2,658,710
1915	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,239	31,956	16,500	15,207	2,415,794	2,117,166	51	2,370	5,265	2,122,431
1914	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,353	29,811	(1)	16,757	1,570,267	(2)	68	4,151	(2)	2,164,319
1913	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(1)	[3] 28,847	[3] 3,109,209	(2)	578	[3] 70,201	(2)	[3] 3,520,251
1912	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	39,901	28,051	(1)	[3] 27,605	[3] 2,792,799	(2)	46	4,951	(2)	[3] 3,073,898
1911	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(1)	[3] 19,753	[3] 2,528,495	(2)	1,706	[3] 183,528	(2)	[3] 2,075,271
1900 [4]						[5] 10,835	(1)	2,592		(2)	52	8,421	(2)	7,033
1890 [4]						[5] 5,554	(1)			(2)			(2)	
Arizona	57,500	183,052	34,222	42,472	10,018	15,092	226	226	2,260					
Camp Verde		216		110	100	20								
Colorado River	6,100	94,060	1,149		321	105	226	226	2,260	(6)				(6)
Fort Apache		2,242		242	641	500								
Havasupai		108		100	55	50								
Kaibab		2,055		100	29	16								
Leupp		750		500	234	250								
Moqui		4,000		4,000	1,143	[7] 900								
Navajo [8]		12,000		12,000	2,108	2,500								
Pima [8]	40,360	9,690	26,250	9,690	1,175	5,053								
Salt River	8,040	4,376	5,573	1,100	310	360								
San Carlos		2,075		1,380	709	283								
San Xavier	[9] 3,000	31,000	1,250	12,150	1,435	4,610								
Truxton Canon		180		100	127	45								
Western Navajo		20,300		1,000	1,631	400								

[1] Not reported.
[2] Included in "Total income."
[3] Includes grazing leases also.
[4] Only items reported.
[5] Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.
[6] Improvements.
[7] Overestimated last year.
[8] 1916 report.
[9] Grazing land included in 1916 report.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*					*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
California	29,063	31,027	8,328	6,779	2,973	1,701	436	508	4,918	6,375				$6,375
Bishop	6,000	8,000	1,200		496	150	1		40	50				50
Campo		835		237	62	34								
Digger	115	43	[1] 40	25	94	43								
Fort Bidwell	[1] 6,150		[1] 1,200		172	80								
Fort Yuma	8,020	160	1,318		259	184	300	300	3,000	[2] 15				[2] 15
Greenville	305	230	305	385	175	150								
Hoopa Valley	1,400	1,360	[1] 1,400	[1] 1,360	312	300								
Malki		13,386		1,821	216	153								
Pala	[3] 1,685	3,490	[3] 1,193	[3] 1,471	332	268								
Round Valley	5,388		1,672		460	83	135	208	1,878	6,310				6,310
Soboba		3,263		1,220	275	236								
Tule River		260		260	120	20								
Colorado	6,800	35	2,500	35	182	92	8	8	2,000	1,850				1,850
Southern Ute	6,800		2,500		65	80	8	8	2,000	1,850				1,850
Ute Mountain		35		35	117	12								
Florida: Seminole		2,140		800	175	86								
Idaho	183,378	11,080	22,655	65	847	474	1,726	2,202	123,263	438,467	5	59		438,467
Couer d'Alene	61,120	2,000	8,340	50	220	97	260	260	41,174	182,345				182,345
Fort Hall	38,540	6,580	7,905		472	282	196	196	4,781	8,658	5	59	(4)	8,658
Fort Lapwai	83,718	2,500	6,410	15	155	95	1,270	1,746	77,308	247,464				247,464
Iowa: Sac and Fox		2,520		1,500	105	60					2	520	$1,200	1,200
Kansas	51,942		15,754		286	249	537	245	37,580	62,318				62,318
Kickapoo	22,682		4,951		138	144	270	245	19,123	29,250				29,250
Potawatomi	29,260		10,803		148	105	267		18,457	33,068				33,068
Michigan: Mackinac	670		670		290	30								

Minnesota	226,455	68,168	5,111	1,053	2,136	973	40	40	2,167	2,620				2,620
Fond du Lac	14,000		1,600		248	90								
Grand Portage	20	2	20	2	73	11								
Leech Lake	6,210		3,051		465	365	2	2	45	25				25
Nett Lake	1,025		190		148	20								
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	600		250		33	4	15	15	350	300				300
Red Lake		67,766		1,051	310	183								
White Earth	204,600	400	(4)	(4)	859	300	23	23	1,772	2,295				2,295
Montana	673,307	268,390	69,250	9,080	2,514	1,631	1,086	1,303	225,970	128,292	2	400,400	18,691	146,983
Blackfeet	117,000	78,000	5,500		463	300	8	155	7,005	1,441				1,441
Crow	153,307		18,775		390	288	207	285	31,091	[5] 36,266				36,266
Flathead	120,000	66,990	35,000		601	371	493	485	42,604	[6] 51,515				51,515
Fort Belknap		90,000		4,060	335	270					2	400,400	18,691	18,691
Fort Peck	283,000		9,975		450	165	378	378	145,270	39,070				39,070
Tongue River		33,400		5,020	275	[7] 237								
Nebraska	127,281	4,118	27,116	3,000	881	613	1,697	1,282	136,790	316,851		3,000	3,500	320,351
Omaha	58,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	293	293	734	550	46,000	163,000	[5] 34	3,000	3,500	166,500
Santee	10,848		8,000		268	[1] 88	68	82	6,548	13,096				13,096
Winnebago	58,433	1,118	7,116		320	232	[8] 895	[8] 650	[8] 84,242	[8] 140,755				140,755
Nevada	18,083	23,200	3,728	1,760	2,558	655	1	1	20	150				150
Fallon	4,640	18	825	1	140	64								
Fort McDermitt	1,330	530	688	55	91	92								
Moapa River	600		350		38	33								
Nevada		21,000		620	163	200								
Walker River	9,763	14	1,415	14	194	91	1	1	20	150				150
Western Shoshone		1,638		1,070	177	75								
Reno, special agent	1,750		450		1,755	100								
New Mexico	3,050	58,030	1,025	35,970	3,209	4,217								
Jicarilla	2,750		725		178	100								
Mescalero		9,210		1,820	145	117								
Pueblo Boneto	300	100	300	100	(4)	200								
Pueblo day schools		26,900		22,050	2,381	2,050								
San Juan		13,820		6,000	(9)	1,200								
Zuni		8,000		6,000	505	550								
New York: New York Agency		88,847		20,640	(10)	1,599								

[1] As reported.
[2] Improvements not included.
[3] Overestimated last year.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Estimated.
[6] Decrease in rental caused by leases being on crop basis.
[7] 1916 report included Indians helping on farms.
[8] 1916 report.
[9] Unknown.
[10] Includes grazing leases.

TABLE 11.—*Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.							Total income.
							Allotted.				Unallotted.			
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
North Carolina: Cherokee	*Acres.*	*Acres.* 15,000	*Acres.*	*Acres.* 5,860	569	350			*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
North Dakota	591,779		37,670		2,386	1,600	1,090	1,104	107,124	80,150				$80,150
Fort Berthold [1]	155,475		6,000		242	200	565	580	52,682	33,793				33,793
Fort Totten	79,874		8,000		208	150	358	358	25,484	30,004				30,004
Standing Rock	31,430		13,670		1,280	700	87	86	17,760	8,880				8,880
Turtle Mountain	325,000		10,000		656	550	80	80	11,198	7,473				7,473
Oklahoma	1,203,913		140,637		3,358	2,690	8,125	7,526	1,023,962	1,087,437	1,030	30,000	$20,022	1,107,459
Cantonment	55,231		4,000		215	146	250	250	40,000	23,000				23,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho	63,145		6,547		286	172	[2] 964	[2] 964	55,268	[2] 123,536				123,536
Five Civilized Tribes	59,291		30,000	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,023	1,023	59,291	36,073	1,030	30,000	20,022	56,095
Kiowa	500,000		40,822		1,002	1,200	2,857	2,600	455,748	438,185				438,185
Osage	172,285		11,600		530	156	560	470	146,116	107,682				107,682
Otoe	39,276		1,902		98	57	296	252	33,563	35,103				35,103
Pawnee	50,647		2,755		146	96	[2] 577	[4] 577	75,834	[2] 63,035				63,035
Ponca	80,535		7,855		159	174	643	512	52,376	91,917				91,917
Sac and Fox	47,397		14,886		146	99	238	238	30,485	46,721				46,721
Seger [5]	42,565		4,418		191	116	335	307	44,351	65,226				65,226
Seneca	52,805		6,206		394	167	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)				
Shawnee [6]	40,736		9,646		191	307	[7] 382	[7] 333	[7] 30,930	[7] 56,959				56,959
Oregon	128,095	46,550	22,082		761	496	610	714	50,651	112,458	24	982	857	113,315
Klamath	30,000	35,000	5,000		274	125	18	18	1,873	960				960
Roseburg	21,707		2,000		(3)	75								
Siletz	3,650		714		93	56	[2] 43	[2] 43	1,548	2,310				2,310
Umatilla	68,840	1,550	10,800		227	110	549	653	47,230	109,188	24	982	857	110,045
Warm Springs	3,898	10,000	3,568		167	130								

South Dakota	1,486,778	45,200	70,190	1,200	4,566	3,905	2,690	1,815	166,985	137,459				137,459
Cheyenne River	[8] 8,980		8,980		681	722	3	3	560	350				350
Crow Creek	3,820		3,700		230	243	3	3	120	540				540
Flandreau		1,200		1,200	70	20								
Lower Brule	49,763		3,260		117	90								
Pine Ridge	[8] 8,480		8,480		1,522	1,535	97	97	4,800	2,477				2,477
Rosebud	1,261,266	44,000	17,403		1,133	750	400	325	40,000	20,000				20,000
Sisseton	117,001		19,875		475	245	1,700	900	93,591	69,928				69,928
Yankton	37,558		8,492		338	300	487	487	27,914	44,164				44,164
Utah	70,542	11,270	8,470	80	308	298	865	782	44,700	81,336				81,336
Shivwits		1,270		80	30	106								
Uintah and Ouray	70,542	10,000	8,470		278	192	865	782	44,700	81,336				81,336
Washington	309,219	38,719	48,871	550	2,071	1,208	1,255	1,310	83,422	137,191				137,191
Colville	109,550	26,469	34,450		585	605	196	254	18,280	15,100				15,100
Cushman	11,775		730		155	71	8	4	185	1,190				1,190
Neah Bay	3,420	250	300	50	188	11								
Spokane	35,775	10,000	1,824	500	155	77	28	31	3,288	1,800				1,800
Taholah	640	2,000	86		170	19								
Tulalip	12,059		2,481		318	214	23	21	1,669	4,101				4,101
Yakima	136,000		9,000		500	211	1,000	1,000	60,000	115,000				115,000
Wisconsin	67,569	8,520	13,562	6,270	2,220	1,229	1	1	4	12				12
Grand Rapids		3,500		3,000	353	[1] 250	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])				
Hayward	51,800		900		359	70								
Keshena		3,220		3,220	466	250								
Lac du Flambeau	457	50	457	50	184	85	1	1	4	12				12
La Pointe	5,000	1,750	2,690		([9])	141								
Oneida	9,802		9,185		709	400								
Red Cliff	510		330		149	33								
Wyoming: Shoshone	[10] 77,996	75,700	7,736		364	250	174	174	11,972	22,673				22,673

[1] 1916 report.
[2] Includes grazing leases.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Leases are made without departmental supervision.
[5] Includes Red Moon.
[6] Potawatomi not included.
[7] Includes some grazing leases.
[8] Classed as grazing land.
[9] Unknown.
[10] Overestimated last year.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Acres.*			*Acres.*		
Total, 1917	12,701,463	35,274,890	7,312,663	24,518,816	44,874	[1] 17,693	[1] 16,583	[1] 3,267,193	$970,529	340	9,042,869	$714,884	$1,685,188
1916	13,484,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	[1] 15,559	[1] 14,764	[1] 3,055,470	[1] 1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	574,701	1,748,815
1915	13,088,784	30,935,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	[1] 9,387	[1] 10,426	[1] 1,868,779	925,554	329	8,122,918	420,895	1,346,449
1914	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	[2]	[1] 18,356	[1] 2,584,446	[3]	1,759	10,162,842	[3]	1,771,421
1913	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,544,127	20,611,984	54,226	[2]	[1] 28,847	[1] 3,109,209	[3]	3,911	10,568,948	[3]	[1] 4,100,078
1912	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	[2]	[1] 27,605	[1] 2,792,799	[3]	3,225	8,369,351	[3]	[1] 3,535,948
1911	6,295,485	25,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	[2]	[1] 19,753	[1] 2,528,495	[3]	3,584	5,859,325	[3]	[1] 2,161,125
1900	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	2,592	[2]	[3]	101	2,373,815	[3]	94,233
Arizona	70,746	17,215,134	70,013	14,482,485	16,005	4	4	3,200	846	63	2,549,935	222,861	223,707
Colorado River	3,200	92,500		10,000	15	4	4	3,200	846	3	75,000	7,500	8,346
Fort Apache		1,687,220		689,800	1,000					34	997,920	88,611	88,611
Havasupai		[4] 415		415	42								
Kaibab		128,545		42,900	16					[5] 5	87,600	1,430	1,430
Leupp		804,090		804,090	1,536								
Moqui		1,841,000		1,841,000	2,000								
Navajo [6]		2,997,906		2,997,906	3,166								
Pima [6]	[4] 14,110	1,714,969	14,110	1,714,969	1,455								
Salt River	16,080	26,893	18,547	30,269	255								
San Carlos		1,825,271		736,551	525					[5] 15	1,089,415	109,770	109,770
San Xavier	[4] 37,356	[4] 2,574,938	37,356	2,574,938	3,370								
Truxton Canon		481,740			125					[5] 6	300,000	15,550	15,550
Western Navajo		[4] 3,039,647		3,039,647	2,500								
California	80,489	174,675	90,831	111,425	1,215	7	124	19,920	1,272	3	12,000	892	2,164
Bishop	5,520	62,000	282		451		1	120	100				100
Campo		[4] 18,372		18,372	54								
Digger	50	318	125	318									
Fort Bidwell	32,000		14,150		41	7	123	19,800	1,172				1,172
Fort Yuma		2,000		2,000	15								
Greenville	4,479	1,427	64	177									
Hoopa Valley	1,600	3,000	1,600	3,000	125								
Malki		[4] 24,749		24,749	30								

Pala	148	[4] 9,984	36,582	9,984	203								
Round Valley	36,692	80	38,028	80	99								
Soboba		18,745		18,745	135								
Tule River		34,000		34,000	62					[5] 3	12,000	892	892
Colorado	39,480	360,000	13,000	350,000	25	7	7	1,215	650	4	247,560	4,075	4,725
Southern Ute	39,480		13,000		25	7	7	1,215	650				650
Ute Mountain		360,000		350,000						[5] 4	247,560	4,075	4,075
Florida: Seminole		22,982			82								
Idaho	391,204	106,119	287,718	106,119	976	597	563	115,585	19,929	25	3,787	1,518	21,447
Coeur d'Alene	34,855	4,579	34,855	4,579	403	11	11	1,540	400				400
Fort Hall	305,040	96,540	236,962	96,540	322	550	510	77,637	15,724	[7] 25	3,787	1,518	17,242
Fort Lpawai	51,309	5,000	15,901	5,000	[8] 251	[7] 36	42	36,408	3,805				3,805
Iowa: Sax and Fox		890		370	60					2	520	1,200	1,200
Kansas	25,519		7,871		205	236		15,785	19,732				19,732
Kickapoo	4,165		2,775		156								
Potawatomi	21,354		5,096		49	236	(2)	15,785	19,732				19,732
Michigan: Mackinac	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	30								
Minnesota	161,937	312,966	136,911	306,966	876	76	77	5,573	1,693				1,693
Fond du Lac	9,000		1,000		90								
Grand Portage	[8] 9,980	6,000											
Leech Lake	19,867		12,821		190	2	2	160	20				20
Nett Lake	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20								
Red Lake		303,516		303,516	160								
White Earth	[8] 123,090	3,450	123,090	3,450	416	74	75	5,413	1,673				1,673
Montana	1,530,469	3,314,487	443,268	797,976	1,858	2,247	2,866	503,892	95,966	51	2,359,267	296,403	392.369
Blackfeet	736,840	508,805	250,000	121,000	665	165	784	212,494	29,553	34	218,762	11,513	41,066
Crow	317,229	1,843,702	73,432	226,576	218	2,000	2,000	[4] 258,653	40,865	5	[9] 1,618,125	244,753	285,618
Flathead	[4] 42,000	162,600	71,156	10,000	346	35	35	3,395	[10] 2,998				[11] 2,998
Fort Belnap		441,400		82,420	265					2	400,400	18,691	18,691
Fort Peck	434,400		48,680		214	47	47	29,350	22,550	9	1213980	4,196	26,746
Tongue River		[4] 357,980		357,980	150					1	(2)	17,250	17,250
Nebraska	20,347		9,300		127	94	98	11,187	3,356				3,356
Santee	[9] 15,347		4,300		44	94	98	11,187	3,356				3,356
Winnebago	[4] 5,000		[4] 5,000		83								

[1] Includes some farming leases also.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Included in "Total income."
[4] Includes some agricultural land.
[5] Grazing permits.
[6] 1916 report.
[7] Includes grazing permits.
[8] Overestimated last year.
[9] As reported.
[10] Decrease due to leases being on crop basis.
[11] Agricultural land.

TABLE 12.—*Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
						Allotted.				Unallotted.			Total income.
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.	Income.	
Nevada	*Acres.* 88,640	*Acres.* 627,101	*Acres.* 21,049	*Acres.* 444,806	607	10	443	*Acres.* 68,909	$1,328	16	*Acres.* 179,000	$12,454	$13,782
Fallon		10		10	65								
Fort McDermitt	1,062	2,940	1,062	1,175	150								
Moapa River	[1] 250		[2] 250		(1)								
Nevada		301,000		120,000	35					[3] 1	179,000	3,450	3,450
Walker River	[2] 8,328	37,834	8,328	37,834	57	1	1	20	100				100
Western Shoshone		285,317		285,787	300					[3] 15	(3)	9,004	9,004
Reno, special agent	79,000		11,409		[4] 1,000	9	443	68,889	1,228				1,228
New Mexico	696,477	6,609,826	450,025	5,364,139	9,957	124	563	248,477	7,866	27	562,560	25,032	32,898
Jicarilla	248,477	356,647	2,025		37	124	563	248,477	7,866	16	161,280	3,532	11,398
Mescalero		390,000		46,110	[5] 742					9	351,280	20,000	20,000
Pueblo Bonito	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	[6] 3,500								
Pueblo day schools		499,179		454,029	1,980					2	50,000	1,500	1,500
San Juan		3,752,000		3,752,000	[6] 2,500								
Zuni		[7] 112,000		[7] 112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee		[7] 57,140		[7] 57,140	450								
North Dakota	1,696,920	369,103	1,316,813	266,103	2,098	1,186	1,533	363,576	49,008	5	103,000	15,450	64,458
Fort Berthold	281,980	369,103	161,691	266,103	425	5	390	120,289	17,882	5	103,000	15,450	33,332
Fort Totten	62,658		54,122		200	17	17	805	319				319
Standing Rock	1,182,282		1,000,000		[5] 923	781	743	182,282	23,089				23,089
Turtle Mountain	170,000		101,000		550	[8] 383	[8] 383	[8] 60,200	7,718				7,718
Oklahoma	1,814,075	1,060	127,031	320	1,826	7,574	4,836	798,468	517,179	1	320	192	517,371
Cantonment	17,315		[4] 1,134		20	29	29	15,581	7,000				7,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho	83,511		7,680		84	[9] 964	[9] 964	76,681	[9] 123,536				123,536
Five Civilized Tribes[10]	34,480					[8] 629	629	34,480	4,273				4,273
Kiowa	141,901		6,711		428	1,133	1,000	138,620	68,913				68,913
Osage	1,293,115	20	40,000		158	[11] 1,800	[11] 738	[11] 377,378	[11] 172,240				172,240
Otoe	52,974	720	24,255		210	317	250	33,456	16,728	1	320	192	16,920
Pawnee	[5] 31,289		3,012		[5] 119	[9] 367	[9] 367	28,278	[9] 54,985				54,985

Ponca	45,768	320	[5] 16,347	320	217	[11] 290	[11] 335	[11] 32,500	[9] 18,250				18,250
Seger	51,385		8,436		214	324	303	43,362	21,691				21,691
Seneca	39,316		2,600		[5] 79	[12] 1,500	([12])	([12])	([12])				
Shawnee	23,021		16,856		297	[9] 221	[9] 221	[6] 18,132	[9] 29,563				29,563
Oregon	308,389	559,590	212,749	373,918	1,085	429	453	60,739	17,198	11	387,560	8,658	25,856
Klamath	127,840	151,000	[4] 58,614	151,000	370	[11] 324	[11] 348	[11] 51,387	[11] 15,957	8	200,320	7,308	23,265
Roseburg	28,000		[6] 24,666		[6] 70	58	58	8,094	969				969
Siletz	23,500		2,300		35	[9] 43	[9] 43	1,000	150				150
Umatilla	[1] 13,810	73,000	11,930	64,568	395	4	4	258	122				122
Warm Springs	[5] 115,239	335,590	[5] 115,239	158,350	215					[3] 3	187,240	1,350	1,350
South Dakota	4,986,486	2,259,850	3,525,971	579,220	4,023	4,895	4,773	1,026,675	216,846	19	821,807	16,027	232,873
Cheyenne River	973,422	1,994,294	732,920	351,545	500	[5] 550	[5] 675	110,300	11,030	[3] 10	803,926	14,825	25,855
Crow Creek	288,965		240,312		221	286	286	46,193	6,669				6,669
Lower Brule	[7] 175,173	38,000	175,173	38,000	100	82	82	13,120	1,574				1,574
Pine Ridge	2,449,180	207,556	1,965,274	189,675	[5] 1,356	[5] 1,730	[5] 1,688	470,626	89,803	[3] 9	17,881	1,202	91,005
Rosebud	[7] 886,032	20,000	394,440		1,068	1,600	1,525	344,000	78,000				78,000
Sisseton	175,588		13,000		378	[5] 200	70	8,562	1,632				1,632
Yankton	38,126		4,852		400	447	447	33,874	28,138				28,138
Utah	20,437	213,080	15,024	202,770	287	3	3	520	225	18		1,046	1,271
Shivwits		5,000		6,190	2								
Uintah and Ouray	20,437	208,080	15,024	196,580	[5] 285	3	3	520	225	[3] 18	([1])	1,046	1,046
Washington	526,560	1,479,066	351,251	640,559	1,998	137	173	17,880	14,240	24	599,854	52,583	66,823
Colville	217,603	896,622	194,000	536,469	526	12	48	7,680	1,560	[3] 21	150,000	9,198	10,758
Cushman	[5] 10,534		[5] 10,534		102								
Neah Bay	[2] 3,120	90	3,120	90	97								
Spokane	[7] 11,000	[7] 23,000	6,000	3,000	53	[3] 5	[3] 5	700	30	[3] 3	20,000	400	430
Taholah	[7] 2,980	24,500	640	1,000	4								
Tulalip	12,404		5,957		159								
Yakima	268,919	534,854	131,000	100,000	1,057	120	120	9,500	12,650	([1])	429,854	42,985	55,635
Wisconsin	23,230	204,329	13,780	202,079	750								
Grand Rapids		[7] 4,475		4,475	125								
Hayward	12,300		12,300		125								
Keshena		184,564		184,564	85								
Laona		[7] 13,040		13,040	230								
La Pointe	10,750	2,250	1,300		170								
Red Cliff	[2] 180		[2] 180		15								
Wyoming: Shoshone	[4] 220,058	1,387,492	220,058	232,421	332	67	67	5,592	3,195	[3] 71	1,215,699	56,493	59,688

[1] Not reported.
[2] Agricultural land.
[3] Grazing permits.
[4] Overestimated last year.
[5] As reported.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Includes some agricultural lands.
[8] Includes grazing permits.
[9] Includes farming leases.
[10] Partly reported.
[11] Farming leases not included this year.
[12] Without departmental supervision.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Total, 1917	24,932	$2,506,957	2,137	$979,783	12,321	$363,873	8,215	$1,009,935	2,259	$153,366
1916	25,948	2,378,377	2,115	922,736	14,587	427,689	6,992	882,784	2,254	145,168
1915	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	[1]	[1]
1900	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	[2]	[2]	[2]	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona	5,148	461,552	321	135,415	2,320	79,973	2,077	213,535	430	32,629
Camp Verde	139	23,240	4	1,560			135	21,680		
Colorado River	220	37,085	21	10,440	114	1,984	75	23,220	10	1,441
Fort Apache	636	25,008	36	15,808	600	9,200				
Fort Mojave	98	26,780	5	2,280			93	24,500		
Havasupai	78	3,133	2	600	18	138	58	2,395		
Kaibab	68	4,187	2	780	54	3,107	12	300		
Leupp	171	12,961	17	5,562	72	4,763	56	1,550	26	1,086
Moqui	59	8,188	31	7,100	28	1,088				
Navajo	245	44,198	62	31,024	[3] 95	[3] 6,760			[3] 88	[3] 6,414
Phoenix	329	22,327	16	5,945	196	2,003			117	14,379
Pima	775	57,328	38	19,568	[3] 482	[3] 24,510	[3] 120	[3] 5,250	[3] 135	[3] 8,000
Rice Station	81	5,839	10	4,930	71	909				
Salt River	538	45,131	10	3,660	10	471	518	41,000		
San Carlos	614	52,877	37	15,800	500	23,267	77	13,810		
San Xavier	849	75,499	12	4,378	21	371	816	70,750		
Truxton Canon	162	11,122	3	600	39	1,082	117	9,080	3	360
Western Navajo	86	6,649	15	5,380	20	320			51	949
California	2,811	338,955	98	33,518	262	8,017	1,800	244,392	651	53,028
Bishop	25	3,660	7	1,672	1	8			17	1,980
Campo	45	8,475	4	1,775			21	4,500	20	2,200
Digger	52	16,500					52	16,500		
Fort Bidwell	263	4,432	2	800	26	1,332	235	2,300		
Fort Yuma	385	39,807	12	3,552	84	1,700	264	31,555	25	3,000
Greenville	486	113,962	1	1,000	9	1,037	386	84,925	90	27,000
Hoopa Valley	326	26,787	19	5,100	76	1,207	222	20,000	9	480
Malki	350	41,617	8	2,508	4	44	293	36,240	45	2,825
Pala	178	22,570	12	4,100	1	750	163	17,360	2	360
Round Valley	52	2,439	6	1,914	46	525				
Sherman Institute	430	17,238	9	4,500					[3] 421	[3] 12,738
Soboba	142	36,199	17	6,057	9	1,285	94	26,412	22	2,445
Tule River	77	5,269	1	540	6	129	70	4,600		
Colorado	553	19,721	16	6,800	537	12,921				
Southern Ute	96	5,451	9	3,920	87	1,531				
Ute Mountain	457	14,270	7	2,880	450	11,390				
Florida: Seminole	90	9,000					90	9,000		
Idaho	352	34,519	34	12,920	269	9,069	49	12,530		
Coeur d'Alene	69	15,542	7	2,664	13	348	49	12,530		
Fort Hall	257	13,966	19	5,595	238	8,371				
Fort Lapwai	26	5,011	8	4,661	18	350				
Iowa: Sac and Fox	34	5,178	12	5,040	22	138				
Kansas	121	13,198	19	10,033	11	110			91	3,055
Haskell Institute	97	7,795	6	4,740					91	3,055
Kickapoo	21	4,083	10	3,973	11	110				
Potawatomi	3	1,320	3	1,320						
Michigan	14	5,684	14	5,684						
Mackinac	1	574	1	574						
Mount Pleasant	13	5,110	13	5,110						
Minnesota	879	101,218	137	62,616	592	14,382	146	24,070	4	150
Cass Lake	49	2,221	5	1,391	44	830				
Fond du Lac	10	4,100	10	4,100						

[1] Included with adults by private parties. [2] No data available. [3] 1916 report.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Minnesota—Continued.										
Grand Portage	12	$1,449	3	$960	9	$489	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake	183	23,980	27	11,149	53	631	103	$12,200	.....	.....
Nett Lake	73	4,405	9	2,700	64	1,705	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone	42	9,227	12	6,960	7	387	19	1,730	4	$150
Red Lake	366	32,136	32	15,036	[1] 310	[1] 6,960	24	10,140	.....	.....
Vermillion Lake	23	4,200	8	3,900	15	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Earth	121	19,500	31	16,420	90	3,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1,345	187,235	166	74,582	747	47,913	432	64,740	.....	.....
Blackfeet	150	33,105	35	14,600	[1] 82	[1] 5,215	[1] 33	[1] 13,290	.....	.....
Crow	174	40,734	39	15,019	135	25,715	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	193	15,569	14	8,147	52	2,212	127	5,210	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	267	19,728	18	6,968	34	1,910	215	10,850	.....	.....
Fort Peck	151	50,910	28	13,020	66	2,500	57	35,390	.....	.....
Tongue River	410	27,189	32	16,828	378	10,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	57	20,494	31	16,034	17	860	9	3,600	.....	.....
Genoa	12	6,189	12	6,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	5	2,040	4	1,860	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee	21	4,500	7	3,900	14	600	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Winnebago	19	7,765	8	4,085	2	80	9	3,600	.....	.....
Nevada	1,033	119,180	49	15,635	192	6,407	727	93,738	65	3,400
Carson	103	10,565	12	5,965	26	1,200	.....	.....	65	3,400
Fallon	189	22,175	2	563	1	12	186	21,600	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt	165	29,256	[3] 5	950	5	106	155	28,200	.....	.....
Moapa River	69	4,452	3	552	30	300	36	3,600	.....	.....
Nevada	20	3,874	12	3,314	8	560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker River	306	39,266	5	1,824	28	704	273	36,738	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	181	9,592	10	2,467	94	3,525	77	3,600	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,744	194,244	187	76,836	821	20,205	411	84,605	325	12,598
Albuquerque	176	10,692	14	6,609	34	613	.....	.....	128	3,470
Jicarilla	287	29,832	29	16,080	180	5,947	72	7,480	6	325
Mescalero	80	9,115	20	6,840	50	1,800	10	475	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito	15	4,400	15	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	447	94,044	39	12,640	111	2,974	274	74,550	23	3,880
San Juan	331	21,407	39	15,558	255	4,211	.....	.....	37	1,638
Santa Fe	199	11,321	18	7,669	50	367	.....	.....	131	3,285
Zuni	202	13,433	13	7,040	141	4,293	55	2,100	.....	.....
New York:										
New York Agency	29	203	.....	.....	29	203	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina:										
Cherokee	232	18,393	13	5,308	57	2,060	157	10,900	5	125
North Dakota	2,159	82,610	145	57,727	1,934	18,758	75	6,000	5	125
Bismarck	10	2,345	5	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	125
Fort Berthold	448	20,514	22	8,958	[1] 351	[1] 5,556	[1] 75	[1] 6,000	.....	.....
Fort Totten	43	11,513	26	11,100	17	413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	1,560	36,930	64	25,722	1,496	11,208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain	89	8,121	19	6,540	70	1,581	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wahpeton	9	3,187	9	3,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	716	208,119	275	196,194	354	4,598	26	5,590	61	1,737
Cantonment	36	6,952	7	4,020	6	42	23	2,890	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	30	10,019	16	9,840	14	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilocco	205	13,631	17	10,240	127	1,654	.....	.....	61	1,737
Five Civilized Tribes	102	95,170	102	95,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	181	22,773	46	21,977	135	796	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage	15	12,280	15	12,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	4	3,180	3	2,700	1	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee	13	7,611	9	4,910	1	1	3	2,700	.....	.....
Ponca	8	3,240	8	3,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1916 report. [2] Unknown. [3] Three temporary.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Contd.

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United States Indian Service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or outing pupils.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
Oklahoma—Continued.										
Sac and Fox	13	$5,135	6	$4,770	7	$365	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seger	32	3,857	9	3,640	23	217	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	8	6,550	8	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee	13	7,140	13	7,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Civilized Tribes schools	56	10,581	16	9,717	40	864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armstrong Academy	13	3,538	4	3,345	9	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee Training	12	1,984	4	1,800	8	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones Academy	17	1,824	3	1,477	14	347	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuyaka Boarding	8	1,900	3	1,795	5	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuskahoma Academy	4	35	.....	.....	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheelock Academy	2	1,300	2	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	351	37,077	66	29,857	285	7,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath	160	11,683	15	7,594	145	4,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	35	8,696	14	8,597	21	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	15	2,559	6	2,318	9	241	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	14	5,920	12	4,820	2	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs	127	8,219	19	6,528	108	1,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	633	49,453	7	4,185	142	3,172	.....	.....	484	$42,096
South Dakota	2,421	235,298	305	117,935	1,640	51,590	450	$64,300	26	1,473
Cheyenne River	548	38,878	44	19,236	504	19,642	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek	160	12,112	20	8,312	140	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau	71	9,987	19	7,010	26	1,504	.....	.....	26	1,473
Lower Brule	60	8,495	12	6,545	47	1,450	1	500	.....	.....
Pierre	24	2,927	5	2,570	19	357	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	682	90,672	96	31,590	283	6,882	303	52,200	.....	.....
Rapid City	28	4,562	11	4,400	17	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	758	49,866	62	21,266	550	17,000	146	11,600	.....	.....
Sisseton	34	10,937	20	10,480	14	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	2	840	2	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	54	6,022	14	5,686	40	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	409	21,001	26	10,413	251	4,988	127	5,000	5	600
Goshute	190	4,568	1	495	109	873	75	2,600	5	600
Shivwits	89	3,174	2	324	35	450	52	2,400	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	130	13,259	23	9,594	107	3,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	778	97,372	87	44,168	411	12,450	280	40,754	.....	.....
Colville	353	45,488	15	9,038	303	9,410	35	27,040	.....	.....
Cushman	164	16,568	11	8,933	30	545	123	7,090	.....	.....
Neah Bay	124	7,726	5	1,208	17	214	102	6,304	.....	.....
Spokane	36	3,662	11	2,997	25	665	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Taholah	25	1,724	5	1,404	.....	.....	20	320	.....	.....
Tulalip	52	9,418	17	8,174	35	1,244	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima	24	12,786	23	12,414	1	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2,242	184,023	101	45,753	702	14,589	1,333	121,481	106	2,200
Hayward	701	35,920	12	5,270	25	600	584	28,200	80	1,850
Keshena	615	25,502	33	15,540	582	9,962	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac du Flambeau	24	6,301	11	5,998	13	303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona	59	1,720	1	720	.....	.....	58	1,000	.....	.....
La Pointe	577	62,807	5	2,850	72	3,401	500	56,556	.....	.....
Oneida	15	5,915	15	5,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	225	38,941	5	2,820	3	46	191	35,725	26	350
Tomah	15	2,917	8	2,640	7	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg	11	4,000	11	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	781	63,230	28	13,130	726	44,250	26	5,700	1	150

[1] Unknown.

TABLE 14.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number families using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated having—			Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Trachoma	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.		Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Grand total	207,903	5,340	4,594	1,379	1,210	83,882	6,775	6,032	14,365	27,791	23,216	6,263	42,601	10,781	27,417
Arizona	44,617	1,249	746	278	311	13,953	711	710	3,798	5,233	7,661	185	4,074	5,175	702
Camp Verde	439	13	16	7	2	125	2	2	21	4	22	.....	.....	115	.....
Colorado River	1,207	26	39	5	25	489	3	31	7	160	92	.....	83	203	51
Fort Apache	2,609	313	88	36	19	943	321	234	94	1,225	550	.....	4	609	5
Havasupai	173	3	4	2	.....	42	9	3	16	24	16	.....	9	36	18
Kaibab	95	3	3	.....	2	35	1	3	15	4	30	.....	6	13	6
Leupp	1,536	79	33	8	2	728	.....	9	92	164	345	.....	22	246	.....
Moqui	4,200	[1] 115	[1] 72	[1] 47	8	1,665	31	82	389	450	1,765	.....	503	300	51
Navajo	12,080	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	2,525	78	72	500	1,060	1,500	15	780	1,600	366
Pima[3]	6,253	279	194	61	121	2,535	130	101	1,902	470	1,939	55	1,401	.....	40
Salt River	1,232	44	30	14	8	1,232	30	14	89	79	89	15	146	214	43
San Carlos	2,659	61	90	23	17	[3] 1,468	[3] 15	[3] 10	[3] 135	[3] 225	[3] 400	.....	90	575	81
San Xavier	5,112	201	66	43	53	585	15	24	270	637	530	100	950	.....	25
Truxton Canon	457	12	26	7	14	390	76	49	155	181	208	.....	20	124	9
Western Navajo	6,565	100	85	25	40	1,191	.....	76	113	550	175	.....	60	1,140	7
California	10,362	167	168	33	54	3,890	53	95	413	607	1,567	168	2,004	431	1,488
Bishop	1,600	15	14	2	2	200	2	11	41	256	55	2	222	74	150
Campo	233	5	3	.....	.....	134	2	.....	7	2	7	7	14	49	6
Digger	299	7	2	1	1	22	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	71	2	69
Fort Bidwell	756	6	7	2	5	150	5	15	112	41	567	3	75	123	34
Fort Yuma	833	38	18	5	3	824	5	2	12	7	12	.....	150	60	20
Greenville	629	19	11	2	7	135	2	5	35	10	265	.....	[3] 142	[3] 21	[3] 156
Hoopa Valley	1,299	25	24	2	11	300	12	26	33	142	220	10	310	10	300
Malki	629	9	13	3	2	200	8	9	9	18	13	3	109	37	91
Pala	1,023	14	20	2	8	523	.....	15	12	40	17	37	197	.....	82
Round Valley	1,700	10	20	6	4	500	4	4	13	39	33	23	[4] 350	.....	[4] 350
Soboba	921	11	22	3	9	602	8	7	34	13	44	48	223	22	105
Tule River	440	8	14	5	2	300	5	.....	105	37	330	35	141	33	125

[1] Partly reported. [2] Not reported. [3] 1916 report. [4] Estimated.

TABLE 14.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number families using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated having—			Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.		Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Colorado	898	30	31	7	7	679	5	12	154	28	420	4	137	167	46
Southern Ute	372	18	11	3	1	241	5	3	95	8	320	4	137	7	44
Ute Mountain	526	12	20	4	6	438	.....	9	59	20	100	.....	.....	160	2
Florida: Seminole	586	6	6	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	74	.....
Idaho	4,168	121	177	51	60	2,673	40	101	169	344	619	525	741	291	681
Coeur d'Alene	826	26	36	13	15	610	7	34	52	66	52	107	246	.....	261
Fort Hall	1,769	44	96	27	29	843	.....	45	81	134	517	18	145	291	70
Fort Lapwai	1,573	51	45	11	16	1,220	33	22	36	144	50	400	350	.....	350
Iowa: Sac and Fox	360	17	5	2	4	135	.....	21	39	37	39	.....	35	45	25
Kansas	1,421	38	34	9	9	515	3	12	139	6	172	94	342	.....	420
Kickapoo	640	24	16	2	3	184	2	4	71	6	72	47	141	.....	200
Potawatomi	781	14	18	7	6	331	1	8	68	.....	100	47	201	.....	220
Michigan: Mackinac	1,097	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	500	1	3	8	4	8	25	420	.....	332
Minnesota	11,777	333	295	81	77	7,917	174	293	938	1,944	1,985	385	2,742	4	2,136
Fond du Lac	1,056	33	26	9	4	500	16	28	24	85	42	100	200	.....	200
Grand Portage	321	11	9	5	.....	175	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	73	.....	51
Leech Lake	1,770	56	41	13	16	974	16	15	45	39	80	30	866	4	387
Nett Lake	607	11	15	3	5	53	6	10	.....	16	.....	5	115	.....	115
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	160	4	4	1	2	71	19	6	23	32	23	.....	34	.....	24
Red Lake	1,492	62	72	24	22	665	22	41	310	228	290	.....	350	.....	350
White Earth	6,371	156	128	26	28	5,479	88	192	536	[2] 1,536	1,550	250	1,104	.....	1,009
Montana	11,525	360	325	111	88	5,793	355	451	1,438	1,588	3,043	206	2,773	203	1,309
Blackfeet	2,752	94	85	38	14	1,818	53	70	615	395	1,268	.....	604	127	517
Crow	1,710	58	55	16	13	1,060	113	22	130	135	145	27	464	1	251

Flathead	2,410	57	45	11	12	250	39	8	60	99	110	167	498	2	321
Fort Belknap	1,206	32	32	11	11	475	.....	25	40	240	420	12	270	.....	110
Fort Peck	1,986	47	43	13	17	1,290	.....	280	293	258	500	.....	461	70	.....
Tongue River	1,461	72	65	22	21	900	150	46	300	461	600	.....	476	3	110
Nebraska	3,617	128	130	50	16	1,765	68	39	320	188	353	33	918	6	853
Omaha	1,318	66	79	38	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	300	.....	300
Santee [3]	1,194	30	25	2	12	465	25	10	172	84	103	25	365	6	300
Winnebago	1,105	32	26	10	4	1,300	43	29	148	104	250	8	253	.....	253
Nevada	7,944	224	212	53	21	1,076	77	58	483	265	2,089	38	894	841	478
Fallon	429	11	10	3	5	289	18	7	107	36	136	1	88	61	56
Fort McDermitt	350	7	5	2	1	[4] 160	[4] 51	[4] 7	[4] 125	123	260	2	32	77	10
Moapa River	120	5	4	1	3	38	6	5	40	18	80	.....	12	30	12
Nevada	614	10	16	6	4	270	.....	13	58	25	100	2	149	.....	100
Walker River	706	17	20	4	6	105	.....	12	79	18	300	.....	53	90	53
Western Shoshone	625	14	7	2	2	214	2	14	74	45	213	18	60	83	27
Reno, special agent	5,100	160	150	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	15	500	500	220
New Mexico	20,853	421	352	105	80	13,656	2,727	1,682	1,421	4,858	4,578	178	3,469	1,630	286
Jicarilla	645	35	32	6	16	413	15	32	.....	66	.....	2	120	35	60
mescalero	627	24	20	10	5	381	.....	24	84	24	84	15	35	115	35
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,500	21	33	265	446	1,440	.....	75	440	.....
Pueblo day schools	8,700	280	223	57	32	3,312	44	83	334	219	1,132	161	2,334	.....	111
San Juan	6,354	[5] 25	[5] 38	[5] 12	[5] 26	7,500	2,644	1,508	730	4,098	1,906	.....	200	1,040	30
Zuni	1,803	57	39	20	1	550	3	2	8	5	16	.....	705	.....	50
New York: New York Agency	5,912	81	87	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1,599	.....	1,599
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,282	50	42	6	14	415	.....	13	14	26	90	350	450	.....	450
North Dakota	8,903	237	186	41	62	4,580	216	457	770	1,316	1,456	816	2,193	.....	1,153
Fort Berthold [4]	1,182	[6] 55	[6] 48	[6] 13	12	425	42	17	160	59	400	20	259	.....	90
Fort Totten	1,002	48	47	9	20	1,300	44	82	121	245	400	40	272	.....	250
Standing Rock	3,455	36	40	10	21	1,550	121	327	416	879	406	206	796	.....	50
Turtle Mountain	3,264	98	51	9	9	1,305	9	31	73	133	250	550	866	.....	763
Oklahoma	14,913	488	378	134	58	4,732	114	496	2,000	2,273	4,517	1,000	3,713	393	3,530
Cantonment	785	25	23	5	7	244	14	18	10	32	10	18	113	73	113
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,252	42	53	20	16	860	2	51	150	150	190	47	332	36	283
Kiowa	4,554	189	140	50	8	2,234	89	191	1,159	1,470	2,560	192	1,012	150	905
Osage	2,180	7	25	.....	8	125	.....	3	35	90	200	106	857	.....	887
Otoe	518	40	18	10	2	38	2	.....	1	51	180	100	158	.....	219
Pawnee	714	38	17	8	.....	104	1	3	43	42	280	110	180	.....	158
Ponca	1,045	51	38	21	4	417	1	9	207	22	207	28	290	.....	307

[1] No record.
[2] Increase due to larger number examined.
[3] Ponca Indians not included.
[4] 1916 report.
[5] Partly reported.
[6] 1917 repoet.

TABLE 14.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Births and deaths.				Disease.						Number families using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.
		Births.	Deaths.			Indians examined.	Found with—			Estimated having—			Families living in—		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuberculosis.		Latent tuberculosis.	Active tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.		Permanent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
Oklahoma—Continued.															
Sac and Fox	682	24	15	9	1	170	5	1	20	6	275	36	139	.....	139
Seger	758	28	28	7	10	540	.....	220	375	395	567	20	140	60	240
Seneca	1,668	20	5	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	[2] 358	(1)	[2] 139
Shawnee [3]	757	24	16	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15	48	198	[3] 134	74	140
Oregon	11,612	112	91	35	16	1,322	95	51	166	1,308	763	181	2,929	132	3,287
Klamath	1,160	46	38	15	3	457	17	7	33	37	33	90	452	.....	452
Roseburg	8,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	450	(1)	1,900	100	2,000
Siletz	437	13	10	3	3	235	5	5	3	35	15	29	80	.....	80
Umatilla	1,197	36	26	8	6	350	40	15	25	74	50	48	297	20	555
Warm Springs	818	17	17	9	4	280	33	24	105	162	215	14	200	12	200
South Dakota	21,246	635	634	176	194	12,786	1,572	910	1,127	4,344	1,440	1,093	7,809	272	3,971
Cheyenne River	2,752	94	83	25	39	2,460	575	125	435	950	460	200	722	.....	722
Crow Creek	964	38	35	17	19	379	71	22	119	180	160	105	285	136	215
Flandreau	291	11	9	1	.....	50	.....	2	9	2	12	5	169	.....	130
Lower Brule	504	16	9	3	2	135	26	27	50	69	200	20	214	.....	214
Pine Ridge	7,247	302	242	99	57	5,750	830	456	269	1,727	282	249	2,760	31	1,120
Rosebud	5,636	87	155	20	57	1,360	20	82	125	1,255	230	219	2,239	15	800
Sisseton	1,954	43	60	2	13	800	50	26	30	55	60	145	850	20	270
Yankton	1,898	44	41	9	7	1,852	.....	170	90	106	36	150	570	70	500
Utah	1,438	48	63	26	14	845	24	34	118	78	367	20	219	122	174
Goshute	153	3	8	3	1	153	.....	1	20	.....	17	.....	31	10	14
Shivwits	130	3	4	.....	.....	20	.....	3	18	7	125	.....	36	18	17
Uintah and Ouray	1,155	42	51	23	13	672	24	30	80	71	225	20	152	94	143
Washington	11,088	252	307	89	82	2,566	131	383	378	1,650	1,045	306	2,750	110	2,455
Colville	2,529	63	85	31	11	833	.....	245	189	361	300	148	586	9	587
Cushman	2,132	30	25	11	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8	.....	18	392	.....	372

Neah Bay	697	18	25	4	7	436	8	6	.....	17	.....	16	203	10	143
Spokane	603	14	21	4	10	275	4	8	41	13	100	36	157	.....	161
Taholah	768	15	14	5	5	110	1	5	6	6	24	4	248	1	93
Tulalip	1,359	52	53	10	20	362	25	18	42	125	121	84	340	14	275
Yakima	3,000	60	84	24	19	550	93	101	100	1,120	500	(1)	824	76	824
Wisconsin	9,610	240	210	41	43	3,203	359	180	315	1,109	454	633	2,268	316	2,057
Grand Rapids	1,372	39	29	6	5	15	.....	6	16	92	31	8	75	226	75
Hayward	1,277	19	42	9	9	1,010	189	42	180	320	180	40	412	.....	310
Keshena	1,745	53	46	8	13	1,000	14	67	45	122	50	85	353	.....	226
Lac du Flambeau	749	20	17	5	5	157	18	15	58	41	120	20	222	.....	203
Laona	335	16	8	5	1	95	13	4	5	38	12	50	28	90	28
La Pointe	1,046	28	24	3	9	654	94	28	11	230	11	115	442	.....	500
Oneida	2,575	65	41	3	1	64	.....	8	.....	225	50	300	541	.....	541
Red Cliff	511	.....	3	2	.....	202	31	10	.....	41	.....	15	195	.....	174
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,674	103	115	35	(1)	870	50	31	157	585	550	20	122	569	48

[1] No record. [2] 1916 report. [3] Partly reported.

SUMMARY.

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population	31.50
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population	24.97

Birth rate per 1000 White population registration area 1915 25.
Death " " " " " " " " " 13.8
Birth " " " Colored " " " " " 20.6
Death " " " " " " " " " 22.9

TABLE 15.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1917		81		2,273	488	16,452	16,940	16,156	179	605
1916		81		2,283	352	15,314	15,666	14,998	139	529
1915		74		2,045	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914		[1] 51		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	478
1912		[2] 53		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	306
1911		50		1,268	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900		5				[3] 4,176				
1888		4				[3] 2,198				
Arizona		15		421	119	2,000	2,119	1,924	33	162
Colorado River	Agency	1	Adobe	3		7	7	7		
Fort Apache	do	1	Frame	40	2	319	321	316	1	4
Fort Mojave	School	1	Brick	8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Leupp	Agency	1	Stone	8		98	98	97	1	
Moqui	do	1	do	35	17	101	118	115	3	
Navajo [5]	School	1	Frame	40	30	345	375	334	5	36
Do.[5]	Sanatorium	1	do	20		39	39	16	5	18
Phoenix	School	1	Brick	66	2	487	489	482	2	5
Do	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	66	65	131	29	12	90
Pima [5]	do	1	do	60		72	72	61	2	9
Rice Station	School	1	Stone	15	2	242	244	244		
San Carlos	Agency	1	Camp	4		1	1	1		
Truxton Canon	School	1	Brick	4		107	107	107		
Do	Agency	1	Camp	10		40	40	40		
Western Navajo	School	1	Stone	8		77	77	75	2	
California		6		177	13	1,160	1,173	1,144	10	19
Fort Bidwell	School	1	Frame	12	1	74	75	74	1	
Fort Yuma	School and agency	1	do	25	1	125	126	117	2	7
Greenville	do	1	do	9	1	143	144	140	2	2
Hoopa Valley	do	1	do	6	2	39	41	38	3	
Do.[6]	Agency	1	do	25						
Sherman Institute	School	1	Brick	100	8	779	787	775	2	10
Idaho		2		112	69	183	252	174	14	64
Fort Hall	School and agency	1	Stone	12	6	101	107	103	4	
Fort Lapwai	Sanatorium	1	Frame	100	63	82	143	71	10	64

Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium	....do	1	Brick	80	43	69	112	64	8	40
Kansas: Haskell Institute	School	1	...do	70		862	862	857	1	4
Michigan: Mount Pleasant	School	1	Brick	24	1	224	225	220	3	2
Minnesota		5		110	24	1,289	1,313	1,270	19	24
Fond du Lac	Agency	1	Frame	30	8	228	236	223	3	10
Leech Lake [7]	....do	1	...do	10						
Pipestone	School	1	Stone	16		130	130	129		1
Red Lake	Agency	1	Frame	30	10	178	188	173	11	4
White Earth	....do	1	...do	24	6	753	759	745	5	9
Montana		4		70	7	311	318	306	7	5
Blackfeet	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20	3	32	35	31	1	3
Crow	Agency	1	...do	24	4	144	148	142	4	2
Flathead	....do	1	...do	12		5	5	5		
Fort Peck	School	1	Brick	14		130	130	128	2	
Nebraska		2		136	14	880	894	865	17	12
Genoa	School	1	Frame	86	2	409	411	411		
Winnebago	Agency	1	Brick	50	12	471	483	454	17	12
Nevada		4		42		300	300	290	2	8
Carson	School	1	Frame	14		277	277	275	2	
Do. [5]	Sanatorium	1	...do	20		20	20	12		8
Fort McDermitt	School	1	Stone	8		3	3	3		
Western Shoshone [8]	Agency	1	Frame							
New Mexico		10		241	28	1,190	1,218	1,166	8	44
Albuquerque	School	1	Frame	44		262	262	262		
Jicarilla	Frame	1	...do	8		80	80	79	1	
Do. [8]	Agency	1	...do	25						
Mescalero	....do	1	...do	20		30	30	14	1	15
Pueblo Bonito [9]	....do	1	Brick	12	2	186	188	182	4	2
Pueblo day schools	Sanatorium	1	Adobe	34	20	58	78	55	1	22
San Juan	School	1	Brick	8	4	396	400	395		5
Do. [8]	Agency	1	Frame	20						
Santa Fe	School	1	Brick	50	2	152	154	154		
Zuni	....do	1	Stone	20		26	26	25	1	
North Carolina: Cherokee	School and agency	1	Frame	20		205	205	203	2	

[1] Does not include rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[2] Including rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.
[3] Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.
[4] No record.
[5] 1916 report.
[6] Not completed, June 30, 1917.
[7] Not in operation fiscal year 1917.
[8] Not opened for reception of patients fiscal year 1917.
[9] Temporary quarters.

TABLE 15.—*Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital, June 30, 1916.	During fiscal year 1917.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1917.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
North Dakota		4		94		682	682	652	8	22
Fort Totten	School	1	Frame	20		272	272	272		
Standing Rock	Agency	1	do	30		235	235	220	8	7
Turtle Mountain	Sanatorium	1	do	20		53	53	38		15
Wahpeton	School	1	Brick	24		122	122	122		
Oklahoma		6		185	24	1,362	1,386	1,323	13	50
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Sanatorium	1	Frame	20		24	24	19	3	2
Chilocco	School	1	Stone	35	7	648	655	654		1
Five Civilized Tribes [1]	Agency	1	Frame	60		59	59	36	3	20
Kiowa	do	1	Brick	50	17	479	496	464	7	25
Osage	School	1	Frame	8		72	72	72		
Seger	do	1	Brick	12		80	80	78		2
Oregon: Salem	do	1	do	56	19	912	931	898	3	30
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	do	1	do	59	6	1,103	1,109	1,102		7
South Dakota		8		256	94	2,054	2,148	2,050	15	83
Canton Asylum [2]	Agency	1	Brick	92	54	20	74	2	5	67
Cheyenne River	do	1	do	36	25	1,140	1,165	1,160	1	4
Crow Creek	do	1	Frame	12		47	47	40		7
Flandreau	School	1	do	24		404	404	402	2	
Pierre	do	1	Brick	30		156	156	156		
Pine Ridge	do	1	do	20		110	110	110		
Rapid City	do	1	do	12		121	121	118	3	
Rosebud	Agency	1	do	30	15	56	71	62	4	5
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	do	1	Frame	8	5	190	195	189	3	3
Washington		4		84	8	615	623	610	6	7
Cushman	School	1	Frame	40	4	291	295	295		
Spokane	Sanatorium	1	do	20	4	68	72	65	3	4
Tulalip	School	1	do	12		129	129	123	3	3
Yakima	do	1	do	12		127	127	127		

Wisconsin		3		48	14	861	875	849	7	19	
Hayward	School	1	Brick	10		437	437	435	2		
Keshena	Agency	1	Frame	30	14	196	210	186	5	19	
Oneida	School	1	do	8		228	228	228			
Wyoming: Shoshone [3]	Agency	1	Stone								

[1] Not in operation entire year. [2] Asylum for insane Indians. [3] Remodeling; not completed June 30, 1917.

TABLE 16.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*[1]

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1917	58,598	15,085	$275,094	1,110	$14,264	4,941	9,034	$260,830	5,283	$82,112	2,473	$31,089	1,547	1,263	$51,023
1916	59,733	14,929	353,557	1,930	18,708	3,807	9,192	334,849	7,063	137,469	4,188	39,571	1,365	1,510	97,898
1915	51,761	18,231	297,668	1,325	30,196	6,650	10,256	267,472	8,512	201,917	4,625	64,024	2,677	1,210	137,893
1914	52,110	14,987	471,394	805	9,475	4,371	9,811	461,919	9,045	104,808	5,331	72,190	1,634	2,080	32,618
1913	51,516	17,166	344,024	1,138	13,172	5,338	10,690	330,852	7,963	93,434	4,468	61,048	2,045	1,450	32,386
1912		16,679	400,732	1,415	37,262	5,175	10,089	363,470	5,475	61,696	3,501	45,743	635	1,339	15,953
1911 [2]		15,987	395,165						5,759	195,488					
1900 [2]		57,570	1,231,000												
1840 [2]			11,800												
1830 [2]			11,528												
Arizona	15,990	1,255	18,478	213	249	205	837	18,229	1,816	21,487	1,559	17,616	106	151	3,871
Camp Verde	152	20	75				20	75							
Colorado River	606	52	1,651				52	1,651	73	1,156	73	1,156			
Fort Apache	[3] 300	550	2,029	150	248	200	200	1,781	250	1,464	150	1,444	100		20
Havasupai	55	20	120				20	120	45	212	40	140		5	72
Kaibab	50	6	22	1	1	5		21	6	32			6		32
Leupp	437								74	3,059	74	3,059			
Moqui	2,172								219	3,018	219	3,018			
Navajo [4]	2,108														
Pima [4]	3,350	189		62			127		200	2,001	180	1,560		20	441
Salt River	500	39	557				39	557	168	2,102	166	5		2	2,097
San Carlos	1,000	300	13,821				300	13,821	650	3,189	550	2,000		100	1,189

[1] This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.
[2] Only items reported.
[3] Overestimated last year.
[4] 1916 report.

TABLE 16.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Disabled.	Value of supplies.
Arizona—Continued.															
San Xavier	2,610								73	$1,507	49	$1,487		24	$20
Truxton Canon	150	79	$203				79	$203	4	1,308	4	1,308			
Western Navajo	2,500								54	2,439	54	2,439			
California	5,422	412	5,764	30	$638	43	339	5,126	184	1,506	91	1,173	55	38	333
Bishop	1,000	19	302	4	143		15	159							
Campo	78	20	203				20	203	22	76	6	38		16	38
Digger	242	17	747			6	11	747	16	63			1	15	63
Fort Bidwell	400	55	547			6	49	547							
Fort Yuma	489	25	253				25	253	44	756	44	756			
Greenville	300	8	190				8	190							
Hoopa Valley	400	111	991			4	107	991							
Malki	344	34	822			7	27	822	11	146	3	120	6	2	26
Pala	624	25	278			20	5	278	20	246	20	246			
Round Valley	960	29	533				29	533	49	171			48	1	171
Soboba	503	43	403				43	403	22	48	18	13		4	35
Tule River	82	26	495	26	495										
Colorado	30	349	9,942			137	212	9,942		1,363					1,363
Southern Ute	30	103	4,054			16	87	4,054		1,363			(3)	(3)	1,363
Ute Mountain		246	5,888			121	125	5,888							
Idaho: Fort Hall	881	220	8,504				220	8,504							
Michigan: Mackinac	525								6	400			6		400
Minnesota	4,334	885	6,796	19	676	75	791	6,120	233	1,648	43	391	112	78	1,257
Fond du Lac	250	16	361			2	14	361							
Grand Portage	139	82	712			73	9	712	48	839			45	3	839
Leech Lake	900	81	742	10	417		71	325	86	395	43	391	43		4
Nett Lake	320	41	1,177				41	1,177	55	13			24	31	13
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	100	8	675				8	675							
Red Lake	625	3	17				3	17							
White Earth	2,000	654	3,112	9	259		645	2,853	44	401				44	401

Montana	2,187	3,256	63,394	735	10,118	653	1,868	53,276	624	8,818	34	591	184	406	8,227
Blackfeet	475	1,352	29,864	686	10,021	239	427	19,843	315	4,663				315	4,663
Crow Agency	400	40	895				40	895							
Flathead	285	87	1,269				87	1,269	42	691	11	517		31	174
Fort Belknap	400	160	3,221				160	3,221	47	549	17	14	30		535
Fort Peck	575	340	10,117	18	97		322	10,020							
Tongue River	52	1,277	18,028	31	[3]	414	832	18,028	220	2,915	6	60	154	60	2,855
Nebraska: Santee	650	53	1,832				53	1,832	31	16	31	16			
Nevada	4,399	304	2,516	60	171	6	238	2,345	290	5,006	269	4,944	6	15	62
Fort McDermitt	173	35	472				35	472							
Moapa River	60	15	134				15	134	17	26			5	12	26
Nevada	300	47	677			3	44	677	71	2,826	69	2,823	1	1	3
Walker River	441	20	92				20	92							
Western Shoshone	295	102	267	60	171	3	39	96	200	2,121	200	2,121			
Reno, special agent	[2] 3,130	85	874				85	874	2	33				2	33
New Mexico	10,346	210	10,079	12	1,142	12	186	8,937	532	7,315	416	6,335	40	76	980
Jicarilla	75	142	4,566	12	1,142	12	118	3,424	201	2,037	140	1,238	40	21	799
Mescalero	90	68	5,513				68	5,513	55	181				55	181
Pueblo Bonito	[1] 2,724								100	2,160	[1] 100	2,160			
Pueblo day schools	4,810								104	1,732	104	1,732			
San Juan	[1] 2,647								72	1,205	72	1,205			
North Carolina: Cherokee	1,052	4	47			1	3	47							
North Dakota	2,682	1,250	22,392				1,250	22,392	246	1,069			135	111	1,069
Fort Berthold [2]	300	139	2,219				139	2,219	135	821			135		821
Standing Rock	1,200	1,000	18,494				1,000	18,494							
Turtle Mountain	1,182	111	1,679				111	1,679	111	248				111	248
Oregon	2,225	83	1,903				83	1,903	21	791	2	7		19	784
Klamath	500								19	679				19	679
Roseburg	1,200	[3]	1,022			[3]	[3]	1,022	[3]	105			[3]	[3]	105
Siletz	225	43	300				43	300							
Warm Springs	300	40	581				40	581	2	7	2	7			
South Dakota	2,486	5,497	100,461	26	415	2,980	2,491	100,046	460	10,298	27	12	191	242	10,286
Cheyenne River	460	636	13,601	18	415	109	509	13,186	114	512			114		512
Crow Creek	175	187	9,241				187	9,241	2	12	2	12			
Flandreau	150	47	888				47	888	22	231				22	231
Lower Brule	100	36	1,653				36	1,653							

[1] Estimated. [2] 1916 report. [3] Not reported.

TABLE 16.—*Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.							Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.						
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.			Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.
South Dakota—Con.															
Pine Ridge	1,202	2,463	$43,741	8	.....	971	1,484	$43,741	77	$8,281	.....	.....	77	.....	$8,281
Rosebud	309	2,100	31,065	.....	.....	1,900	200	31,065	245	1,262	25	.....	.....	220	1,262
Yankton	90	28	272	.....	.....	.....	28	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	260	531	7,615	.....	.....	490	41	7,615	633	20,493	.....	.....	600	33	20,493
Goshute	110	8	178	.....	.....	.....	8	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits	80	33	402	.....	.....	.....	33	402	33	112	.....	.....	.....	33	112
Uintah and Ouray	70	490	7,035	.....	.....	490	.....	7,035	600	20,381	.....	.....	600	.....	20,381
Washington	3,129	189	2,650	7	$202	9	173	2,448	46	226	.....	.....	33	13	226
Colville	783	12	435	7	202	.....	5	233	23	45	.....	.....	23	.....	45
Cushman	240	18	366	.....	.....	.....	18	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay	422	13	164	.....	.....	.....	13	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	345	9	159	.....	.....	.....	9	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah	535	45	1,005	.....	.....	9	36	1,005	10	92	.....	.....	4	6	92
Tulalip	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	63	.....	.....	6	.....	63
Yakima	200	92	521	.....	.....	.....	92	521	7	26	.....	.....	.....	7	26
Wisconsin	1,750	175	5,153	8	653	80	87	4,500	51	223	.....	.....	9	42	223
Hayward	375	80	995	.....	.....	80	.....	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena	700	59	3,164	5	462	.....	54	2,702	50	123	.....	.....	9	41	123
Lac du Flambeau	210	25	508	.....	.....	.....	25	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	150	3	191	3	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	100
Red Cliff	140	8	295	.....	.....	.....	8	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	250	412	7,568	.....	.....	250	162	7,568	110	1,453	1	$4	70	39	1,449

TABLE 17.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Grand total	309,409	89,501	5,126	89,501	11,298	10,902	6,558	28,758	5,111	726	[1] 29,173	63,768	16,789	19,271	7,863	5,603	1,259	29,173	63,169
Arizona	44,617	12,692	1,409	11,283	1,340	2,034	1,509	4,883	700	279	16	5,878	5,405	2,246	1,689	575	260	16	4,786
Camp Verde	439	117	4	113	18	.....	74	92	.....	.....	.....	92	21	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River	1,207	371	22	349	232	103	.....	335	.....	.....	14	349	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	14	94
Fort Apache	2,609	792	194	598	26	251	120	397	.....	66	.....	463	135	200	132	.....	40	.....	372
Havasupai	173	40	2	38	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	29	9	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab	95	24	5	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp	1,536	587	13	574	11	113	.....	124	25	.....	.....	149	425	163	.....	20	.....	.....	183
Moqui	4,200	1,037	193	844	167	(2)	419	586	.....	.....	.....	586	258	125	466	.....	.....	.....	591
Navajo	12,080	[3] 4,411	[3] 347	[3] 4,064	107	712	57	876	270	47	.....	1,193	2,871	766	85	190	35	.....	1,076
Pima	[3] 6,253	[3] 1,613	[3] 38	[3] 1,575	303	298	272	873	258	23	.....	1,154	421	218	306	235	60	.....	819
Salt River	1,232	419	104	315	145	.....	118	263	.....	.....	2	265	50	.....	158	.....	.....	2	160
San Carlos	2,659	867	33	834	23	253	152	428	.....	24	.....	452	382	216	140	.....	25	.....	381
San Xavier	5,112	956	54	902	181	.....	210	391	147	119	.....	657	245	.....	250	130	100	.....	480
Truxton Canon	457	147	20	127	1	107	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	108	19	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo	6,565	1,200	380	820	15	197	39	251	.....	.....	.....	251	569	338	35	.....	.....	.....	373
Scattered	.....	111	.....	111	111	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	10,362	4,439	283	4,156	895	404	518	1,817	125	.....	1,541	3,483	903	345	697	100	.....	1,541	2,683
Bishop	1,600	[3] 446	[3] 5	[3] 441	47	.....	130	177	.....	.....	.....	177	264	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	140
Campo	233	67	30	37	9	.....	11	20	.....	.....	.....	20	17	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger	299	76	16	60	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	30	54	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30
Fort Bidwell	756	183	23	160	99	.....	44	143	.....	.....	.....	143	17	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	62
Fort Yuma	833	238	6	232	62	203	31	296	.....	.....	50	[4] 346	.....	180	40	.....	.....	50	270
Greenville	629	1,382	29	1,353	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	1,200	1,285	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200
Hoopa Valley	1,299	605	80	525	78	201	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	279	246	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Malki	629	158	48	110	15	.....	.....	15	[4] 125	.....	86	[4] 226	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	86	186

[1] Includes those in public schools, but not reported.
[2] School not in operation.
[3] 1916 report.
[4] Includes pupils from off reservation.

TABLE 17.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools.
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
California—Continued.																			
Pala	1,023	259	8	251	105	.....	79	184	(1)	.....	35	219	32	.....	98	.....	.....	35	133
Round Valley	1,700	454	13	441	131	.....	94	225	.....	.....	81	306	135	.....	151	.....	.....	81	232
Soboba	921	259	16	243	39	.....	48	87	(1)	.....	38	125	118	.....	90	.....	.....	38	128
Tule River	440	129	9	120	18	.....	81	99	.....	.....	21	120	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	21	107
Scattered	.....	183	.....	183	183	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	898	315	49	266	16	83	46	145	.....	.....	.....	145	13	50	55	.....	.....	.....	105
Southern Ute	372	119	5	114	2	83	16	101	.....	.....	.....	101	13	50	30	.....	.....	.....	80
Ute Mountain	526	196	44	152	14	.....	30	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Florida: Seminole	586	143	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Idaho	4,168	1,075	207	868	63	364	90	517	172	16	86	791	77	280	130	210	20	86	726
Coeur d'Alene	826	211	29	182	13	.....	51	64	75	.....	22	161	21	.....	60	80	.....	22	162
Fort Hall	1,769	427	62	365	13	240	14	267	22	16	60	365	.....	200	20	30	20	60	330
Fort Lapwai	1,573	437	116	321	37	124	25	186	75	.....	4	265	56	80	50	100	.....	4	234
Iowa: Sac and Fox	360	105	10	95	23	46	51	[2] 120	.....	.....	.....	[2] 120	.....	80	70	.....	.....	.....	150
Kansas	1,421	516	45	471	93	90	.....	183	.....	.....	140	323	148	71	.....	.....	.....	140	211
Kickapoo	640	217	17	200	27	90	.....	117	.....	.....	[3] 40	157	43	71	.....	.....	.....	40	111
Potawatomi	781	277	28	249	44	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	[3] 100	[3] 144	[3] 105	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Scattered	.....	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,097	687	87	600	412	.....	.....	412	221	.....	96	729	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	96	448
Mackinac	1,097	310	87	223	35	.....	.....	35	221	.....	96	352	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	96	448
Scattered	.....	377	.....	377	377	.....	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Minnesota	11,777	3,780	386	3,394	413	724	257	1,394	215	.....	1,106	2,715	679	634	363	200	.....	1,106	2,303
Fond du Lac	1,056	381	13	368	40	.....	38	78	.....	.....	253	331	37	.....	74	.....	.....	253	327
Grand Portage	321	93	4	89	7	.....	21	28	.....	.....	57	85	4	.....	20	.....	.....	57	77
Leech Lake	1,770	[4] 491	29	462	82	185	.....	267	.....	.....	108	375	87	156	.....	.....	.....	108	264
Nett Lake	607	204	3	201	4	133	44	181	.....	.....	.....	181	20	110	60	.....	.....	.....	170
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	160	48	.....	48	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	27	34	14	.....	35	.....	.....	27	63
Red Lake	1,492	427	17	410	46	150	.....	196	107	.....	11	314	96	118	.....	70	.....	11	19
White Earth	6,371	2,103	320	1,783	201	256	147	604	108	.....	[3] 650	1,362	[5] 421	250	173	130	.....	650	1,203
Scattered	.....	33	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	11,525	3,273	183	3,090	346	584	270	1,200	563	171	476	2,410	680	531	307	830	170	476	2,314
Blackfeet	2,752	[6] 992	[6] 35	[6] 957	87	152	59	298	114	.....	[6] 18	430	527	144	60	145	.....	18	367
Crow	1,710	473	12	461	27	130	.....	157	58	171	75	461	.....	147	.....	125	170	75	517
Flathead	2,410	654	59	595	85	.....	.....	85	168	.....	213	466	129	.....	.....	300	.....	213	513
Fort Belknap	1,206	290	11	279	17	82	32	131	121	.....	18	270	9	51	40	160	.....	18	269
Fort Peck	1,986	477	21	456	38	134	91	263	60	.....	129	452	4	120	120	40	.....	129	409
Tongue River	1,461	315	45	270	20	86	88	194	42	.....	23	259	11	69	87	60	.....	23	239
Scattered	.....	72	.....	72	72	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,617	1,205	61	1,144	457	.....	.....	457	185	.....	297	939	205	.....	.....	247	.....	297	544
Omaha	1,318	440	14	426	130	.....	.....	130	[7] 17	.....	130	277	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	130
Santee	1,194	310	25	285	83	.....	.....	83	55	.....	100	238	47	.....	.....	125	.....	100	225
Winnebago	1,105	388	22	366	177	.....	.....	177	[8] 113	.....	67	357	9	.....	.....	122	.....	67	189
Scattered	.....	67	.....	67	67	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	7,944	1,623	227	1,396	282	72	238	592	.....	.....	543	1,135	261	130	234	.....	.....	543	907
Fallon	429	77	4	73	30	.....	31	61	.....	.....	.....	61	12	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	65
Fort McDermitt	350	100	2	98	9	.....	53	62	.....	.....	.....	62	36	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80
Moapa River	120	33	1	32	12	.....	19	31	.....	.....	1	32	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	21
Nevada	614	96	4	92	16	72	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	88	4	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Walker River	706	135	37	98	35	.....	38	73	.....	.....	.....	73	25	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Western Shoshone	625	182	29	153	4	.....	97	101	.....	.....	.....	101	52	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	69
Reno, special agent	5,100	1,000	150	850	176	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	[2] 542	718	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	542
New Mexico	20,853	7,304	703	6,601	897	834	1,199	2,930	310	39	17	3,296	3,305	698	1,080	200	64	17	2,059
Jicarilla	645	169	30	139	10	101	.....	111	.....	.....	4	115	24	108	.....	.....	.....	4	112
Mescalero	627	196	18	178	3	119	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	122	56	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito	2,724	[3] 1,240	337	[3] 903	8	168	22	198	.....	.....	.....	198	705	180	30	.....	.....	.....	210
Pueblo day schools	8,700	2,554	96	2,458	788	.....	996	1,784	310	2	13	2,109	349	.....	932	200	34	13	1,179
San Juan	6,354	[2] 2,579	[3] 196	[2] 2,383	5	306	.....	311	.....	.....	.....	311	2,072	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Zuni	1,803	520	26	494	37	140	181	358	.....	37	.....	395	99	80	118	.....	30	.....	228
Scattered	.....	46	.....	46	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: Scattered	5,912	133	.....	133	133	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	28	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
North Carolina: Cherokee	2,282	752	20	732	54	253	105	412	.....	.....	248	660	72	160	150	.....	.....	248	558

[1] Attend St. Boniface School, Malki.
[2] Includes pupils off reservation.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Includes Cass Lake.
[5] Pupils may attend public schools same as whites.
[6] 1916 report.
[7] Attend Santee Mission School.
[8] 80 attend Santee Mission School.

TABLE 17.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools.
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
North Dakota	8,903	2,886	156	2,730	324	889	458	1,671	156	.....	106	1,933	886	625	450	154	.....	106	1,335
Fort Berthold	1,182	345	17	328	78	.....	74	152	91	.....	.....	243	85	.....	96	88	.....	.....	184
Fort Totten	1,002	300	19	281	5	[1] 365	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Standing Rock	3,455	942	18	924	91	351	131	573	65	.....	.....	638	286	302	194	66	.....	.....	562
Turtle Mountain	3,264	1,257	102	1,155	108	[2] 173	253	534	.....	.....	106	640	515	.....	160	.....	.....	106	266
Scattered	.....	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	116,419	31,809	343	31,466	2,624	1,795	36	4,455	878	.....	21,054	26,387	412	2,554	65	990	85	21,054	24,748
Cantonment	785	223	10	213	16	128	.....	144	.....	.....	12	156	57	90	.....	.....	.....	12	102
Cheyenne and Arapaho	1,252	346	80	266	30	123	.....	153	.....	.....	[3] 50	203	63	150	.....	.....	45	50	245
Kiowa	4,554	1,404	84	1,320	130	649	.....	779	16	.....	344	1,139	181	593	.....	50	40	344	1,027
Osage	2,180	913	62	851	22	129	.....	151	20	.....	594	765	86	115	.....	75	.....	594	784
Otoe	518	166	15	151	33	84	.....	117	.....	.....	31	148	3	80	.....	.....	.....	31	111
Pawnee	714	203	3	200	67	73	.....	140	.....	.....	55	195	5	100	.....	.....	.....	55	155
Ponca	1,045	361	10	351	71	126	.....	197	.....	.....	154	351	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	154	244
Sac and Fox	682	254	33	221	49	88	.....	137	.....	.....	80	217	4	80	.....	.....	.....	80	160
Seger	758	206	12	194	16	97	36	149	.....	.....	33	182	12	79	65	.....	.....	33	177
Seneca	1,668	591	21	570	79	154	.....	233	50	.....	286	569	1	100	.....	50	.....	286	436
Shawnee	[4] 757	[4] 269	13	256	46	144	.....	190	128	.....	[3] 75	393	.....	110	.....	200	.....	75	385
Total	15,306	4,936	343	4,593	559	1,831	.....	2,390	214	.....	1,714	4,318	412	1,652	.....	375	85	1,714	3,826
Five Civilized Tribes	101,506	26,425	.....	26,425	1,617	.....	.....	1,617	664	.....	19,340	21,621	.....	967	.....	615	.....	19,340	20,922
Cherokee Nation	41,824	12,788	[5]	12,788	339	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	9,547	9,886	[5]	110	.....	.....	.....	9,547	9,657
Chickasaw Nation	10,966	3,262	[5]	3,262	41	.....	.....	41	{[6] 148 [7] 327}	.....	2,386	2,902	[5]	.....	.....	[7]{[6] 185 310}	.....	2,386	2,881
Choctaw Nation	26,828	4,777	[5]	4,777	626	.....	.....	626	189	.....	3,598	4,413	[5]	430	.....	120	.....	3,598	4,148

Creek Nation	18,761	4,705	(5)	4,705	448	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	3,534	3,982	(5)	327	.....	.....	.....	3,534	3,861
Seminole Nation	3,127	445	(5)	445	163	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	275	438	(5)	100	.....	.....	.....	275	375
Scattered	.....	448	.....	448	448	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	11,612	3,200	120	3,080	164	416	133	713	70	.....	1,543	2,326	754	305	230	150	.....	1,543	2,228
Klamath	1,160	373	48	325	17	165	[illegible]	963	.....	.....	.....	263	62	112	150	.....	.....	.....	262
Roseburg	[8] 8,000	[8] 2,000	6	1,994	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	[3] 1,492	1,500	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,492	1,492
Siletz	437	135	10	125	43	.....	3	74	.....	.....	51	125	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	51	101
Umatilla	1,197	433	42	391	28	142	.....	170	70	.....	.....	240	151	93	.....	150	.....	.....	243
Warm Springs	818	195	14	181	4	109	21	134	.....	.....	.....	134	47	100	30	.....	.....	.....	130
Scattered	.....	64	.....	64	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	21,246	6,086	418	5,668	1,149	1,229	937	3,315	665	.....	764	4,744	924	1,020	1,426	710	.....	764	3,920
Cheyenne River	2,752	663	51	612	191	200	57	448	.....	.....	143	591	21	180	62	.....	.....	143	385
Crow Creek	964	272	24	248	67	92	.....	159	51	.....	.....	210	38	82	.....	75	.....	.....	157
Flandreau	291	69	4	65	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	26	47	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26
Lower Brule	504	150	16	134	35	82	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	117	17	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pine Ridge	7,247	2,146	174	1,972	261	308	555	1,124	[9] 248	.....	170	1,542	430	210	823	240	.....	170	1,443
Rosebud	5,636	1,462	106	1,356	247	277	325	849	366	.....	141	1,356	.....	200	541	395	.....	141	1,277
Sisseton	1,954	636	13	623	156	147	.....	303	.....	.....	137	440	183	133	.....	.....	.....	137	270
Yankton	1,898	610	30	580	93	123	.....	216	.....	.....	147	363	217	115	.....	.....	.....	147	262
Scattered	.....	78	.....	78	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1,438	389	50	339	34	85	28	147	.....	.....	15	162	177	67	70	.....	.....	15	152
Goshute	153	43	12	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Shivwits	130	29	.....	29	1	.....	28	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Uintah and Ouray	1,155	317	38	279	33	85	.....	118	.....	.....	15	133	146	67	.....	.....	.....	15	82
Washington	11,088	3,101	175	2,926	339	335	532	1,206	208	.....	586	2,000	995	311	616	260	.....	586	1,773
Colville	2,529	771	18	753	32	.....	160	192	122	.....	220	534	219	.....	165	190	.....	220	575
Cushman	2,132	[10] 274	15	259	138	.....	77	215	[10] 86	.....	27	[10] 328	.....	.....	95	70	.....	27	192
Neah Bay	697	210	15	195	17	.....	111	128	.....	.....	26	154	41	.....	120	.....	.....	26	146
Spokane	603	189	25	164	25	.....	68	93	.....	.....	7	100	64	.....	90	.....	.....	7	97
Taholah	768	210	13	197	12	.....	56	68	.....	.....	.....	68	129	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	76
Tulalip	1,359	414	59	355	24	208	60	292	.....	.....	58	350	5	180	70	.....	.....	58	308
Yakima	3,000	980	30	950	38	127	.....	165	.....	.....	248	413	537	131	.....	.....	.....	248	379
Scattered	.....	53	.....	53	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.
[2] Enrolled at Fort Totten.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Potawatomi not included.
[5] Not reported.
[6] Private school.
[7] Includes Choctaw pupils.
[8] Includes 5,000 Indians in northern California.
[9] 23 attend St. Francis Mission School.
[10] Includes pupils off reservations.

TABLE 17.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children in school.								Eligible children not in school.	Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools.
					Government.				Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.		Government.		Mission and private.		Public.	
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.				Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		
Wisconsin	9,610	3,122	165	2,957	865	498	125	1,488	544	221	432	2,685	659	470	206	485	660	432	2,253
Grand Rapids	1,372	382	42	340	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	[1] 38	122	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38
Hayward	1,277	427	30	397	[2] 220	.....	50	270	.....	.....	46	316	81	.....	74	.....	.....	46	120
Keshena	1,745	504	15	489	82	185	43	310	[3] 243	[3] 102	.....	[3] 655	.....	170	80	220	120	.....	590
Lac du Flambeau	749	206	10	196	23	[3] 125	.....	[3] 148	.....	.....	60	[3] 208	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	60	220
Laona	335	95	6	89	7	[4] 26	.....	33	.....	.....	28	61	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
La Pointe	1,046	344	56	288	78	.....	.....	78	[3] 216	78	49	[3] 421	.....	.....	.....	200	490	49	739
Oneida	2,575	878	4	874	257	162	.....	419	.....	41	141	601	273	140	.....	.....	50	141	331
Red Cliff	511	199	2	197	27	.....	32	59	35	.....	70	164	33	.....	52	65	.....	70	187
Scattered	.....	87	.....	87	87	.....	.....	87	[5] 50	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone	1,674	508	29	479	17	167	26	210	99	.....	70	379	100	135	25	140	.....	70	370
Alaska	.....	332	.....	332	332	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	358	.....	358	358	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capacity[6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,559

[1] Attend mission school in Wisconsin.
[2] Includes 193 pupils at Hayward School.
[3] Includes pupils off reservation.
[4] Attend Lac du Flambeau School.
[5] Attend St. Mary's Mission School.
[6] Nonreservation schools not included above.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age	89,501	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.	5,126	
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance		84,375

INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Government schools:		
Nonreservation boarding	11,298	
Reservation boarding	10,902	
Day	6,558	
		28,758
Mission schools:		
Contract boarding	1,667	
Noncontract—		
Boarding	3,296	
Day	726	
	4,022	
		5,689
Private schools: Contract boarding		148
Public schools		29,173
Total all classes		63,768
Number eligible children not in school		[1] 16,789

[1] Includes eligible and ineligible children not reported in Oklahoma; the number of eligible pupils shown by this table as not in any school is somewhat less than the actual number, because in the other columns has been shown the total enrollment in the several schools, whereas not all those so enrolled have remained in attendance during the entire school year, and in a few cases there have been transfers from one school to another, thus duplicating the enrollment.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total	33,996	34,595	29,718	25,294	
Arizona	5,670	5,622	5,010	4,489	
Camp Verde superintendency	60	74	68	52	
Camp Verde	30	25	22	17	Day.
Clarksdale	30	49	46	35	Do.
Colorado River	80	103	94	89	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency	372	437	418	398	
Fort Apache	200	251	242	237	Do.
Canon	42	42	38	35	Day.
Cibecue	50	35	34	31	Do.
East Fork	40	43	40	38	Do.
Cibecue	20	32	30	26	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork	20	34	34	31	Do.
Fort Mojave	200	158	147	141	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai	35	29	28	26	Day.
Kaibab	22	19	15	13	Do.
Leupp superintendency	183	138	128	115	
Leupp	163	113	103	91	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco	20	25	25	24	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency	591	419	406	356	
Moqui [1]	125	.....	.....	.....	Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy	55	43	43	38	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi	65	115	110	105	Do.
Oraibi	156	75	72	69	Do.
Polacca	100	116	112	99	Do.
Second Mesa	90	70	69	45	Do.
Navajo superintendency	1,076	1,086	971	886	
Navajo	350	302	268	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee	166	195	162	142	Do.
Tohatchi	250	215	196	188	Do.
Cornfields	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki	60	27	22	13	Do.
Ganado	35	47	42	38	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth	40	70	69	63	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's	150	200	185	169	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix	700	942	716	631	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency	819	851	770	674	
Pima	218	298	268	241	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater	36	43	41	29	Day.
Casa Blanca	40	54	51	38	Do.
Chiu Chuischu	40	23	20	14	Do.
Cocklebur	40	13	12	9	Do.
Gila Bend	30	34	23	17	Do.
Gila Crossing	40	39	36	31	Do.
Maricopa	40	36	36	34	Do.
Quajote [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Santan	40	30	29	17	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe)	35	23	19	15	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's	235	258	235	229	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michael's [1]	25	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Catholic.
Rice Station	216	253	225	201	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency	158	118	105	89	
Salt River	88	85	74	64	Day.
Camp McDowell [2]	40	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lehi	30	33	31	25	Do.

[1] Not in operation. [2] Not reported.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency	165	176	168	155	
San Carlos	100	101	95	90	Day.
Bylas	40	51	49	45	Do.
Rice	25	24	24	20	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency	480	476	429	358	
San Xavier	155	124	109	96	Day.
Indian Oasis	30	26	16	12	Do.
Santa Rosa	30	20	20	13	Do.
Tucson	35	40	28	20	Do.
Lourdes	30	35	34	19	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	30	44	44	31	Do.
San Miguel	20	23	22	16	Do.
San Solano	20	17	16	14	Do
Tucson	130	147	140	137	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon	140	107	105	101	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency	373	236	217	204	
Western Navajo	308	165	147	137	Do.
Marsh Pass	30	32	31	29	Do.
Moencopi	35	39	39	38	Day.
California	1,980	2,061	1,778	1,499	
Bishop superintendency	140	130	112	94	
Bishop	60	65	54	44	Day.
Big Pine	30	20	18	16	Do.
Independence	20	17	14	11	Do.
Pine Creek	30	28	26	23	Do.
Campo	30	11	11	11	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency	160	149	123	109	
Fort Bidwell	98	105	92	87	Nonreservation boarding.
Alturas	24	12	7	4	Day.
Likely	20	17	12	9	Do.
Lookout	18	15	12	9	Do.
Fort Yuma superintendency	220	234	219	199	
Fort Yuma	180	203	195	177	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah	40	31	24	22	Day.
Greenville	90	122	101	88	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoopa Valley	165	201	156	143	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency: St. Boniface.	100	125	125	90	Catholic Mission boarding.
Pala superintendency	98	79	70	55	
Pala	30	29	25	22	Day.
Capitan Grande	24	15	12	9	Do.
La Jolla	30	22	20	14	Do.
Rincon	14	13	13	10	Do.
Round Valley superintendency	151	94	66	50	
Round Valley	80	29	22	15	Do.
Potter Valley	16	12	11	9	Do.
Ukiah	25	23	15	12	Do.
Upper Lake	30	30	18	14	Do.
Sherman	650	787	680	577	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency	90	48	43	35	
Cahuilla	30	11	10	9	Day.
Mesa Grande	30	14	12	11	Do.
Volcan	30	23	21	15	Do.
Tule River superintendency	86	81	72	48	
Tule River	30	17	16	10	Do.
Auberry	32	34	27	20	Do.
Burrough	24	30	29	18	Do.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Colorado	105	129	108	96	
Southern Ute superintendency	80	99	82	74	
Southern Ute	50	83	68	60	Reservation boarding.
Allen	30	16	14	14	Day.
Ute Mountain	25	30	26	22	Do.
Idaho	640	642	515	388	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency	140	126	107	90	
Kalispel	30	24	19	12	Do.
Kootenai	30	27	25	23	Do.
De Smet	80	75	63	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency	270	292	209	148	
Fort Hall	200	240	158	116	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley	20	14	13	8	Day.
Good Shepherd	30	22	22	16	Mission boarding; Episcopalian.
Presbyterian Mission	20	16	16	8	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency	230	224	199	150	
Sanatorium and school	80	124	103	84	Boarding.
Kamiah	50	25	21	14	Day.
St. Joseph's	100	75	75	52	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa	150	97	94	71	
Sac and Fox superintendency	150	97	94	71	
Sanatorium and school	80	46	46	35	Boarding.
Fox	40	20	19	15	Day.
Mesquakie	30	31	29	21	Do.
Kansas	771	914	794	707	
Haskell	700	824	711	628	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo	71	90	83	79	Reservation boarding.
Michigan	702	595	558	522	
Mackinac superintendency	352	221	208	196	
Baraga (Holy Name)	152	90	83	73	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).	200	131	125	123	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant	350	374	350	326	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota	1,409	1,414	1,236	1,077	
Cass Lake	40	50	45	43	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency	74	38	29	18	
Fond du Lac	40	18	13	8	Day.
Normantown	34	20	16	10	Do.
Grand Portage	20	21	18	13	Do.
Leech Lake	116	135	101	86	Reservation boarding.
Nett Lake	60	44	41	33	Day.
Pipestone superintendency	248	225	203	189	
Pipestone	212	218	196	185	Nonreservation boarding.
Birch Cooley	36	7	7	4	Day.
Red Lake superintendency	188	257	234	200	
Red Lake	75	91	79	67	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake	43	59	57	55	Do.
St. Mary's	70	107	98	78	Contract mission boarding Catholic.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Vermillion Lake	110	133	124	117	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency	553	511	441	378	
White Earth	250	256	211	193	Do.
Beaulieu	30	35	31	26	
Elbow Lake	30	15	13	10	Day.
Pine Point	53	40	32	21	Do.
Round Lake	30	25	22	16	Do.
Twin Lake	30	32	28	23	Do.
St. Benedict's	130	108	104	89	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana	1,838	1,588	1,329	1,137	
Blackfeet superintendency	349	325	253	214	
Blackfeet	144	152	128	111	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte	30	27	21	15	Day.
Old Agency, Badger Creek	30	32	26	21	Do.
Holy Family	145	114	78	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency	442	359	325	286	
Crow	100	84	70	57	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek	47	46	40	33	Do.
Black Lodge	30	28	28	24	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass	50	31	28	24	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno	35	80	71	71	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's	25	17	17	13	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier	125	58	56	55	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola	30	15	15	9	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency	300	168	138	130	
St. Ignatius	300	168	138	130	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency	251	235	188	152	
Fort Belknap	51	82	65	51	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole	40	32	26	17	Day.
St. Paul's	160	121	97	84	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency	280	285	242	204	
Fort Peck	120	134	118	105	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	30	21	16	11	Day.
No. 2	30	34	24	17	Do.
No. 3	30	7	6	5	Do.
No. 4	30	29	23	18	Do.
Wolf Point	40	60	55	48	Mission boarding and day Presbyterian.
Tongue River superintendency	216	216	183	151	
Tongue River	69	86	70	56	Reservation boarding.
Birney	47	50	42	34	Day.
Lamedeer	40	38	30	24	Do.
St. Labre's	60	42	41	37	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska	647	667	569	527	
Genoa	400	482	395	368	Nonreservation boarding.
Santee superintendency—Santee Normal Training.	125	152	141	129	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Winnebago superintendency—St. Augustine.	122	33	33	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Nevada	650	633	566	498	
Carson	286	323	298	280	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency	65	31	24	14	
Fallon	40	16	12	5	Day.
Lovelocks	25	15	12	9	Do.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nevada—Continued.					
Fort McDermitt	80	53	40	32	Day.
Moapa River	20	19	18	16	Do.
Nevada	70	72	68	64	Reservation boarding.
Walker River	60	38	33	24	Day.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	97	85	68	
No. 1	35	51	43	33	Do.
No. 2	34	46	42	35	Do.
New Mexico	2,792	3,263	2,911	2,606	
Albuquerque	400	473	447	430	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla	108	101	94	86	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero	100	119	116	113	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency	210	190	179	174	
Pueblo Bonito	180	168	158	156	Do.
Pinedale	30	22	21	18	Day.
Pueblo day school superintendency.	1,166	1,308	1,164	975	
Albuquerque—					
Acomita	32	28	25	21	Do.
Encinal	30	23	20	15	Do.
Isleta	120	112	107	91	Do.
Laguna	34	61	49	39	Do.
McCarty s	38	34	30	24	Do.
Mesita	38	40	33	29	Do.
Paguate	60	81	75	61	Do.
Paraje	20	39	38	33	Do.
San Felipe	60	59	58	46	Do.
Seama	28	37	32	26	Do.
Bernalillo	125	150	110	101	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti	28	32	26	22	Day.
Jemez	120	86	82	59	Do.
Picuris	24	26	25	25	Do.
San Ildefonso	40	22	20	14	Do.
San Juan	70	60	54	46	Do.
Santa Clara	40	62	53	35	Do.
Santa Domingo	50	79	70	65	Do.
Sia	30	17	17	15	Do.
Taos	70	98	83	57	Do.
Jemez	34	2	2	2	Mission day.
St. Catherine's	75	160	155	149	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency	230	306	237	190	
San Juan	150	259	195	151	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena	80	47	42	39	Do.
Santa Fe	350	408	363	352	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency	228	358	311	286	
Zuni	80	140	117	110	Reservation boarding.
Do	118	181	157	142	Day.
Christian Reformed	30	37	37	34	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee superintendency	310	358	317	243	
Cherokee	160	253	233	194	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove	40	21	16	10	Day.
Birdtown	40	39	31	18	Do.
Little Snowbird	30	18	13	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap	40	27	24	13	Do.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota	1,509	1,857	1,484	1,014	
Bismarck	80	138	99	72	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency	184	165	133	103	
No. 1	30	22	17	12	Day.
No. 2	36	25	22	18	Do.
No. 3	30	27	24	22	Do.
Fort Berthold [1]	75	79	58	41	Mission boarding.
Congregational [1]	13	12	12	10	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten	323	538	401	202	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency	562	547	487	418	
Standing Rock	202	244	211	184	Do.
Martin Kenel	100	107	103	91	Do.
Bullhead	40	34	29	25	Day.
Cannon Ball	40	30	28	20	Do.
Grand River	30	18	17	13	Do.
Little Oak Creek	40	23	20	15	Do.
Porcupine	24	11	11	10	Do.
No. 1	20	15	10	8	Do.
St. Elizabeth's	50	52	45	41	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission	16	13	13	11	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.	160	253	184	94	
No. 1	40	46	29	20	Day.
No. 2	30	67	48	22	Do.
No. 3	30	32	24	15	Do.
No. 4	30	75	58	25	Do.
No. 5	30	33	25	12	Do.
Wahpeton	200	216	180	125	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma	4,194	4,589	3,989	3,607	
Cantonment	90	128	110	85	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendency.	195	123	109	108	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150	123	109	108	Do.
St. Luke's [2]	45	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Episcopal.
Chilocco	500	676	598	529	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency	683	665	617	567	
Anadarko	110	143	135	121	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	160	175	171	168	Do.
Rainy Mountain	155	167	146	124	Do.
Riverside	168	164	151	140	Do.
Cache Creek	50	16	14	14	Mission boarding; Reformed Presbyterian.
Red Stone [3]	40	.....	.....	.....	Mission day; Baptist.
Osage superintendency	190	149	128	109	
Osage	115	129	112	95	Reservation boarding.
St. Louis's	75	20	16	14	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe	80	84	77	70	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee	100	73	68	66	Do.
Ponca	90	126	115	108	Do.
Red Moon	65	36	29	24	Day.
Sac and Fox	80	88	64	53	Reservation boarding.
Seger	79	97	84	77	Do.
Seneca superintendency	150	204	181	171	
Seneca	100	154	139	132	Do.
St. Mary's	50	50	42	39	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

[1] Report of 1916. [2] Abolished. [3] Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Shawnee superintendency	310	272	225	207	
Shawnee	110	144	114	100	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's)	100	43	40	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's)	100	85	71	70	Do.
Total, Western Oklahoma	2,612	2,721	2,405	2,174	
Five Civilized Tribes	1,582	1,868	1,584	1,433	
Cherokee Nation; Cherokee Orphan School.	110	170	143	126	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation	327	374	341	321	
Euchee	100	124	116	110	Do.
Eufaula	112	124	111	106	Do.
Nuyaka	115	126	114	105	Do.
Chickasaw Nation	35	45	45	39	
Collins [1]					Do.
El Meta Bond College	35	45	45	39	Contract; private boarding.
Choctaw Nation	550	708	576	523	
Armstrong Male Academy.	120	142	112	95	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy	100	125	111	103	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy	110	123	112	103	Do.
Wheelock Academy	100	129	101	95	Do.
Old Goodland	80	124	85	76	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission	40	65	55	51	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.	460	430	363	324	
Murray School of Agriculture.	150	103	98	82	Contract; mission boarding; private.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.	50	58	47	41	Contract; mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy	160	178	134	122	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	70	68	61	57	Do.
St. Joseph's	30	23	23	22	Do.
Seminole Nation	100	141	116	100	
Mekusukey	100	141	116	100	Tribal boarding.
Oregon	1,335	1,383	1,044	852	
Klamath superintendency	262	246	156	123	
Klamath	112	165	94	78	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point	30	19	15	10	Day.
Yainax	30	15	11	7	Do.
No. 1	30	21	15	11	Do.
No. 2	30	11	8	5	Do.
No. 3	30	15	13	12	Do.
Salem	650	764	578	456	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz	50	31	26	18	Day.
Umatilla superintendency	243	212	174	156	
Umatilla	93	142	121	109	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel)	150	70	53	47	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency	130	130	110	99	
Warm Springs	100	109	92	85	Reservation boarding.
Simnasho	30	21	18	14	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	757	821	706	438	Nonreservation boarding.

[1] Buildings burned May 9, 1916; abolished Oct. 12, 1917.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota	4,126	3,928	3,303	2,676	
Cheyenne River superintendency	242	257	229	194	
Cheyenne River	180	200	180	156	Reservation boarding.
No. 2	20	19	16	13	Day.
No. 7	22	18	15	10	Do.
No. 8	20	20	18	15	Do.
Crow Creek superintendency	157	143	129	123	
Crow Creek	82	92	80	76	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception	75	51	49	47	Contract; mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau	360	402	334	230	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule	100	82	70	64	Reservation boarding.
Pierre	250	298	227	195	Nonreservation boarding.
Pine Ridge superintendency	1,273	1,088	859	653	
Pine Ridge	210	308	223	166	Reservation boarding.
No. 1	25	24	20	15	Day.
No. 3 [1]	23	6	6	4	Do.
No. 4	30	23	21	19	Do.
No. 5	30	37	31	26	Do.
No. 6	30	23	19	13	Do.
No. 7	33	27	20	14	Do.
No. 8 [1]	33	1	1	1	Do.
No. 9	30	21	16	12	Do.
No. 10	33	24	17	12	Do.
No. 11	30	9	8	6	Do.
No. 12	30	16	12	9	Do.
No. 13	24	13	11	7	Do.
No. 14	22	15	12	7	Do.
No. 15	24	19	15	13	Do.
No. 16	36	25	19	9	Do.
No. 17	30	28	21	15	Do.
No. 18	33	26	22	17	Do.
No. 19	30	24	15	10	Do.
No. 20	24	25	21	16	Do.
No. 21	30	18	14	10	Do.
No. 22	27	20	15	5	Do.
No. 23	30	14	13	9	Do.
No. 24	33	31	24	12	Do.
No. 25	30	8	8	7	Do.
No. 26	30	22	17	12	Do.
No. 27	20	15	12	9	Do.
No. 28	23	15	13	10	Do.
No. 29	30	11	10	7	Do.
No. 30	20	15	12	6	Do.
Holy Rosary	240	225	191	175	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City	300	322	266	191	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency	1,136	991	888	753	
Rosebud	200	277	250	227	Reservation boarding.
Black Pipe	20	28	26	22	Day.
Bull Creek [1]	32	5	4	4	Do.
Corn Creek	40	23	17	12	Do.
Cut Meat	24	16	15	13	Do.
He-Dogs Camp	27	27	24	20	Do.
Ironwood	24	13	12	11	Do.
Little Crow's Camp	26	22	17	14	Do.
Little White River [1]	26	5	5	5	Do.
Lower Cut Meat [1]	27				
Milk's Camp	29	21	18	13	Do.
Oak Creek	26	24	20	15	Do.
Pine Creek	25	28	20	14	Do.
Red Leaf	23	14	12	10	Do.
Ring Thunder [1]	23	6	6	5	Do.
Rosebud	25	9	8	7	Do.
Spring Creek	26	14	13	11	Do.
Upper Cut Meat	21	14	11	9	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier	26	16	11	6	Do.
White Lake	19	14	10	7	Do.
White Thunder [2]	27	6	6	5	Do.

[1] Abolished during fiscal year. [2] Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Wood	25	20	18	16	Days.
St. Mary's	70	59	56	47	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's	325	330	309	260	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton	133	147	132	125	Reservation boarding.
Springfield	60	75	68	60	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton	115	123	101	88	Reservation boarding.
Utah	137	113	96	79	
Goshute [1]	30	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Shivwits	40	28	22	15	Do.
Uintah	67	85	74	64	Reservation boarding.
Washington	1,537	1,438	1,186	970	
Colville superintendency	355	282	225	177	
No. 1	25	22	16	10	Day.
No. 3	30	31	23	18	Do.
No. 4	30	33	25	16	Do.
No. 5	30	28	23	19	Do.
No. 6	25	23	19	11	Do.
No. 9	25	23	20	18	Do.
Sacred Heart	90	39	30	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's	100	83	69	61	Do.
Cushman superintendency	515	526	411	344	
Cushman	350	363	284	240	Nonreservation boarding.
Jamestown	30	22	17	14	Day.
Port Gamble	25	25	20	15	Do.
Skokomish	40	30	18	8	Do.
St. George's	70	86	72	67	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency	120	111	100	74	
Neah Bay	60	63	57	39	Day.
Quileute	60	48	43	35	Do.
Spokane superintendency	90	68	55	36	
No. 1	33	17	14	12	Do.
No. 2	32	34	27	15	Do.
No. 8	25	17	14	9	Do.
Taholah superintendency	76	56	49	42	
Taholah	36	41	40	34	Do.
Queets River	40	15	9	8	Do.
Tulalip superintendency	250	268	228	202	
Tulalip	180	208	183	170	Reservation boarding.
Lummi	40	36	24	14	Day.
Swinomish	30	24	21	18	Do.
Yakima	131	127	118	95	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin	2,437	2,191	1,853	1,566	
Hayward superintendency	305	343	285	195	
Hayward	231	293	240	159	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille	74	50	45	36	Day.
Keshena superintendency	590	573	500	424	
Keshena	170	185	164	147	Reservation boarding.
Neopit	80	43	30	17	Day.
St. Joseph's	220	243	215	192	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Anthony's	120	102	91	68	Mission day; Catholic.

[1] Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Lac du Flambeau	160	151	139	131	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency	690	344	278	250	
Odanah Mission	490	78	78	50	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's	200	266	200	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency	190	203	200	186	
Oneida	140	162	159	150	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission	25	25	25	20	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission	25	16	16	16	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency	117	67	64	56	
Red Cliff	52	32	29	22	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family)	65	35	35	34	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah	275	374	262	204	Nonreservation boarding.
Wittenberg	110	136	125	120	Do.
Wyoming	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone superintendency	300	292	272	232	
Shoshone	135	167	157	143	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho	25	26	21	15	Day.
St. Stephen's	120	83	78	59	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Shoshone Mission	20	16	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.

TABLE 19.—*School statistics for 41 years.*[1]

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1917.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912	[3] 170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913	[3] 168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914	[3] 166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915	[3] 160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128
1916	[3] 162	[4] 20,083	238	[4] 5,220	400	[4] 25,303
1917	[3] 160	[4] 20,368	234	[4] 4,925	394	[4] 25,294

[1] For other years see 1913 report.
[2] Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.
[3] Includes Five Tribes, boarding schools.
[4] The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. The year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

TABLE 19.—*School statistics for 41 years*—Continued.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000	.....	1899	$2,638,390	0.25
1878	30,000	50.00	1900	2,936,080	11.28
1879	60,000	100.00	1901	3,080,367	4.91
1880	75,000	25.00	1902	3,244,250	5.32
1881	75,000	.....	1903	3,531,250	8.84
1882	135,000	80.00	1904	3,522,950	[1] .23
1883	487,200	260.00	1905	3,880,740	10.15
1884	675,200	38.00	1906	3,777,100	[1] 2.67
1885	992,800	47.00	1907	3,925,830	3.93
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1908	4,105,715	4.58
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1909	4,008,825	[1] 2.36
1888	1,179,916	[1] 2.60	1910	3,757,909	[1] 6.26
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1911	3,685,290	[1] 1.93
1890	1,364,568	1.00	1912	3,757,495	1.96
1891	1,842,770	35.00	1913	4,015,720	6.87
1892	2,291,650	24.30	1914	[2] 4,403,355	9.65
1893	2,315,612	1.04	1915	[3] 4,678,627	6.25
1894	2,243,497	[1] 3.50	1916	[4] 4,391,155	[1] 6.14
1895	2,060,695	[1] 8.87	1917	[2] 4,701,903	7.08
1896	2,056,515	[1] 2.00	1918	[2][5] 5,185,290	10.28
1897	2,517,265	22.45			
1898	2,631,771	4.54	Total since 1876	103,942,195	.....

[1] Decrease.
[2] Includes $400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[3] Includes $440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[4] Includes $430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.
[5] Includes $300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux reservations, North and South Dakota.

TABLE 20.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	1,455	$54,040	$7,562	16	$3,740	$5,535	$3,193	$224	$2,118
Arizona	.....	.....	1,140	3	830	820	40	.....	780
Kaibab	[1]	[1]	520	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier	[2]	[2]	620	2	630	820	40	.....	780
California: Campo	3	120	.....	.....	.....	400	400	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall [3]	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet	48	960	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	110	9,750	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
Santee	20	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	90	7,650	3,522	2	600	997	472	90	435
North Dakota: Fort Berthold [4]	638	6,380	445	8	1,050	3,028	1,991	134	903
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho [3]	410	32,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath	40	400	1,850	2	1,080	290	290	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits	6	360	.....	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not reported. [2] Leased. [3] Only items reported. [4] 1916 report.

TABLE 21.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Acreage.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Number.	Wages.	Raised.	Consumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total	59	$993	.....	7	$425	$350	$100	.....	$250
Arizona: Salt River	[1] 10	500	[2]	5	250	100	100	.....	.....
Montana: Crow	1	50	.....	1	25	250	.....	.....	250
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools	47	418	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Standing Rock	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Borrowed Indian lands.

[2] Agency tools used.

TABLE 22.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States.	Paid deputies employed.	Cases pending July 1, 1916.	New cases, fiscal year 1917.	Total cases, 1917.	Disposition of cases.						Fined and imprisoned.			Seizure of liquors (gallons).					
					Convictions.	Dismissals.	Acquittals.	Died, escaped, or bonds forfeited.	Total cases disposed of.	Cases pending June 30, 1917.	Number.	Fines.	Term (months).	Whisky.	Alcohol.	Malt.	Wine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total, 1917	46	2,369	2,371	4,740	956	568	86	[1] 51	1,661	3,079	956	$94,643	3,163	5,086	492	7,571	3,486	1,997	18,632
1916	29	2,159	1,619	3,778	906	410	64	29	1,409	2,369	906	88,762	2,603	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
1915	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,662	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	9	693	1,365	[2] 551	[2] 50,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	[2] 923	[2] 67,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,462
1911	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,168	265	34	[3] 80	1,547	766	[2] 685	[2] 80,463	3,260	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900	.....	.....	[4] 463	.....	97	18	.....	3	118	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	2	60	76	136	67	13	.....	3	83	53	67	1,635	70	154	.....	.....	1	226	381
Arkansas	.....	12	4	16	5	1	.....	.....	6	10	5	400	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
California	2	36	119	155	97	7	.....	2	106	49	97	4,464	175	101	.....	174	3	.....	278
Colorado	1	10	1	11	2	1	.....	.....	3	8	2	100	3	23	.....	.....	1	17	41
Florida	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1	69	77	146	42	22	1	9	74	72	42	5,258	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	17	15	32	7	1	.....	.....	8	24	7	600	17	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Kansas	.....	15	9	24	10	7	.....	.....	17	7	10	686	9	127	.....	76	.....	.....	203
Michigan	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	7	212	524	736	164	168	17	10	359	377	164	16,210	484	1,274	253	1,345	3,156	216	6,244
Missouri	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Montana	2	128	166	294	47	45	3	1	96	198	47	5,300	107	9	1	6	.....	.....	16
Nebraska	.....	69	72	141	9	3	.....	.....	12	129	9	440	21	2	12	.....	.....	.....	14
Nevada	2	23	90	113	55	10	2	2	69	44	55	5,100	140	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8
New Mexico	1	106	66	172	39	6	7	10	62	110	39	4,300	159	9	.....	1	14	.....	24
New York	.....	20	24	44	5	1	1	.....	7	37	5	200	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
North Carolina	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1	49	31	80	18	24	6	2	50	30	18	2,200	48	45	14	.....	10	.....	69
Oklahoma	19	870	762	1,632	184	110	20	2	316	1,316	184	28,475	1,196	3,293	200	5,928	299	1,537	11,257
Oregon	2	43	12	55	17	6	8	3	34	21	17	1,750	36	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Pennsylvania	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	100	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Dakota	.....	108	47	155	21	58	3	2	84	71	21	1,900	63	11	3	36	1	.....	51
Texas	.....	16	7	23	4	11	.....	.....	15	8	4	200	35	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Utah	.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	3	76	12	88	23	33	7	2	65	23	23	1,725	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1	372	236	608	134	39	10	3	186	422	134	13,200	402	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Wyoming	.....	3	13	16	5	.....	.....	.....	5	11	5	400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

[1] Includes 15 deaths and 16 escaped. [2] Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous. [3] Includes 75 suspended. [4] Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 23.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Grand total	1,313,050	6,641,328	$10,937,166	5,747,151	34,203,584	$73,907,611	40	$208,937	38	$303,550	36,385	$595,532	43,833	$168,084	194,332	$702,523
Arizona	2,560	3,925	4,000	1,265,240	4,309,100	11,857,550	.....	.....	3	11,500	2,246	10,103	8,955	87,107	3,332	7,265
Colorado River	.....	.....	.....	22,500	22,500	22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Apache [1]	.....	.....	.....	650,000	1,000,000	3,575,000	.....	.....	1	6,500	1,600	8,375	.....	.....	3,257	6,515
Havasupai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	139	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	1,268	.....	.....
Navajo [2]	.....	.....	.....	430,000	3,000,000	7,500,000	.....	.....	1	2,000	420	1,050	600	2,000	.....	.....
Pima [1 2]	.....	.....	.....	20,000	40,000	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,028	31,000	75	750
Salt River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	10,000	.....	.....
San Carlos	.....	.....	.....	111,000	221,000	603,250	.....	.....	1	3,000	226	678	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier	2,560	[3] 3,925	[3] 4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,435	42,700	.....	.....
Truxton Canon	.....	.....	.....	31,740	25,600	76,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	40,400	1,260,000	1,915,000	108,837	1,069,250	923,800	.....	.....	2	8,500	225	1,650	948	2,723	.....	.....
Campo	.....	.....	.....	50	50	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	830	.....	.....
Digger	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	150	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell	4,000	10,000	40,000	1,200	5,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Yuma	.....	.....	.....	500	6,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville	17,000	[4]	[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley	16,400	1,200,000	1,800,000	83,600	850,000	425,000	.....	.....	1	7,000	25	50	794	959	.....	.....
Pala [1]	.....	.....	.....	200	100	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	322	.....	.....
Round Valley	3,000	50,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soboba	.....	.....	.....	3,000	16,100	12,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	452	.....	.....
Tule River	.....	.....	.....	20,000	192,000	456,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Colorado: Southern Ute	1,900	2,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	24,295	56,000	142,500	75,709	375,600	1,216,500	9	12,500	1	2,000	.....	.....	471	624	10,517	28,220
Coeur d'Alene	23,295	46,000	115,000	2,629	5,600	14,000	9	[2] 12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	181	10,307	27,890
Fort Hall	.....	.....	.....	46,080	[2] 100,000	[2] 460,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai	1,000	10,000	27,500	27,000	270,000	742,500	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	.....	269	443	210	330

[1] Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation. [2] 1916 report. [3] Estimated. [4] Unknown.

TABLE 23.—*Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—					
							Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.		Contractors or permittees.	
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		M board feet.			*M board feet.*						*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*		*M board feet.*	
Iowa: Sac and Fox				500	75	$1,500					2	$24	155	$1,280		
Michigan	14,677	40,981	$81,962										391	892		
Minnesota	142,081	32,000	163,000	126,957	121,184	1,137,403	2		3	$9,800	51	543	1,439	6,680	26,231	$155,707
Fond du Lac	6,000	2,000	10,000												9,982	69,349
Grand Portage	25,000	5,000	25,000	16,000	3,000	10,000										
Leech Lake	106,186	8,000	40,000				2	(1)	1	800			435	1,043	11,229	61,134
Nett Lake	1,895	14,000	70,000						1	3,000						
Red Lake				110,237	116,084	1,102,803			1	6,000	12	75	779	4,287		
Vermillion Lake				320	2,000	24,000					39	468	100	1,200		
White Earth	3,000	3,000	18,000	400	100	600							125	150	5,020	25,224
Montana	35,893	337,773	813,965	357,070	2,197,600	6,109,200	13	$52,000	6	12,250	1,804	24,558	1,742	5,982	9,955	27,699
Blackfeet [2]				44,270	100,000	675,600			1	1,300			400	3,825		
Crow	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,800	21,600	21,600	1	[2] 2,000							103	153
Flathead	24,000	296,000	732,500	200,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	12	50,000	1	3,950	1,304	1,798	1,342	2,157	9,852	27,546
Fort Belknap				32,000	96,000	192,000			2	5,000	460	22,700				
Fort Peck [3]	9,893	39,773	79,465													
Tongue River				70,000	480,000	720,000			2	2,000	40	60				
Nevada	1,000	2,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	12,000										
Nevada [3]				2,000	3,000	12,000										
Reno special agent [3]	1,000	2,000	8,000													
New Mexico	254,327	380,000	1,140,000	594,113	1,599,883	4,690,220	1	6,437	5	12,500	702	9,328	5,216	5,249	27,016	81,046
Jicarilla	254,327	[4] 380,000	1,140,000	205,253	[4] 10,000	30,000	1	6,437	1	4,000	422	3,328	663	625	27,016	81,046
Mescalero				350,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			2	2,000						
Pueblo day schools				25,360	32,383	73,720										
San Juan				12,000	50,000	64,000			1	5,000	230	[5] 5,000				
Zuni				1,500	7,500	22,500			1	1,500	50	1,000	4,553	4,624		

North Carolina: Cherokee				48,000	35,000	192,000			1	3,000			857	1,704		
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain [3]	9,600												1,115	3,400		
Oklahoma	3,247	9,185	8,682	400,800	390,000	780,000							22	145		
Five Civilized Tribes				400,800	390,000	[5] 780,000										
Otoe	3,000	9,000	7,200										5	120		
Ponca	247	185	1,482										17	25		
Oregon	204,885	2,064,200	2,404,900	1,127,509	12,969,650	29,166,300	8	56,000	6	27,000	1,268	2,730	5,700	15,267	17,856	56,813
Klamath	18,000	216,000	540,000	772,000	9,264,000	23,700,000	2	50,000	4	18,000	1,268	2,730	5,236	10,621	17,856	56,813
Roseburg	180,000	1,800,000	1,800,000													
Siletz	700	19,000	19,000	3,189	195,000	195,000	6	6,000								
Umatilla	700	4,200	8,400	2,320	10,650	21,300							464	4,646		
Warm Springs	5,485	25,000	37,500	350,000	3,500,000	5,250,000			2	9,000						
South Dakota	26,800	13,000	59,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,300			8,305	22,250		
Lower Brule	1,800	3,000	9,000										96	1,050		
Pine Ridge	25,000	10,000	50,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,300			8,209	21,200		
Utah: Uintah and Ouray				6,660	15,500	34,875			1	4,000	293	654	125	10	316	173
Washington	411,418	2,381,381	4,019,860	1,292,328	9,157,425	10,531,689	5	8,000	6	16,300	1,310	3,895	6,334	9,947	41,256	155,702
Colville	180,000	400,000	600,000	620,000	2,215,000	2,215,000	2	(1)	3	[5] 10,500	1,088	2,053	1,729	1,885	3	25
Cushman	6,391	26,600	28,750										100	100	1,500	4,050
Neah Bay	310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000							15	75		
Spokane	36,000	261,720	392,580	75,000	545,250	817,875	3	8,000	2	3,000			691	661	82	63
Taholah	59,558	953,376	953,377	226,531	4,345,339	4,345,339										
Tulalip	25,479	399,185	1,496,023						1	2,800			3,782	7,215	37,675	151,381
Yakima	103,680	336,500	545,130	350,000	1,776,836	2,878,475					222	1,842	17	11	1,996	183
Wisconsin	139,967	58,883	172,297	259,932	1,605,787	6,398,537	2	74,000	2	187,000	28,384	541,947	2,058	4,824	57,828	189,763
Grand Rapids				13,000	1,300	3,400										
Hayward	13,950	30,000	75,000	25	5	13	1	4,000					525	1,375	12,757	32,632
Keshena				227,544	1,548,806	6,009,367			2	187,000	28,384	541,947	1,533	3,449		
Lac du Flambeau	13,021	4,883	29,297	10,594	3,973	23,836										
La Pointe	104,996	4,000	28,000	8,769	51,703	361,921	1	70,000							45,071	157,131
Red Cliff	8,000	20,000	40,000													
Wyoming: Shoshone				44,160	334,530	756,037			1	[5] 7,400	100	100			25	135

[1] Unknown. [2] 1916 report. [3] Mostly cordwood, fence posts, etc., on this reservation. [4] Tribal timber. [5] Estimated.

TABLE 24.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
									During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total	1,662,814	1,148,335	497,229	17,250	707,473	258,437	8,605	688,299	$1,340,874.64	$314,396.40	$13,320,314.23	$1,805,310.82	[1] $15,125,625.05
Arizona	221,478	49,930	169,449	2,099	39,173	35,788	1,110	145,407	87,216.20	59,283.97	1,861,538.26	142,922.65	2,004,460.91
Camp Verde	188			188			120	68	750.49	41.52	750.49	41.52	792.01
Colorado River	100,000	6,100	93,830	70	6,100		70	93,830	3,783.59	20,659.89	249,298.62	44,205.17	293,503.79
Fort Apache	2,287		2,000	287		1,850	65	372			17,383.31	963.98	18,347.29
Fort Mojave [2]											43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai	111		108	3		108	3				2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab	147		55	92		30	42	75			5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canyon											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp	85			85			25	60	917.09		10,407.73		10,407.73
Moqui	10		10			10							
Navajo [3]	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	12,516.88	2,675.68	396,556.70	13,574.34	410,131.04
Papago Reservation and nomadic Papagoes									14,274.70	6,405.67	102,192.55	6,943.60	109,136.15
Pima [3]	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	30,751.72	10,931.70	809,529.14	48,905.30	858,434.44
Salt River [4]	11,750	8,040	3,676	34	5,573	1,100	34	5,043	1,246.80	4,707.36	10,185.22	9,705.34	19,890.56
San Carlos	1,404		1,380	24		1,380	24		16,132.74	85.29	97,352.93	85.29	97,438.22
San Xavier	34,057	3,000	31,000	57	1,250	16,000	56	16,751	3,220.85	13,776.86	41,187.81	18,203.79	59,391.60
Truxton Canon	195		180	15		100	10	85	259.68		15,297.88	294.32	15,592.20
Western Navajo	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240	4,111.66		55,288.20		55,288.20
California	48,925	22,310	26,250	365	12,657	11,984	287	23,979	33,080.54	17,313.36	708,740.91	90,919.73	799,660.64
Bishop	14,318	6,000	8,300	18	3,160	8,300		2,840	531.67				
Campo	267		260	7		237	7	23	.41	34.80			
Digger	111	106	5		60	5		46	6,114.75	48.98			
Fort Bidwell	[5] 5,250	5,150		100	150		60	5,040	67.09				
Fort Yuma	8,350	8,020	160	170	8,020	160	170		126.25	10,644.98			
Hoopa Valley	2,789	1,400	1,360	29	200	160	14	2,415			708,740.91	90,919.73	799,660.64
Malki	13,091		13,081	10		1,571	10	11,510	14,029.65	2,793.13			
Pala	3,628	1,634	1,980	14	1,067	847	10	1,704	10,928.52	2,919.27			
Round Valley									1,145.17				
Soboba	960		944	16		544	15	401	136.42	820.95			
Tule River	161		160	1		160	1		.61	51.25			

Colorado	12,678	12,600	.....	78	1,800	.....	78	10,800	9,376.39	4,339.75	239,738.09	8,226.33	247,964.42
Fort Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214.24	308.45	522.69
Southern Ute diminished	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,376.39	4,339.75	20,790.49	4,339.75	25,130.24
Southern Ute	12,678	12,600	.....	78	1,800	.....	78	10,800	.....	.....	218,733.36	3,578.13	222,311.49
Idaho	46,245	38,940	6,700	605	38,640	6,700	657	248	1,424.17	38,911.88	865,023.72	213,337.87	1,078,361.59
Fort Hall	45,820	38,540	6,700	580	38,540	6,700	580	.....	461.11	38,911.88	858,500.76	213,126.43	1,071,627.19
Fort Lapwai	425	400	.....	25	100	.....	77	248	963.06	.....	4,156.83	211.44	4,368.23
Lemhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,366.13	.....	2,366.17
Montana	464,780	302,913	159,630	2,237	207,886	138,470	1,567	116,857	905,708.85	55,110.64	5,421,085.69	621,521.28	6,042,606.97
Blackfeet	111,500	57,096	54,240	164	48,856	35,480	164	27,000	21,160.61	.....	986,956.15	23,261.27	1,010,217.42
Crow	153,702	153,307	.....	395	74,020	.....	205	79,477	47,802.64	47,898.31	1,151,722.05	410,234.44	1,561,956.49
Flathead [6]	152,438	85,010	66,990	438	85,010	66,990	438	.....	759,466.70	.....	2,353,862.59	104,356.94	2,458,219.53
Fort Belknap	36,020	.....	35,000	1,020	.....	35,000	620	400	13,229.92	5,712.17	252,481.74	51,510.04	303,991.78
Fort Peck	7,500	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	64,031.34	.....	543,088.19	14,348.20	557,436.39
Fort Shaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,769.31	.....	2,769.31
Tongue River	3,620	.....	3,400	220	.....	1,000	140	2,480	17.64	1,500.16	130,205.66	17,810.39	148,016.05
Nevada	62,201	11,503	50,362	336	4,068	2,607	217	55,309	36,455.63	.....	345,541.88	37,401.88	382,943.76
Carson School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,721.24	.....	6,548.24	.....	6,548.24
Fallon (Carson Sink allotments)	3,740	3,690	18	32	825	18	32	2,865	.....	.....	90,041.41	19,833.08	109,874.49
Fort McDermitt	1,763	1,158	530	75	688	55	39	981	.....	.....	5,222.11	407.87	5,629.98
Moapa River	600	600	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	677.79	.....	10,634.36	522.70	11,157.06
Nevada (Pyramid Lake)	21,030	.....	21,000	30	.....	620	30	20,380	27,801.77	.....	71,568.56	.....	71,568.56
Walker River	6,125	6,055	14	56	1,955	14	16	4,140	2,223.60	.....	116,219.02	12,758.38	128,977.40
Western Shoshone	28,943	.....	28,800	143	.....	1,900	100	26,943	1,031.23	.....	45,308.18	3,879.85	49,188.03
New Mexico	56,980	11,850	44,260	870	465	32,310	740	23,465	12,237.33	8,618.71	937,529.14	77,487.32	1,015,016.46
Jicarilla	2,210	1,850	.....	360	465	.....	240	1,505	.....	.....	5,921.78	.....	5,921.78
Mescalero	400	.....	360	40	.....	260	40	100	.....	.....	15,462.82	.....	15,462.82
Pueblo Bonito [7]	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	341.21	.....	341.21
Pueblo day schools	26,930	.....	26,900	30	.....	22,050	20	4,860	2,854.82	.....	149,382.51	503.32	149,885.83
San Juan	10,320	.....	10,000	320	.....	5,000	320	5,000	9,310.33	2,527.20	220,710.92	50,402.61	271,113.53
Zuni	7,120	.....	7,000	120	.....	5,000	120	2,000	72.18	6,091.51	545,709.90	26,581.39	572,291.29
North Dakota: Standing Rock	89,646	88,640	.....	1,006	.....	.....	.....	89,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1916 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1867.
[2] Project abandoned.
[3] 1916 report.
[4] Decrease due to ditches under Camp McDowell practically all washed out.
[5] As reported.
[6] Information furnished by Reclamation Service.
[7] 1915 report.

TABLE 24.—*Area susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures—				
									During fiscal year 1917.		To June 30, 1917.		
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Oregon	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	87,270	30,000	1,793	28,000	$29,748.80	.....	$260,410.71	$7,041.87	$267,452.58
Klamath	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,730	82,270	30,000	1,730	26,000	29,333.29	.....	253,934.42	7,041.87	260,976.29
Umatilla	5,050	5,000	.....	50	5,000	.....	50	.....	77.39	.....	397.97	.....	397.97
Warm Springs	2,013	2,000	.....	13	.....	.....	13	2,000	338.12	.....	6,078.32	.....	6,078.32
South Dakota	34,765	32,500	.....	2,265	400	.....	260	34,105	3,190.24	$237.87	69,170.83	687.87	69,858.70
Pierre [1]	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	100	165	2,816.69	237.87	32,723.84	687.87	33,411.71
Pine Ridge	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	.....	160	33,940	373.55	.....	36,157.79	.....	36,157.79
Rosebud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.20	.....	289.20
Utah	99,635	85,514	10,578	3,543	80,094	578	543	18,420	3,730.36	52,832.36	848,402.04	195,687.11	1,044,089.15
Goshute	330	.....	300	30	.....	300	30	.....	263.90	.....	878.14	.....	878.14
Shivwits	291	.....	278	13	.....	278	13	.....	422.83	.....	1,581.35	361.41	1,942.76
Uintah and Ouray	99,014	85,514	10,000	3,500	80,094	.....	500	18,420	3,043.63	52,832.36	845,942.55	195,325.70	1,041,268.25
Washington	234,888	234,735	.....	153	162,035	.....	46	72,810	175,411.81	48,502.10	776,513.05	265,694.91	1,042,207.96
Colville	47,003	46,960	.....	43	41,960	.....	46	5,000	5,506.41	2,201.34	46,725.82	2,201.34	48,927.16
Cushman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	1,468.21	.....	1,468.21
Spokane	785	775	.....	10	75	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	1,529.96	.....	1,529.96
Yakima	187,100	187,000	.....	100	120,000	.....	.....	67,100	169,902.90	46,300.76	726,789.06	263,493.57	990,282.63
Wyoming: Shoshone	143,530	141,630	.....	1,900	72,985	.....	1,307	69,238	40,364.95	29,245.76	801,174.29	144,382.00	945,556.29

[1] 1916 report.

TABLE 25.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.								Within service of ditches June 30, 1917.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
											By Indians.				
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	Number engaged.	Acreage.	Value of crops.		
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Acres.*									*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Grand total	1,351	3,037	14,574	33,479	68,524	159,182	73,831	3,674	236,687	[1] $4,883,585	16,517	172,573	$2,569,078	582,051	[2] 990,427
Arizona	295	263	4,236	12,239	2,260	36,482	19,345	797	56,624	635,379	7,910	53,707	620,127	76,293	145,185
Camp Verde	2	2	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	110	110	1,800	20	110	1,800	120	68
Colorado River	16	26	450	105	2,260	3,409	.....	.....	3,409	[3] 73,112	105	1,149	73,112	6,170	93,830
Fort Apache	70	20	.....	500	.....	.....	1,500	65	1,565	43,995	500	1,500	38,595	2,137	150
Havasupai	4	8	.....	173	.....	.....	100	3	103	3,160	50	100	3,013	111	.....
Kaibab	.....	1	.....	[4]	.....	.....	.....	30	30	1,000	[4]	30	1,000	72	75
Leupp	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	50	.....	.....	.....	25	60
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	[4]	.....	.....	10	.....	10	[4]	[4]	10	[4]	10	.....
Navajo[5]	[6] 50	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,000	65	2,065	67,750	2,500	2,000	66,500	2,065	10,183
Pima[5]	56	61	2,733	4,397	.....	26,250	12,210	271	38,731	133,800	3,387	38,460	132,200	38,731	6,700
Salt River	22	56	804	1,075	.....	5,573	1,100	19	6,692	234,305	440	6,673	233,640	6,707	5,043
San Carlos	48	50	.....	749	.....	.....	1,380	24	1,404	11,667	283	1,380	11,617	1,404	.....
San Xavier	6	12	249	2,200	.....	1,250	.....	.....	1,250	46,200	185	1,250	46,200	17,306	16,751
Truxton Canon	1	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	45	.....	45	600	40	45	600	[5] 110	85
Western Navajo	[7] 20	[7] 25	.....	[7] 400	.....	.....	1,000	200	1,200	17,940	400	1,000	11,850	1,325	12,240
California	73	74	1,137	4,195	3,200	6,404	2,800	263	9,467	341,088	970	6,200	172,721	14,490	34,435
Bishop	1	.....	[7] 150	500	200	1,200	.....	16	1,216	[3] 14,200	200	1,200	13,900	1,216	13,102
Campo	11	14	.....	94	.....	.....	237	7	244	13,585	26	237	13,085	244	23
Digger	2	.....	19	115	.....	20	.....	.....	20	1,000	23	20	1,000	111	.....
Fort Bidwell	[4]	[4]	[4]	30	.....	100	.....	60	160	[4]	30	100	[4]	160	5,090
Fort Yuma	10	30	802	833	3,000	4,318	.....	160	4,478	226,702	170	1,318	62,075	8,350	.....
Hoopa Valley	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	.....	200	160	14	374	22,259	85	360	20,527	374	2,415
Malki	16	15	.....	576	.....	.....	1,186	.....	1,186	14,531	153	1,186	14,531	1,689	11,402
Pala	20	12	166	1,751	.....	566	742	3	1,311	38,040	194	1,309	37,964	1,714	1,914
Soboba	5	2	.....	146	.....	.....	315	2	317	7,771	59	310	6,689	471	489
Tule River	8	1	.....	150	.....	.....	160	1	161	3,000	30	160	2,950	161	.....

[1] Data incomplete.
[2] Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lapwai, which show an irrigable area of 90,336 acres, preceding table.
[3] Does not include crop value of leased land.
[4] Not reported.
[5] 1916 report.
[6] Dry ditches.
[7] Estimated.

TABLE 25.—*Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotments under ditch June 30, 1917.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated allotted lands leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.								Within service of ditches June 30, 1917.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
											By Indians.				
	Main.	Lateral.				Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	Number engaged.	Acreage.	Value of crops.		
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Acres.*									*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Colorado: Southern Ute	38	15	95	250	.....	1,800	.....	78	1,878	[1] 13,930	80	1,800	[1] 12,800	1,878	10,800
Idaho: Fort Hall	30	84	1,541	1,555	2,424	11,175	.....	340	11,515	245,646	311	7,905	150,207	26,277	19,543
Montana	231	1,060	3,532	5,300	8,050	22,587	13,790	941	37,318	284,164	1,677	32,675	287,055	199,980	264,800
Blackfeet	85	269	1,150	1,150	350	1,976	.....	.....	1,976	[2] 24,563	1,150	1,976	24,563	28,240	83,260
Crow	99	164	1,772	1,600	7,000	19,000	.....	151	19,151	[2] 98,359	230	19,000	166,000	71,640	82,062
Flathead	11	561	610	1,500	[3] 700	1,611	2,760	.....	4,371	[3] 68,569	27	[3] 969	[3] 15,223	80,300	72,138
Fort Belknap	28	58	.....	1,000	.....	.....	10,220	600	10,820	82,273	270	10,220	77,069	18,800	17,220
Fort Peck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500
Tongue River	8	8	.....	50	.....	.....	810	190	1,000	10,400	.....	510	4,200	1,000	2,620
Nevada	37	71	721	1,338	20	3,078	5,276	91	8,445	105,041	581	8,340	102,753	30,632	31,569
Fallon	4	21	369	315	.....	825	.....	27	852	10,110	64	825	9,500	3,740	.....
Fort McDermitt	7	.....	110	100	.....	688	55	19	762	3,300	83	743	3,200	762	1,001
Moapa River	6	5	117	120	.....	350	.....	.....	350	23,250	42	350	23,250	600	.....
Nevada	8	33	.....	200	.....	.....	620	30	650	15,234	200	620	14,109	21,030	.....
Walker River	12	12	125	500	20	[1] 1,215	[1] 14	[1] 15	[1] 1,244	[2] 28,193	89	[1] 1,215	27,740	2,500	3,625
Western Shoshone	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	4,587	.....	4,587	24,954	103	4,587	24,954	2,000	26,943
New Mexico	237	252	50	5,897	.....	.....	32,250	700	32,950	529,793	4,154	32,250	508,067	38,475	18,505
Jicarilla	11	2	50	150	.....	(4)	.....	240	240	3,647	(4)	(4)	(4)	805	1,405
Mescalero	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	200	20	220	16,500	20	200	15,000	300	100
Pueblo Bonito [5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Pueblo day schools	197	200	.....	3,024	.....	.....	22,050	.....	22,050	302,917	2,334	22,050	302,917	26,930	.....
San Juan	15	20	.....	900	.....	.....	[6] 5,000	320	[6] 5,320	113,177	900	[6] 5,000	[6] 100,550	5,320	5,000
Zuni	10	30	.....	1,803	.....	.....	5,000	120	5,120	93,552	900	5,000	89,600	5,120	2,000
Oregon	28	31	200	188	900	3,400	.....	300	3,700	64,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863
Klamath	22	29	200	148	700	3,200	.....	300	3,500	52,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,000	128,000
Umatilla	6	2	.....	40	200	200	.....	.....	200	12,000	.....	.....	.....	200	4,850
Warm Springs	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2,013

South Dakota: Pine Ridge	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	1,875	.....	.....	.....	560	33,940
Utah	156	400	803	450	20,000	55,470	370	43	55,883	510,479	302	8,840	79,078	80,715	18,920
Goshute	6	24	.....	153	.....	.....	300	30	330	8,300	30	300	8,000	330	.....
Shivwits	3	1	.....	105	.....	.....	70	13	83	2,490	80	70	2,190	291	.....
Uintah and Ouray	147	375	803	192	20,000	55,470	.....	.....	55,470	499,689	192	8,470	68,888	80,094	18,920
Washington	122	610	1,052	717	31,670	11,050	.....	46	11,096	2,003,420	235	10,120	443,000	55,551	179,337
Colville	41	10	52	217	670	1,650	.....	46	1,696	30,420	60	720	20,000	1,696	45,307
Spokane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785
Yakima	81	600	1,000	500	31,000	9,400	.....	.....	9,400	1,973,000	175	9,400	423,000	53,855	133,245
Wyoming: Shoshone	95	177	1,201	1,350	.....	7,736	.....	.....	7,736	[1] 148,720	260	7,736	148,270	45,000	98,530

[1] 1916 report.
[2] Does not include crop value of leased land.
[3] As reported.
[4] Not reported.
[5] No living water on land.
[6] Estimated.

TABLE 26.—*Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and made in the field.*

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total	1,134	175,456	4,688	397,103
Arizona	72	720	3,773	186,380
Colorado River	72	720	2	20
Pima (Gila River)			3,771	186,360
California (public domain)	4	310		
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	9	720		
Michigan	2	120		
L'Anse and Vieux Desert	1	40		
Ontonagon	1	80		
Minnesota	11	861		
Fond du Lac	8	621		
Leech Lake	3	240		
Montana	133	17,192	492	135,996
Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	1	80		
Crow	13	2,242		
Fort Peck			456	131,836
Turtle Mountain	119	14,870	36	4,160
Nebraska: Winnebago	1	41		
Nevada: Walker River	6	115		
North Dakota	4	798		
Standing Rock	2	478		
Turtle Mountain (public domain)	2	320		
Oklahoma: Potawatomi	1	120		
Oregon	10	1,427	31	4,656
Klamath	6	905	31	4,656
Umatilla	2	200		
Warm Springs	1	160		
Public domain	1	162		
South Dakota	874	152,393	392	70,071
Cheyenne River	246	39,850	193	30,996
Lower Brule	25	4,136	4	640
Pine Ridge	192	40,658	195	38,435
Rosebud	411	67,749		
Washington: Yakima	1	160		
Wisconsin	6	479		
Absentee Wyandot (public domain)	1	80		
Lac Courte Oreille	5	399		

TABLE 27.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.[1]			Inherited-land sales.[2]		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total	3,995	440,837.92	$7,176,570.14	9,000	1,110,366.14	$17.426.504.34
Total, 1917	588	69,849.00	1,040,202.00	655	75,892.00	1,546,965.00
1916	583	54,958.62	969,611.24	324	35,762.25	694,241.48
1915	422	34,429.09	584,724.56	393	68,245.45	715,568.52
1914	529	45,526.31	779,526.14	418	45,241.99	773,309.16
1913	208	20,778.80	407,315.56	109	10,797.94	285,097.72
1912	324	34,391.11	568,880.75	392	43,652.27	889,285.02
1911 [3]	494	56,197.98	978,588.27	638	79,665.66	1,503,960.38
1910 [3]	520	82,655.80	1,245,639.96	873	129,359.61	1,956,315.92
1909 [4]	235	34,060.33	442,762.85	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72
1908	92	7,990.88	159,318.81	768	91,302.57	1,302,508.94
1907	.....	.....	.....	820	106,359.25	1,248,793.34
1906	.....	.....	.....	643	64,447.67	981,430.87
1905	.....	.....	.....	978	90,214.97	1,393,131.52
1904	.....	.....	.....	1,236	122,222.52	2,057,464.50
1903	.....	.....	.....	(5)	44,493.99	757,173.25
California: Fort Bidwell	1	80	320	1	2	106
Colorado: Southern Ute	6	480	2,055	12	1,475	8,687
Idaho	4	241	8,235	19	1,391	45,376
Coeur d'Alene	.....	.....	.....	4	637	16,645
Fort Lapwai	4	241	8,235	15	754	28,731
Kansas	14	498	26,193	10	550	22,433
Kickapoo	4	122	10,768	5	310	11,110
Potawatomi	10	376	15,425	5	240	11,323
Michigan: Mackinac	1	40	801	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	19	941	15,244	21	1,188	14,566
Fond du Lac	1	6	120	2	81	2,475
Leech Lake	13	495	6,007	18	1,027	10,071
White Earth	5	440	9,117	1	80	2,020
Montana	58	10,054	95,660	114	15,537	200,040
Crow	22	3,131	28,128	81	11,602	115,510
Flathead	15	941	23,725	28	2,277	68,153
Fort Peck	21	5,982	43,807	5	1,658	16,377
Nebraska	49	2,403	181,595	90	6,304	427,554
Omaha	18	1,078	113,077	44	2,796	246,421
Santee	19	909	38,409	23	2,188	83,175
Winnebago	12	416	30,109	23	1,320	97,958
North Dakota	84	9,736	111,382	42	6,148	54,053
Fort Berthold	16	1,719	26,536	4	480	8,490
Fort Totten	26	1,924	36,994	19	1,757	27,595
Standing Rock	16	2,509	17,503	7	1,593	5,226
Turtle Mountain	26	3,584	30,349	12	2,318	12,742
Oklahoma	183	24,589	293,790	169	21,846	418,969
Cantonment	17	1,478	25,530	31	3,907	67,589
Cheyenne and Arapaho	34	6,421	60,576	63	8,632	167,372
Kiowa	23	1,869	45,538	37	5,312	119,703
Osage	84	12,336	109,624	8	1,068	9,805
Pawnee	11	845	15,078	13	1,277	24,000
Ponca	1	40	827	1	110	3,200
Sac and Fox	1	80	1,600	1	2	125
Red Moon	.....	.....	.....	1	160	2,325
Seger	10	1,200	25,592	4	520	11,765
Seneca	1	240	4,812	9	698	11,725
Shawnee	1	80	4,613	1	160	1,360

[1] Under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

[2] Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

[3] Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

[4] Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

[5] Unknown.

TABLE 27.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*—Con.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds
Oregon	10	1,400	$14,164	11	1,155	$17,120
Klamath				1	160	950
Roseburg	9	1,360	12,143	5	720	2,116
Siletz				1	40	1,200
Umatilla	1	40	2,021	4	235	12,854
South Dakota	108	15,827	232,005	103	16,409	248,201
Cheyenne River	3	955	6,610	3	1,117	6,146
Crow Creek	2	165	421	16	2,799	19,965
Pine Ridge	16	3,253	15,625	8	2,458	10,927
Rosebud	48	9,075	119,530	39	7,036	95,175
Sisseton	14	800	21,218	11	918	30,260
Yankton	25	1,579	68,601	26	2,081	85,728
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	12	754	13,764	9	557	10,240
Washington	8	351	15,187	14	907	36,386
Colville	1	60	800	2	120	3,840
Cushman	2	41	2,250	1	12	811
Taholah				1	80	4,000
Tulalip				1	2	142
Yakima	5	250	12,137	9	693	27,593
Wisconsin	3	98	1,519	21	780	23,945
La Pointe	1	89	899			
Oneida	1	8	320	19	700	23,195
Red Cliff	1	1	300			
Tomah				2	80	750
Wyoming: Shoshone	28	2,357	28,288	19	1,643	19,299

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855.)*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Total	13,902	1,470,285.08	2,527	277,393.86	2,500	297	2,203	265,544.00
Arizona: San Xavier	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California	22	1,388.00	1	10.00				
Bishop	2	280.00						
Greenville	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley	16	963.00						
Round Valley	3	65.00	1	10.00				
Idaho	224	30,968.86	58	3,732.18	78	3	75	11,580.00
Cour d'Alene	122	18,930.97	5	787.65	41	2	39	6,289.00
Fort Hall	54	8,775.94			27		27	4,558.00
Fort Lapwai	48	3,261.95	53	2,944.53	10	1	9	733.00
Kansas	165	11,193.63	87	7,416.69	90	13	77	5,164.00
Kickapoo	96	5,816.14	50	4,332.30	67	2	65	4,403.00
Potawatomi	69	5,377.49	37	3,084.39	23	11	12	761.00

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant	17	1,283.28	4	202.24	1	1	.....	.....
Minnesota	3,682	294,769.23	20	1,304.50	40	12	28	2,087.00
Fond du Lac	20	1,508.50	7	360.00	4	1	3	231.00
Grand Portage	23	1,929.32	3	240.00	13	5	8	643.00
Leech Lake	54	4,416.52	6	398.00	20	6	14	973.00
Nett Lake	12	1,074.89	4	306.50	3	.....	3	240.00
White Earth	3,573	285,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	674	104,226.60	294	40,669.51	195	51	144	30,768.00
Blackfeet	4	920.97	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Crow	75	14,812.47	209	25,526.20	34	4	30	5,877.00
Flathead	402	35,814.61	49	3,983.31	45	4	41	3,462.00
Fort Peck	193	52,678.55	36	11,160.00	114	41	73	21,429.00
Nebraska	1,056	71,720.02	512	46,931.04	102	30	72	4,995.00
Omaha	572	36,996.94	191	24,811.00	16	2	14	720.00
Ponca	26	3,365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee	280	21,229.80	268	18,708.00	28	2	26	2,458.00
Winnebago	178	10,128.22	53	3,412.04	58	26	32	1,817.00
Nevada: Carson	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1,201	216,919.00	180	29,516.47	234	32	202	40,853.00
Fort Berthold	33	7,088.90	3	324.00	16	.....	16	5,156.00
Fort Totten	83	7,632.80	39	3,150.67	33	4	29	2,960.00
Standing Rock	296	93,938.85	52	10,142.21	55	.....	55	18,577.00
Turtle Mountain	789	108,258.45	86	15,899.59	130	28	102	14,160.00
Oklahoma	2,549	220,874.28	404	42,027.16	830	50	780	64,103.00
Cantonment	53	7,415.88	28	4,252.66	8	8	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapaho	339	33,797.98	17	2,993.49	195	8	187	14,683.00
Kiowa	155	19,775.14	23	3,677.86	3	.....	3	400.00
Otoe	95	10,915.79	17	2,213.74	3	2	1	80.00
Pawnee	74	8,356.31	34	2,918.58	29	11	18	1,615.00
Ponca	106	9,121.01	28	3,343.36	39	7	32	4,016.00
Sac and Fox	196	21,792.86	31	3,967.07	90	6	84	10,109.00
Seger	43	4,357.77	2	560.00	9	2	7	640.00
Seneca	857	52,139.08	189	12,429.46	308	3	305	17,409.00
Shawnee	631	53,202.46	35	5,670.94	146	3	143	15,151.00
Oregon	345	26,690.75	87	8,101.62	56	9	47	4,596.00
Klamath	39	5,912.27	5	802.72	14	6	8	1,280.00
Roseburg	15	2,147.09	10	1,511.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz	21	1,438.78	16	1,460.72	9	.....	9	878.00
Umatilla	265	16,512.61	51	3,566.89	31	3	28	2,118.00
Warm Springs	5	680.00	5	760.00	2	.....	2	320.00
South Dakota	2,376	407,292.32	342	61,635.04	663	86	577	88,060.00
Cheyenne River	279	80,807.84	27	4,791.86	105	1	104	31,568.00
Crow Creek	90	14,687.26	57	9,242.47	40	2	38	6,629.00
Lower Brule	95	24,299.15	6	1,050.00	26	.....	26	5,452.00
Pine Ridge	553	105,446.52	156	31,922.29	102	66	36	6,776.00
Rosebud	351	78,725.25	69	12,193.54	17	7	10	2,096.00
Sisseton	203	20,821.72	9	884.14	70	3	67	8,113.00
Yankton	805	82,504.58	18	1,550.74	303	7	296	27,426.00
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	4	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1917.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Received.	Denied.	Approved.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.			Number.	Acreage.
Washington	260	20,539.09	271	21,428.51	55	9	46	3,227.00
Colville	68	5,534.30	2	160.00	17	2	15	1,258.00
Cushman	6	570.00	3	153.90				
Spokane	46	4,066.50			15	4	11	824.00
Taholah			1	80.00				
Tulalip	14	1,814.36	1	163.85	3	1	2	136.00
Yakima	126	8,553.93	264	20,870.76	20	2	18	1,009.00
Wisconsin	1,246	53,872.04	230	12,164.85	119	1	118	6,111.00
Hayward	16	1,161.04			12		12	788.00
Lac du Flambeau	12	874.14	7	538.10	4	1	3	243.00
La Pointe	100	7,881.53	18	1,650.54	29		29	2,290.00
Oneida	1,083	41,596.03	204	9,896.21	55		55	1,697.00
Red Cliff	38	2,359.30	1	80.00	19		19	1,093.00
Wyoming: Shoshone	74	7,907.98	36	2,241.65	37		37	4,000.00

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applications approved.	Acreage approved.
1907	889	92,132.50
1908	1,987	153,991.78
1909	1,166	133,331.79
1910	955	99,339.10
1911	1,011	115,575.37
1912	344	45,529.49
1913	520	67,477.49
1914	1,148	152,405.44
1915	940	124,114.86
1916	934	130,980.43
1917	2,203	265,440.00
Total	12,097	1,380,318.25

TABLE 29.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla.[1]		Five Civilized Tribes.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate	520	26,726.40	9,923	659,737.74
1917	20	916.88	1,438	155,403.17
1916	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909	.....	.....	1,865	52,761.09

[1] Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).
[2] Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands except homesteads of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 30.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate	343	30,376
Total, 1917	65	4,440
1916	90	9,042
1915	65	5,616
1914	33	3,951
1913	23	1,600
1912	25	1,917
1911	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho	1	180
Seneca, Okla.	15	750
Tulalip, Wash.	3	160
Fond du Lac, Minn.	4	270
Hayward, Wis.	11	600
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	4	320
La Pointe, Wis.	27	2,160

TABLE 31.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw.[1]		Osage.[2]	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate	59	17,904	482	.....
1917	7	1,120	21	10,395
1916	.....	.....	4	1,960
1915	5	800	12	5,880
1914	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913	1	400	23	10,890
1912	1	480	22	10,890
1911	.....	.....	84	41,160
1910	.....	.....	293	143,570
1909	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908	6	2,400	.....	.....
1907	6	2,400	.....	.....
1906	1	400	.....	.....

[1] Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).
[2] Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat L., 539).

TABLE 32.—*Lands leased for mining purposes and production of minerals and royalty therefor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Kind of lease.	1899 to 1916 (both included).					Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.				
		Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.			Total production.	Acreage.	Revenue.		
				Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.			Advance royalty and annual rental.	Royalty on production.	Bonus.
Total			2,811,154	$2,320,752	$23,839,556	$3,117,621		2,191,011	$894,059	$7,310,337	$1,878,632
California: Greenville	Miscellaneous		80	[1] 24							
New York: New York Agency	Oil (barrels) [2]	10,022			17,425		743			2,032	
	Gas (cubic feet) [2]	320,429,109	1,900		6,533		702,737,730		2,675		
Oklahoma			2,738,571	2,289,194	23,785,037	3,117,110		2,157,489	875,175	7,308,209	1,877,464
Cantonment	Miscellaneous		480		[1] 34						
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Oil and gas							20,228	3,034		
Kiowa	do		9,989	6,652		1,058		36,287	12,281		27,716
Osage	Oil (barrels)	[3] 10,281,661	900,000	32,543	6,225,342	2,606,159	1,943,919	227,210	116,145	2,614,176	1,668,720
	Gas	(4)			169,549		(4)	900,000		803,640	
	Oil and gas	(4)	49,907	[5] 14,112		[5] 117,386		62,946	52,527		21,185
Otoe	do	(4)	64,000	57,033	1,844	27,749	(4)	63,600	29,100	31,538	
Pawnee	do	(4)									
Ponca	Oil (barrels)	926,758	1,040	6,842	[7] 103,170		146,116	1,040	738	28,585	11,000
	Gas	(4)		130	[7] 2,141		(4)		80	920	
Sac and Fox	Oil (barrels)	(4)	35,305	[5] 74,335		20,713		19,640	28,899		2,200
Shawnee	do	(4)	1,868	[6] 280		[6] 35,077		6,625			6,583
Five Civilized Tribes (restricted lands).	do	207,781,132	1,450,404	[6] 1,835,317	13,551,598	[6] 308,968	21,408,173	698,471	582,765	3,555,569	140,000
	Gas	(4)	(4)	(4)	321,017		(4)	(4)	(4)	64,715	
	Coal (tons)	606,993	7,737	4,694	46,444		233,409	7,090	449	17,213	
	Miscellaneous	(4)	101,745	101,334	2,800		(4)	105		1,222	
	Coal (tons) [3]	[3] 38,736,775	106,296	[6] 144,922	3,335,149		2,846,996	109,407	47,657	190,631	
	Asphalt (tons) [2]	[8] 54,383	9,800	[6] 11,000	25,949		2,832	4,840	1,500		
Washington: Spokane	Miscellaneous							1,380	570		
Wyoming			70,603	31,534	30,561	511		32,142	15,639	96	1,168
Shoshone	Oil and gas	[8] 17,515	9,000	[9] 7,650	207	511	6,449	7,869	5,018		1,168
	Coal (tons)	[8] 1,990	1,562	1,815			1,254	60	45	80	
	Miscellaneous	[10] [8] 180	9,307	3,233	8		(4)	93	28		
	Oil (barrels) [2]	[8] 1,103	[8] 50,734	18,836	30,346		32,689	24,080	10,548		
	Coal (tons) [2]	356,687					163	40		16	

[1] From 1913 to 1914.
[2] Unallotted; all other allotted.
[3] Royalty production; from 1901 to 1916.
[4] Not reported.
[5] From 1912 to 1916.
[6] From 1914 to 1916.
[7] From 1911 to 1916.
[8] Partially reported.
[9] From 1907 to 1916.
[10] Lime; barrels.

TABLE 33.—*Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		$306,331.03
Arizona:		
Colorado River	Repairing employees' quarters	1,184.48
Leupp	Two stone cottages	4,375.44
Do	Additions to stone dormitory	18,342.00
Navajo (Tohatchi)	Frame commissary building	1,990.00
Pima	School, No. 90 (adobe)	2,938.00
San Xavier	Day school, Indian Oasis	6,985.33
Do	Day school, Quojote	8,575.84
Do	Day school, Vamori	8,811.83
Western Navajo	Employees' stone mess, stone gas house, two stone cottages, addition to stone boilerhouse, addition to school buildings.	22,602.00
California:		
Campo	Two-room building for kitchen and dining room	510.00
Hoopa Valley	Hospital, No. 48	14,051.51
Pala	Sewer system	4,000.00
Round Valley	Schoolhouse, No. 63 (Yokia, day)	3,374.00
Minnesota:		
Fond du Lac	Log house for John Ojibway	600.00
Red Lake	Police quarters	812.54
Do	Steam boiler	800.00
Montana:		
Crow	Heating plant	4,067.82
Do	Brick schoolhouse	17,400.00
Crow (Pryor)	Laundry and employees' quarters	2,787.00
Crow	Frame office building	5,500.00
Fort Belknap	Brick laundry and heating plant	18,947.00
Do	Sewer system	878.00
Do	Material for school building and cottage	915.85
Fort Peck	Steel water standpipe	2,065.00
Tongue River	Two spiral fire escapes	910.00
Nebraska:		
Santee	Repairs to old bridge and one new span (Niobrara)	5,868.80
Do	Office building	747.00
Nevada: Moapa River	One frame school building	1,777.00
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque	Heating system for sewing room and laundry	1,025.00
Do	Sewing room and laundry	5,362.58
Do	Two steel tanks	2,225.00
Jicarilla	Frame hospital, No. 48	11,955.59
Pueblo Bonito	Water tank and tower	3,150.00
Do	Brick industrial building, No. 12	7,550.00
Do	Frame schoolhouse, quarters, barn, and three outhouses	5,600.00
Do	Steam heat for dormitory	1,247.00
North Carolina: Cherokee	Refrigerating plant	1,199.00
Oklahoma:		
Chilocco	Fire escapes	793.00
Bloomfield	Remodeling main building and two dormitories	8,514.90
Do	Water mains	1,700.00
Cheyenne Arapaho	Frame sanatorium, No. 41	15,858.39
Euchee School	Superintendent's cottage	2,600.00
Kiowa	Two frame quarters	6,499.00
Do	Repairs to hospital roof	558.30
Seger	Office building	2,950.59
Shawnee	Frame schoolhouse	5,184.90
Do	Heating and plumbing supplies	710.06
Oregon: Klamath	Bridge, 60-foot span, Williamson River	525.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Stokers	5,079.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum	Dairy barn	5,550.00
Cheyenne River	Cottage, stable, and coal house	2,745.00
Crow Creek	Two frame cottages	1,450.00
Do	Frame hospital, No. 48	13,229.45
Do	Erecting three bridges	2,743.00
Do	Two frame cottages	2,612.47
Pierre	Steel water tank	1,580.00
Rapid City	Extension to sewer system	996.70
Rosebud	Frame dairy barn, No. 51	2,652.00
Do	Frame school building and outhouse	1,535.00
Rosebud (Okreeh, day)	Frame cottage and barn	1,894.00
Rosebud	Exhibit building, stock shed, and two outhouses	1,686.00
Do	Frame cottage	3,532.10
Springfield	Electric lighting plant	1,190.00
Yankton	Boiler, etc	718.00
Do	Cement walks	848.88
Washington:		
Cushman	Constructing concrete basement	560.00
Do	School building (Jamestown, day)	708.00
Do	Coal house	754.71
Tulalip	Employees' cottage, No. 86	3,486.00
Wisconsin:		
Hayward	Office and warehouse	1,083.97
Tomah	Electric generator and switchboard	2,372.00

TABLE 34.—*Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total		$283,825.46
Arizona:		
Fort Apache	Frame dormitory, completing	1,000.00
Leupp (Winslow)	Bridge	15,000.00
Pima	Three cottages	1,974.00
Do	Employees' quarters	2,504.22
Do	Superintendent's cottage	3,105.76
Do	Warehouse	6,228.97
Do	Office	3,159.65
Phoenix	Infirmary	9,358.00
Rice Station	Concrete reservoir	1,900.00
Salt River	Farmer's cottage, barn, and tank	3,170.00
San Carlos	Piping, water main	1,405.20
California:		
Campo	Two three-room frame buildings	650.00
Fort Bidwell	Lavatory annex, girl's building	2,084.50
Greenville	Concreting bottom of reservoir	1,115.00
Do	Addition to hospital	1,352.54
Do	Heating plant	3,750.00
Do	Addition to reservoir	1,261.00
Round Valley	Remodeling mess hall	322.50
Do	Schoolhouse at Nokomis day school	1,000.00
Idaho:		
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Repairs to cottages and office	1,726.81
Do	Repairs to buildings	2,296.81
Kansas Haskell	Stone and concrete work for barn	3,907.00
Minnesota:		
Pipestone	Septic tank and sewer	5,500.00
Do	Digging big ditch	2,000.00
Do	Building roadway	1,000.00
White Earth	Building roadway	4,666.00
Do	Addition to Twin Lake school	1,307.00
Do	Dairy barn	1,696.54
Montana:		
Fort Belknap	School building (lodge pole)	1,223.50
Tongue River	Dairy barn	1,999.00
Fort Belknap	One cottage (lodge pole)	1,022.35
Nebraska: Genoa	Boiler, water and sewer	3,580.00
New Mexico:		
Mescalero	Cottage No. 94	2,099.29
Navajo (Tohatchi)	Schoolhouse No. 81	30,000.00
Navajo School	Completing boys' dormitory	690.00
Pueblo Bonito	Schoolhouse and mess hall	53,780.00
San Carlos	Repairs to San Carlos Bridge	1,173.60
San Juan	Ice plant	1,377.00
Do	Completing hospital	3,510.76
Do	Material for two cottages	2,400.00
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.	Cisterns for schools Nos. 1, 2, and 5	1,200.00
Oklahoma:		
Bloomfield	Two-inch gas pipe to Bloomfield Seminary	1,990.00
Euchee	Dairy barn	2,000.00
Eufaula	Employees' quarters No. 97	6,794.35
Kiowa (Riverside)	Hot-water heat, painting, and electric light, principal's cottage.	807.00
Kiowa (Rainy Mountain)	Repairing boys' building	560.00
Pawnee	Implement shed	1,025.00
Ponca	Bridge over Salt Fort (Whiteagle)	5,986.67
Do	Laundry	3,780.69
Oregon:		
Salem	Two boilers, and remodeling the power house	7,200.00
Do	Remodeling sewer	4,700.00
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	Refrigerator	600.00
South Dakota:		
Canton Asylum	Two cisterns	1,094.50
Lower Brule	Garage	665.00
Do	One barn	2,000.00
Do	Repairs to water pipes	975.00
Cheyenne River	Repairs to bridge at Whitehorse	485.00
Pierre	Dairy barn	5,000.00
Do	Boiler installation	7,000.00
Yankton	Completion water system	2,385.55
Springfield	Cottage No. 113	4,095.00
Utah: Uintah	Heating plant hospital	3,750.00
Washington:		
Cushman	Day school building No 73	1,455.00
Do	Water and sewer, Jamestown day school	1,033.00
Tulalip	Painting school buildings	2,511.00
Do	Gutters boys' and girls' dormitory	1,199.00
Spokane	Cottage	800.00
Colville	Farmer's cottage	2,303.70

TABLE 34.—*Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Wisconsin:		
Lac du Flambeau	Employees cottage	$9,780.00
Hayward	Dairy barn	3,200.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone	Steel span bridge	4,180.00
Do	Hospital (remodeling trader's store)	3.000 00
Do	Farmer's cottage	1,272.90
Western Shoshone	Employees' quarters No. 109	1,700.00

TABLE 35.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers	Number bulls.	Sold.[1]	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Total, 1917	[2]$32,944,660	$641,066	156,021	88,074	5,172	217,693	82,550	6,708	1,472,322	688,117	30,056	2,399	20	5,239	654	$3,324,318	$1,187,512
1916	28,824,439	487,516	174,736	87,344	5,382	202,784	67,502	6,483	1,562,600	634,445	57,685	2,257	43	7,439	724	2,583,069	1,003,170
1915	27,166,323	442,056	213,528	147,319	9,433	187,606	68,948	6,055	2,091,883	1,508,525	48,575	3,682	72	15,804	1,194	2,114,623	1,199,733
1914	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772	186,995	64,581	4,716	1,980,918	1,568,509	32,274	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,599,633	571,924
1913	22,777,075	.....	438,908	233,586	25,254	160,127	63,392	4,695	1,790,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783,950	535,774
1912	22,238,242	[3]	531,123	[4]	[4]	265,114	[5]	[5]	1,789,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571,795	490,808
1911	17,971,209	.....	530,000	[4]	[4]	269,321	[5]	[5]	1,219,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	8,187,818	.....	353,387	[4]	[4]	257,610	[5]	[5]	575,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	6,384,441	.....	443,244	[4]	[4]	170,419	[5]	[5]	964,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	7,233,646	35,133	56,383	16,750	2,385	53,720	19,321	2,105	943,125	64,204	3,713	27	2	813	149	1,178,768	779,967
Camp Verde	1,230	380	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....
Colorado River	79,249	6,139	[6]209	151	50	769	126	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,640
Fort Apache	515,500	2,500	2,550	3,000	.....	11,000	1,500	380	.....	1,003	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	23,349	7,500
Tribal	41,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	120	.....	36,693	.....	.....	.....	500	120	.....	.....
Havasupai	15,690	225	387	224	4	95	10	7	.....	375	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,000	395
Kaibab	18,610	10	25	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Tribal	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leupp	618,250	3,000	2,900	2,500	[4]	2,000	700	35	153,000	1,875	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,123	50,125
Moqui	[7]795,000	3,550	4,150	2,000	129	2,100	5,250	105	120,000	1,550	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,939	115,550
Navajo[8]	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	[4]	880	13,781	[5]	650	520,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918,000	550,000
Pima[8]	415,975	1,725	2,350	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,030	1,880
Salt River	59,470	3,750	670	652	101	500	170	12	.....	4,700	.....	15	1	.....	.....	15,800	4,000
Tribal	14,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	25	.....	14,700	.....	.....	.....	250	25	.....	.....
San Carlos	[7]122,050	1,500	2,525	900	.....	1,500	250	14	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,508	4,500
Tribal	170,675	.....	.....	.....	42	3,275	515	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier	[7]730,567	6,447	8,390	[4]	122	8,200	6,400	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,953	13,770
Truxton Canon	18,650	.....	100	[4]	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,692	95
Tribal	65,110	.....	207	3	.....	1,378	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo	406,175	1,675	5,200	5,000	500	1,500	1,000	100	150,000	3,308	288	.....	.....	63	4	10,187	30,512
California	537,060	38,451	2,396	1,956	27	3,435	1,671	82	1,398	20,975	.....	36	.....	234	27	37,730	8,734
Bishop	63,430	1,755	775	350	.....	100	.....	.....	950	90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Campo	30,616	2,336	41	56	6	233	23	11	16	2,976	.....	.....	.....	39	3	.....	.....

Digger	730	80	12			1										75	75
Fort Bidwell [9]	14,030	630	120	100	2	24				390		2		2			
Fort Yuma	41,870	8,020	12	200		50	10	3								4,420	
Greenville	5,000	500	25	20		15											
Hoopa Valley [9]	50,250	5,500	210	150	1	200	200			750		6				9,275	1,825
Malki	53,761	2,440	181	219	5	572	117	6		11,648		13		175	5	3,908	1,246
Pala	55,172	5,092	330	262	1	105	235	9	13							6,555	1,689
Round Valley	[10] 86,061	7,020	76	72	1	[10] 878	[10] 663	7		1,000		8				1,150	
Tribal	7,237					56	40	19		2,717					19		
Soboba	84,443	3,278	304	317	1	661	323	19	9	1,404		7		17		6,982	3,579
Tule River	44,460	1,800	310	210	10	540	60	8	410							5,365	320
Colorado	218,975	830	1,362		47	2,139	500	90	5,715	4,800	750	20		14			1,541
Southern Ute	51,435	825	512	(4)	6	139		3	1,950	4,050		20		14			
Ute Mountain	152,465	5	850	(4)	20	2,000	500		3,765	750	750						1,541
Tribal	15,075				21			87									
Florida: Seminole	4,100	1,500	20	(4)		6	30										1,050
Idaho	875,510	35,144	5,373	3,033	55	7,717	1,794	172		14,085	545	44		38	30	102,509	21,120
Coeur d'Alene	[11] 121,180	10,730	1,202	(4)	13	1,050	105	19		10,575	545	44		38		41,850	16,550
Fort Hall	379,185	4,239	[12] 1,658	[12] 2,213	30	[12] 4,447	993	60		3,510					30	60,659	4,570
Tribal	84,545					[12] 920	196	88									
Fort Lapwai	290,600	20,175	2,513	820	12	1,300	500	5									
Iowa: Sac and Fox	9,175	1,175	80	80						690		4				540	630
Kansas	348,055	70,470	961	329	5	1,001	215	27		5,497	25	34		5		53,335	4,310
Kickapoo	[7] 240,878	62,043	659	149	[7] 1	724	9	19		5,497	25	34		5		53,335	4,310
Potawatomi	107,177	8,427	302	180	4	277	206	8									
Michigan: Mackinac	17,955	2,005	45			80											
Minnesota	419,628	25,411	881	1,105	30	1,734	451	160	386	21,146	424	103		66	2	20,367	10,320
Fond du Lac	36,046	3,371	34	82		97		3		1,375	50	4		9			
Grand Portage	288	288															
Leech Lake	32,512	1,122	140	130	6	70	20	4	6	2,690		14		2			
Nett Lake	3,301	126	15	31	2	5	1			190				2	2		
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	2,085	235	12			5											
Red Lake	152,786	8,619	270	442	6	457	178	63	224	13,863	374	66		45	1	20,367	10,320
Tribal	90						2		1								
White Earth	192,520	11,650	410	420	16	1,100	250	90	155	3,028		19		8	1		

[1] Includes some tribal stock also.
[2] Includes tribal stock valued at $2,520,911.
[3] Unknown.
[4] Included with horses and mules.
[5] Included with cows and heifers.
[6] Includes some ponies.
[7] As reported.
[8] 1916 report.
[9] Over estimates last year.
[10] Includes stock belonging to the United States.
[11] High prices offered and scarcity of feed accounts for decrease in stock.
[12] Includes calves.

TABLE 35.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, andvalue of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers	Number bulls.	Sold.[1]	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
Montana	$6,631,364	$76,598	18,510	15,581	423	52,490	26,542	1,171	4,005	80,560	597	252	1	754	117	$647,402	$40,938
Blackfeet	2,792,500	.....	8,000	4,000	50	20,000	15,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	22
Tribal	265,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	450	113	.....	6,255	.....	20	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
Crow	511,581	3,296	3,304	1,781	85	2,800	1,400	27	.....	13,292	.....	77	.....	[1] 61	.....	37,022	3,505
Tribal	837,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 10,314	[2] 5,782	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	846,599	61,499	2,605	1,360	112	5,180	1,335	126	3,005	21,169	.....	60	.....	175	.....	243,701	10,015
Tribal	8,271	.....	.....	.....	4	71	45	6	.....	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Fort Belknap	206,420	1,300	1,000	1,500	30	1,200	270	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	2,140
Tribal	138,700	.....	.....	.....	11	1,700	210	85	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,512	2,778
Fort Peck	414,260	6,020	2,000	2,340	40	1,925	500	50	1,000	2,500	.....	10	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Tongue River	535,103	4,483	1,601	[3] 4,600	91	[2] 4,300	1,500	8	.....	8,752	597	85	1	.....	.....	33,167	.....
Tribal	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 1,100	50	145	.....	25,685	.....	.....	.....	518	45	.....	.....
Nebraska	403,725	59,359	2,193	1,005	2	385	112	16	.....	8,925	685	47	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	217,850	36,650	[3] 1,175	625	2	175	.....	8	.....	8,925	685	47	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Santee	40,000	[2] 9,284	[2] 218	[2] 140	.....	[2] 50	112	[2] 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	145,875	13,425	800	240	.....	160	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	(4)
Nevada	352,872	7,101	4,542	976	10	2,283	1,237	59	8	10,855	.....	22	4	40	39	26,487	4,949
Fallon	9,942	922	85	96	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	610	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	720	85
Fort McDermitt	9,365	40	290	(5)	1	2	.....	.....	8	400	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	(4)	(4)
Moapa River	4,690	390	70	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	220
Nevada	19,950	.....	319	(5)	.....	163	25	.....	.....	2,400	.....	12	.....	20	.....	998	.....
Walker River	31,590	1,165	178	200	.....	300	65	.....	.....	195	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2,567	50
Tribal	47,801	.....	.....	.....	2	590	147	32	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Western Shoshone	[6] 190,634	284	600	650	7	1,200	1,000	3	.....	1,400	.....	.....	3	20	.....	22,027	4,594
Tribal	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Reno: Special agent	35,300	4,300	3,000	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	(4)

New Mexico	4,127,796	24,486	20,526	18,090	1,021	19,072	4,913	[illegible]809	[illegible]500,118	39,961	8,814	16	1	600	47	201,845	96,092
Jicarilla	[7] 126,210	360	1,403	[5]	60	400	65	6	6,900	1,245	920	3				12,275	1,107
Tribal	[7] 161,520	190	20			1,122	361	79	9,268	3,400					40		
Mescalero	150,600	250	636	1,400	47	500	25	9	8,550	26,882		10		[7] 600	7	11,800	2,400
Tribal	105,400		2	40	6	1,600	400	65									
Pueblo Bonito	825,500		3,100	3,000	205	1,800	300	100	146,000	1,200	1,200					[4]	[4]
Tribal	4,000								500								
Pueblo day schools	1,163,390	12,890	3,925	3,200	171	7,940	1,500	425	84,600	309	144		1			121,870	40,385
San Juan	1,182,596	5,296	11,000	10,000	500	4,960	2,012	80	[7] 193,300	6,550	6,550					[4]	[4]
Zuni	408,580	5,500	440	450	32	750	250	45	51,000	375		3				55,900	52,200
North Carolina: Cherokee	56,250	13,650	100	25		550	300	20	250							6,945	6,400
North Dakota	1,666,413	9,818	7,469	3,475	91	10,713	3,707	156	3,502	16,624	463	59	1	106		100,370	21,395
Fort Berthold [2]	486,935	975	3,894	[5]	43	2,227	1,240	73								42,695	3,110
Fort Totten [9]	62,530	1,330	250	350		16											
Standing Rock	920,368	2,433	2,373	2,700	38	7,770	2,217	53	2	16,161		59		106		57,675	18,285
Turtle Mountain	196,580	5,080	952	425	10	700	250	30	3,500	463	463		1			[4]	[4]
Oklahoma	1,551,487	67,514	5,573	1,888	39	5,547	4,229	127	624	71,866	2,670	371		183	9	251,355	29,884
Cantonment	45,703	1,087	415	250	13	55	35	7	20	15,496		105		5	1	1,260	455
Cheyenne and Arapaho	141,175	4,545	993	218	15	133	103	7	1	23,501	155	141		28	2		
Kiowa	[7] 150,000	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]									[4]	[4]
Osage [7]	672,680	16,710	1,236	400	8	3,300	4,000	88	40	12,435	1,235	26		117	6	207,500	23,745
Otoe	75,948	2,724	276	174		73	1		4							240	2,268
Pawnee	44,308	5,339	219	163	1	112		4		8,221	1,220	29		6			
Ponca	62,492	3,982	480	151		85	25			2,530	30	20		14		739	1,230
Sac and Fox	59,258	5,113	277	42		271	6	6		2,368	25	8		12		1,388	2,186
Seger [10]	73,296	1,746	[7] 370	[7] 250		[7] 75		[7] 4		[7] 2,665		14					
Seneca	[7] 146,666	[7] 14,896	[7] 743			767	[7] 18		555							40,228	
Shawnee	79,961	11,372	564	240	2	676	41	11	4	4,650	5	28		1			
Oregon	1,289,252	20,925	4,929	1,461	152	12,042	2,029	131	548	20,218		8		402		117,970	5,370
Klamath	921,770	2,420	[9] 2,050	500	34	11,350	1,600	10		20,218		8		402		83,000	
Tribal	9,000							72									
Roseburg	35,000	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]	[11]
Siletz	15,320	1,060	68	43		113	28	5	548								
Umatilla	[12] 249,345	17,155	1,160	918	50	180		16								22,800	3,650
Warm Springs	53,150	290	1,151	[13]	54	397	401	23								12,170	1,720
Tribal	5,667				14	2		5									

[1] Includes steers.
[2] 1916 report.
[3] Includes colts.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Included with horses.
[6] About 1,000 head, lost by starvation.
[7] As reported.
[8] Includes calves.
[9] Overestimated last year.
[10] Includes Red Moon.
[11] No record.
[12] Underestimated last year.
[13] Included with horses and mules.

TABLE 35.—*Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughedter fiscal year ended June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.							Stock purchased, current year.						Value of stock.	
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Sheep and goats.	Total value.	Value miscellaneous.	Number horses, mares, and mules.	Number stallions and jacks.	Number cows and heifers	Number bulls.	Sold.[1]	Slaughtered.
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.									
South Dakota	$4,813,431	$71,423	15,616	17,551	483	25,986	9,774	926	3,331	185,814	3,723	970	9	1,328	164	$416,897	$117,300
Cheyenne River	678,750	7,050	2,700	3,300	55	3,700	1,700	156	300	20,311	.....	12	.....	340	.....	49,050	10,200
Tribal	27,789	.....	4	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	1,409	5,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Crow Creek	322,000	6,400	1,200	1,550	26	1,600	800	15	.....	11,975	1,470	47	.....	65	8	61,600	12,762
Flandreau	7,650	1,050	32	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350	1,300
Lower Brule	174,785	3,035	350	650	7	[2] 1,230	300	5	.....	4,764	165	37	1	7	2	8,400	2,855
Tribal	64,145	.....	.....	.....	17	[2] 529	83	118	.....	7,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Pine Ridge	1,872,742	9,302	6,017	6,323	177	11,207	4,448	320	1,117	69,641	273	537	1	527	[3] 10	278,937	90,183
Tribal	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	1,305,474	21,625	4,147	4,726	97	6,960	2,244	92	.....	43,958	465	252	7	243	[3] 7	(4)	(4)
Tribal	35,850	.....	.....	2	18	29	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisseton	[5] 158,777	4,757	664	429	4	315	30	20	374	12,345	225	39	.....	135	1	16,560	.....
Yankton	157,669	18,204	502	551	14	404	169	12	231	9,065	1,125	46	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Utah	446,805	3,432	1,555	429	57	3,012	1,153	113	2,604	54,653	4,287	90	1	490	36	10,889	3,350
Goshute	10,465	265	150	.....	.....	2	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits	4,185	75	50	11	1	10	1	1	1	1,490	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray	[6] 432,155	3,092	[6] 1,355	418	56	3,000	1,102	110	2,603	53,163	4,287	78	1	490	[3] 36	10,889	3,350
Washington	782,453	50,306	4,641	1,844	192	7,531	1,774	247	6,464	12,070	300	59	1	48	4	105,394	19,710
Colville	[5] 485,555	30,745	2,095	1,340	108	4,575	1,388	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,585	16,887
Tribal	20,365	.....	.....	.....	6	[2] 283	39	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cushman	[5] 26,513	1,466	184	62	4	233	30	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510	460
Neah Bay	10,232	307	59	48	2	123	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582	320
Spokane	31,392	3,840	216	214	40	365	25	6	.....	1,700	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3,855	1,725
Tribal	2,500	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah	[5] 12,759	339	48	34	3	69	25	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip	91,227	13,279	250	146	2	[2] 770	52	23	1,446	4,660	170	10	.....	35	3	9,862	318
Yakima	101,910	330	1,439	.....	27	1,113	200	31	5,000	5,710	130	39	1	13	1	(4)	(4)

Wisconsin	452,492	24,017	1,936	896	22	1,637	131	30	44	47,380	3,060	195	.....	93	.....	14,415	11,802
Grand Rapids	74,389	2,364	300	325	2	15	6	2	.....	7,190	810	55	.....	8	.....	(4)	(4)
Hayward	19,560	1,710	100	100	6	150	25	10	.....	945	40	10	.....	2	.....	1,340	540
Keshena	90,564	4,539	[6] 392	229	.....	200	50	6	17	19,610	820	70	.....	15	.....	3,275	5,622
Lac du Flambeau	21,295	390	75	70	3	35	.....	2	.....	955	100	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Laona	21,180	730	[6] 150	20	10	50	.....	.....	.....	8,330	1,080	30	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	[7] 77,830	7,430	[7] 87	140	1	[7] 150	[7] 50	10	25	8,660	210	22	.....	33	.....	9,800	5,640
Oneida	138,680	6,040	815	(8)	.....	1,010	.....	(9)	.....	1,240	.....	5	.....	2	.....	(4)	(4)
Red Cliff	8,994	814	17	12	.....	27	.....	.....	2	450	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	706,216	2,318	930	1,600	131	6,613	2,667	267	200	7,794	.....	42	.....	15	30	31,100	2,650
Shoshone	417,568	2,318	902	[10] 1,600	110	[2] 3,500	1,200	90	200	5,454	.....	42	.....	15	.....	31,100	2,650
Tribal	288,648	.....	28	.....	21	3,113	1,467	177	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....

[1] Includes some tribal stock also.
[2] Includes calves.
[3] Includes steers.
[4] No record.
[5] As reported.
[6] Includes ponies.
[7] Decrease due to various conditions.
[8] Included with horses and mules.
[9] None; castrated.
[10] Includes colts.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Grand total	$37,209,436	$3,579,521	$1,349,207	$18,375	$15,125,625	$1,705,682	$1,153,084	$14,277,942
Arizona	3,019,030	307,071	213,814	350	16,105	209,884	34,193	2,237,613
Camp Verde	34,035	29,150	300					4,585
Colorado River	88,200	5,260	895			11,390		70,655
Fort Apache	373,641	68,758	12,050			12,881	19,672	260,280
Fort Mojave	97,815	1,350	5,800			10,390		80,275
Havasupai	8,075	2,755	240			1,920		3,160
Kaibab	5,640	1,457	60					4,123
Leupp	96,156	12,330	6,265		3,550	3,686		70,325
Moqui	201,600	26,200	28,800			6,850		139,750
Navajo	474,610	42,075	48,000			8,500	2,621	373,414
Phoenix	734,987		66,614					668,373
Pima[1]	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882		115,767
Rice Station	109,608		4,825					104,783
Salt River	37,150	11,750	3,475			1,720		20,205
San Carlos	145,654	84,960	5,000			12,450	11,900	31,344
San Xavier	60,309	9,843				15,697		34,769
Truxton Canon	148,041	3,176	6,325					138,540
Western Navajo	160,443	4,570	6,090			32,518		117,265
California	979,050	72,513	48,540	275	43,461	85,380	4,933	723,948
Bishop	32,933	1,280	100	125		440		30,988
Campo	11,668	2,285	200			1,100		8,083
Digger	9,435	9,435						
Fort Bidwell	80,972	650	675	150				79,497
Fort Yuma	88,419	750						87,669
Greenville	56,378		4,520					51,858
Hoopa Valley	97,547	10,500	16,275			6,075	1,800	62,897
Malki	17,050	13,930	110		1,900			1,110
Pala	70,724	12,780	1,620		41,486	4,260		10,578
Round Valley	85,331	5,012	425			488	2,905	76,501
Sherman Institute	371,376		24,365			63,882		283,129
Soboba	41,451	13,885	250			9,135		18,181
Tule River	15,766	2,006			75		228	13,457
Colorado	102,450	34,009	2,989	60	2,140	13,790		49,462
Southern Ute	66,628	20,323	1,850	60	2,140			42,255
Ute Mountain	35,822	13,686	1,139			13,790		7,207
Florida: Seminole	75	75						
Idaho	468,902	88,020	38,180		27,293	92,721	1,570	221,118
Coeur d'Alene	62,990	49,902	1,635			980	570	9,903
Fort Hall	256,905	38,118	11,445		27,293	21,275		158,774
Fort Lapwai	149,007		25,100			70,466	1,000	52,441
Iowa: Sac and Fox	88,636		82,340					6,296
Kansas	568,808	9,150	24,588			125,927		409,143
Haskell Institute	476,680		24,388			119,797		332,495
Kickapoo	78,106		200			6,130		71,776
Potawatomi	14,022	9,150						4,872
Michigan	237,127	310	11,515					225,302
Mackinac	2,385	310						2,075
Mount Pleasant	234,742		11,515					223,227
Minnesota	802,782	121,231	87,683			4,519	31,416	557,933
Cass Lake	16,010							16,010
Fond du Lac	36,889	7,525	25,124			80		4,160
Grand Portage	9,482	9,132					350	
Leech Lake	105,933	32,336	6,262					67,340
Nett Lake	30,334	4,200	175				271	25,688
Pipestone	166,301		5,500					160,801
Red Lake	147,374	22,947	24,297			4,439	6,795	88,896
Vermillion Lake	80,480						24,000	56,480
White Earth	209,974	45,091	26,325					138,558

[1] 1916 report.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Montana	$1,551,218	$376,473	$64,437	$740	$386,926	$114,445	$19,340	$588,857
Blackfeet	177,070	38,494	23,417	.....	.....	6,225	.....	108,934
Crow	343,362	121,316	20,165	.....	62,617	24,725	475	114,064
Flathead	404,558	76,873	945	.....	314,601	700	10,865	574
Fort Belknap	347,580	66,200	1,950	.....	8,208	47,970	5,000	[1] 218,252
Fort Peck	155,153	50,840	15,310	740	.....	12,985	.....	75,278
Tongue River	123,495	22,750	2,650	.....	1,500	21,840	3,000	71,755
Nebraska	428,200	80,820	8,418	.....	.....	23,485	.....	315,477
Genoa	316,956	.....	6,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	310,533
Omaha	29,040	5,555	.....	.....	.....	23,485	.....	.....
Santee	24,080	23,385	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	58,124	51,880	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,944
Nevada	330,183	49,310	31,298	23	330	44,121	.....	205,101
Carson	129,174	1,921	20,223	.....	.....	29,635	.....	77,395
Fallon	11,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,387
Fort McDermitt	16,930	3,825	800	.....	70	3,785	.....	8,450
Moapa River	6,845	300	495	.....	110	.....	.....	5,940
Nevada	76,624	8,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,025
Walker River	20,617	4,525	1,850	.....	.....	6,026	.....	8,216
Western Shoshone	61,164	22,766	7,885	.....	150	4,675	.....	25,688
Reno, special agent	7,442	[1] 7,374	45	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,540,415	81,399	86,904	250	12,595	155,722	29,677	1,173,868
Albuquerque	321,415	9,220	11,270	.....	.....	48,940	.....	251,985
Jicarilla	165,492	35,876	20,777	.....	.....	14,034	11,677	83,128
Mescalero	152,443	14,698	19,045	.....	.....	14,905	10,650	93,145
Pueblo Bonito	145,438	.....	1,300	250	.....	9,040	.....	134,848
Pueblo day schools	140,004	1,725	16,224	.....	.....	13,430	.....	108,625
San Juan	240,733	19,630	6,700	.....	.....	29,723	7,350	177,330
Santa Fe	223,150	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,400
Zuni	151,740	250	8,838	.....	12,595	25,650	.....	104,407
New York Agency	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee	124,425	330	.....	.....	.....	180	3,150	120,765
North Dakota	1,019,717	161,930	79,489	313	.....	81,496	.....	696,489
Bismarck	84,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,361
Fort Berthold [2]	80,828	44,695	1,777	313	.....	25,993	.....	8,050
Fort Totten	196,074	7,729	6,185	.....	.....	4,310	.....	177,850
Standing Rock	342,139	69,302	31,775	.....	.....	48,108	.....	192,954
Turtle Mountain	84,765	34,256	19,587	.....	.....	3,085	.....	27,837
Wahpeton	231,550	5,948	20,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	205,437
Oklahoma	3,272,116	208,474	137,062	75	.....	251,844	.....	2,674,661
Cantonment	109,168	5,525	.....	75	.....	64,035	.....	39,533
Cheyenne and Arapaho	407,700	23,439	20,803	.....	.....	87,984	.....	275,474
Chilocco	793,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	793,045
Five Civilized Tribes	65,985	15,035	50,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	580,075	42,950	59,950	.....	.....	77,324	.....	399,851
Osage	226,340	42,090	1,040	.....	.....	[3] 1,000	.....	182,210
Otoe	63,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,000
Pawnee	136,184	31,531	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,278
Ponca	83,351	16,755	300	.....	.....	5,503	.....	60,793
Sac and Fox	53,815	14,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,390
Seger	178,957	10,414	3,101	.....	.....	900	.....	164,542
Seneca	27,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,521
Shawnee	113,698	6,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,388

[1] Increase due to land. [2] 1916 report. [3] As reported.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd.								
Five Civilized Tribes schools.	$433,277	.....	$543	.....	.....	$15,098	.....	$417,636
Armstrong Male Academy	52,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,836
Bloomfield Seminary	[1] 35,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,196
Cherokee Orphan School	49,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,556
Collins Institute	18,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,325
Euchee Boarding School	50,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,563	.....	38,525
Eufaula Boarding School	36,615	.....	$150	.....	.....	3,535	.....	32,930
Jones Male Academy	31,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,500
Mekusukey Academy	56,014	.....	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,696
Nuyaka Boarding School	29,286	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,211
Tuskahoma Female Academy	39,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,855
Wheelock Female Academy	34,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,006
Oregon	752,469	$19,731	7,935	30	$9,319	14,735	$37,760	662,959
Klamath	163,220	6,755	2,440	.....	9,319	11,735	25,260	107,711
Roseburg	2,280	2,200	.....	30	.....	.....	50	.....
Salem	344,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344,323
Siletz	16,916	6,501	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,765
Umatilla	127,000	300	1,400	.....	.....	.....	600	124,700
Warm Springs	98,730	3,975	2,445	.....	.....	3,000	11,850	77,460
Pennsylvania: Carlisle	559,367	.....	27,525	.....	.....	91,593	.....	440,249
South Dakota	2,864,967	627,877	297,876	6,610	27,700	290,314	189,132	1,425,458
Canton Asylum	144,042	.....	144,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River	376,161	183,676	41,581	4,845	1,200	43,610	.....	101,249
Crow Creek	124,622	30,826	17,571	225	.....	11,930	.....	64,070
Flandreau	252,326	6,640	4,300	.....	.....	57,565	.....	183,821
Lower Brule	132,531	64,626	6,275	.....	.....	8,850	.....	52,780
Pierre	267,050	.....	7,600	.....	26,500	47,938	.....	185,012
Pine Ridge	690,067	196,800	21,547	500	.....	28,805	[2] 189,057	253,358
Rapid City	261,921	4,190	5,105	.....	.....	64,781	.....	187,845
Rosebud	409,838	86,742	47,581	1,040	.....	25,310	75	249,090
Sisseton	79,461	19,361	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,650
Springfield	32,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,196
Yankton	94,752	35,016	1,824	.....	.....	1,525	.....	56,387
Utah	403,018	295,478	6,960	.....	37,971	6,200	5,080	51,329
Goshute	2,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,970
Shivwits	9,355	230	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,980
Uintah and Ouray	390,693	295,248	6,815	.....	37,971	6,200	5,080	39,379
Washington	1,692,607	781,339	59,277	.....	.....	67,790	51,778	732,423
Colville	192,458	67,607	4,968	.....	.....	59,180	35,258	25,445
Cushman	441,489	2,555	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	427,934
Neah Bay	9,095	4,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,935
Spokane	711,040	[3] 655,276	33,229	.....	.....	.....	6,850	15,685
Taholah	20,935	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	750	19,385
Tulalip	209,036	27,941	6,555	.....	.....	.....	1,415	173,125
Yakima	108,554	23,800	2,725	.....	.....	8,610	7,505	65,914

[1] As reported. [2] Includes forest reserve. [3] Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General administration.	Health.	Allotting.	Irrigation.	Farming.	Forestry.	School.
Wisconsin	$1,423,124	$43,650	$25,237	$665	.....	$27,366	$726,555	$599,651
Grand Rapids	962	237	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....
Hayward	123,297	2,536	4,875	.....	.....	20,761	25	95,100
Keshena	878,831	31,330	11,847	.....	.....	3,710	726,290	105,654
Lac du Flambeau	88,002	750	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,882
Laona	1,500	1,215	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe	8,122	7,142	125	665	.....	150	40	.....
Oneida	69,607	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,147
Red Cliff	3,520	440	540	.....	.....	2,020	200	320
Tomah	185,738	.....	4,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,003
Wittenberg	63,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,545
Wyoming: Shoshone	359,928	158,432	6,565	.....	$12,421	4,170	18,500	159,840
State totals	22,589,324	3,517,757	1,349,207	9,391	576,261	1,705,682	1,153,084	14,277,942
Miscellaneous	14,620,112	61,764	.....	8,984	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses	[1] 2,884	[1] 2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppression	[1] 650	[1] 650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service	[1] 8,984	.....	.....	[1] 8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost)	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....	14,549,364	.....	.....	.....
Indian Office	58,230	58,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1916 report.

TABLE 37.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.[1]	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Total, 1917	$655,512,661	$432,225,913	$351,398,172	$10,937,166	$21,011,127	$12,040,371	$5,561,664	$31,277,413	$223,286,748	$102,724,836	[2] $76,428,522	[3] $44,133,390
1916	653,418,462	427,697,647	349,073,600	11,093,545	[4] 16,101,825	12,635,814	4,860,244	33,932,619	225,720,815	105,815,540	[4] 75,624,227	44,281,048
1915	658,262,436	438,116,841	368,030,944	11,369,277	12,224,196	10,827,552	4,244,646	31,420,226	220,145,595	101,390,579	[4] 76,558,336	42,196,680
1914	667,454,639	434,872,202	372,776,671	11,373,084	12,251,557	9,924,495	3,769,903	[4] 24,776,492	232,582,437	111,396,816	74,093,412	47,092,209
1913	666,931,263	426,436,766	368,890,835	11,766,623	11,200,525	8,537,204	2,815,071	[4] 23,226,508	240,494,497	120,701,799	73,123,997	46,668,701
1912	648,689,092	404,265,024	348,504,293	11,745,511	10,098,276	8,276,073	2,641,906	[4] 22,998,965	244,424,068	127,893,467	72,011,067	44,519,534
1911	623,134,254	380,934,110	331,429,404	9,106,470	10,735,723	7,796,805	2,232,379	[4] 19,633,329	242,200,144	124,942,410	75,413,904	41,843,830
Arizona	53,617,740	11,171,842	3,316,677	4,000	3,507	383,680	369,050	7,094,928	42,445,898	30,076,696	12,162,528	206,674
Camp Verde	2,460	2,460				230	1,000	1,230				
Colorado River	5,232,123	478,409	366,100		2,860	23,200	7,000	79,249	4,753,714	4,674,000	22,500	57,214
Fort Apache	9,685,749	521,700				1,700	3,500	516,500	9,164,049	5,523,840	3,616,493	23,716
Havasupai	34,010	19,590				2,900	700	15,990	14,420	[5] 14,420		
Kaibab	243,092	23,875			5	2,050	600	21,220	219,217	206,217	13,000	
Leupp	1,456,340	645,000				3,500	23,250	618,250	811,340	811,340		
Moqui	2,695,000	854,000				47,000	12,000	795,000	1,841,000	1,841,000		
Navajo	15,507,753	3,360,894			642	48,000	65,000	3,247,252	12,146,859	4,646,859	7,500,000	
Pima [6]	5,900,847	1,963,125	1,386,900			56,000	85,000	435,225	3,937,722	3,857,722	80,000	
Salt River	1,503,860	894,010	767,440			32,000	23,000	71,570	609,850	595,150	14,700	
San Carlos	3,660,051	150,650				21,600	7,000	122,050	3,509,401	2,639,340	773,925	96,136
San Xavier	4,483,958	1,801,804	796,237	4,000		137,000	128,000	736,567	2,682,154	2,682,154		
Truxton Canon	1,020,448	23,950				2,500	2,800	18,650	996,498	824,980	141,910	29,608
Western Navajo	2,192,049	432,375				6,000	10,200	416,175	1,759,674	1,759,674		
California	9,033,792	4,956,525	2,167,078	1,915,000	34,069	197,440	101,050	541,888	4,077,267	3,117,675	931,037	28,555
Bishop	418,051	338,051	255,200		921	10,000	8,500	63,430	80,000	80,000		
Campo	112,149	39,111				5,390	2,250	31,471	73,038	72,838	200	
Digger	17,240	12,455	9,000			2,500	125	830	4,785	4,785		
Fort Bidwell	224,211	199,211	128,500	40,000	931	8,250	7,500	14,030	25,000		25,000	
Fort Yuma	854,605	789,670	721,800			7,000	19,000	41,870	64,935	58,000	4,000	2,935
Greenville	246,986	229,896	196,320		12,376	10,000	4,000	7,200	17,090	17,090		
Hoopa Valley	2,604,582	1,995,124	118,000	1,800,000	9,374	12,000	5,500	50,250	609,458	159,000	425,000	25,458
Malki	2,126,031	111,996				29,900	25,750	56,346	2,014,035	2,014,035		
Pala	488,050	228,437	127,690			31,700	13,850	55,197	259,613	258,613	1,000	
Round Valley	841,434	833,715	610,568	75,000	9,386	46,000	6,700	86,061	7,719	320	7,237	162
Soboba	521,412	122,818				25,700	6,375	90,743	398,594	385,994	12,600	
Tule River	579,041	56,041			1,081	9,000	1,500	44,460	523,000	67,000	456,000	

Colorado	1,296,106	597,278	233,920	4,000	127,458	13,000	10,000	208,900	698,828	513,225	15,075	170,528
Southern Ute	469,828	315,355	233,920	4,000		11,000	10,000	56,435	154,473			154,473
Ute Mountain	826,278	281,923			127,458	2,000		152,465	544,355	513,225	15,075	16,055
Florida: Seminole	115,846	4,100						4,100	111,746	111,746		
Idaho	15,579,576	12,593,368	10,859,060	142,500	217,843	368,000	188,000	817,965	2,986,208	1,445,877	1,301,045	239,286
Cœur d'Alene	2,987,572	2,689,879	2,068,025	115,000	183,674	160,000	30,000	133,180	297,693	68,863	14,000	214,830
Fort Hall	5,248,322	3,930,198	3,410,655		14,358	88,000	38,000	379,185	1,318,124	761,614	544,545	11,965
Fort Lapwai	7,343,682	5,973,291	5,380,380	27,500	19,811	120,000	120,000	305,600	1,370,391	615,400	742,500	12,491
Iowa: Sac and Fox	729,136	53,012			28,337	13,000	2,500	9,175	676,124	310,607	1,500	364,017
Kansas	3,879,608	3,680,071	2,622,973		233,354	280,034	90,155	453,555	199,537			199,537
Kickapoo	1,972,417	1,896,333	1,318,081		110,685	161,534	65,155	240,878	76,084			76,084
Potawatomi	1,907,191	1,783,738	1,304,892		122,669	118,500	25,000	212,677	123,453			123,453
Michigan: Mackinac	498,007	497,534	165,556	81,962	53,061	155,000	14,000	27,955	473			473
Minnesota	17,752,525	9,480,840	5,777,490	163,000	1,081,862	1,630,150	287,600	540,738	8,271,685	1,136,670	1,137,493	5,997,522
Fond du Lac	1,099,140	582,591	303,000	10,000	181,545	42,000	9,000	37,046	516,549			516,549
Grand Portage	310,961	90,778	50,000	25,000	15,490			288	220,183	38,000	10,000	172,183
Leech Lake	2,089,315	1,228,401	509,214	40,000	212,675	408,000	16,000	42,512	860,914			860,914
Nett Lake	936,678	649,707	558,849	70,000	8,407	6,750	2,200	3,501	286,971			286,971
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	70,454	70,454	45,500		14,069	8,400	400	2,085				
Red Lake	3,564,587	406,914			94,128	90,000	60,000	162,786	3,157,673	1,061,420	1,102,893	993,360
Vermillion Lake	24,000								24,000		24,000	
White Earth	9,657,390	6,451,995	4,310,927	18,000	555,548	1,075,000	200,000	292,520	3,205,395	37,250	600	3,167,545
Montana	51,905,508	25,084,151	17,199,097	813,965	759,402	549,224	456,000	5,306,463	26,821,357	17,262,787	7,434,101	2,124,469
Blackfeet	9,217,217	6,067,774	3,025,100			160,174	90,000	2,792,500	3,149,443	2,136,187	941,200	72,056
Crow	12,622,967	5,578,902	4,355,167	2,000	495,154	120,000	95,000	511,581	7,044,065	5,531,107	858,930	654,028
Flathead	12,322,292	5,446,285	3,476,100	732,500	159,086	145,000	87,000	846,599	6,876,007	1,652,893	4,508,271	714,843
Fort Belknap	6,108,550	238,650			10,230	13,000	9,000	206,420	5,869,900	5,539,200	330,700	
Fort Peck	7,775,227	7,125,521	6,342,730	79,465	70,516	74,550	144,000	414,260	649,706			649,706
Tongue River	3,859,255	627,019			24,416	36,500	31,000	535,103	3,232,236	2,403,400	795,000	33,836

[1] Data incomplete.
[2] Includes $2,520,911, tribal stock.
[3] Includes interest balances on interest bearing trust funds, and $3,369,290 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.
[4] Includes tribal stock.
[5] As reported.
[6] 1916 report.

TABLE 37.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.[1]	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nebraska	$10,127,793	$9,690,898	$8,361,162		$395,011	$388,000	$143,000	$403,725	$436,895	$172,367		$264,528
Omaha	5,358,158	5,152,109	4,200,000		334,259	288,000	112,000	217,850	206,049	150,000		56,049
Santee [2]	838,732	770,892	655,140		60,752	11,000	4,000	40,000	67,840			67,840
Winnebago	3,930,903	3,767,897	3,506,022			89,000	27,000	145,875	163,006	22,367		140,639
Nevada	3,087,543	1,667,667	1,009,510	$8,000	4,981	70,430	267,075	307,671	1,419,876	1,350,404	$63,401	6,071
Fallon	148,047	145,047	125,180			7,800	2,125	9,942	3,000	3,000		
Fort McDermitt	64,135	55,895	35,530			4,000	7,000	9,365	8,240	8,240		
Moapa River	161,490	161,490	155,000			850	750	4,890				
Nevada	681,930	30,430				6,280	2,200	21,950	651,500	639,500	12,000	[3]
Walker River	526,825	404,098	351,800		708	11,000	8,000	32,590	122,727	74,926	47,801	[3]
Western Shoshone	1,058,543	430,134				14,500	222,000	193,634	628,409	618,738	3,600	6,071
Reno, special agent	446,573	440,573	342,000	8,000	4,273	26,000	25,000	35,300	6,000	6,000		
New Mexico	22,762,242	6,336,296	316,832	1,140,000	70,670	700,175	212,815	3,895,804	16,425,94 6	11,352,318	4,961,140	112,488
Jicarilla	2,190,556	1,610,530	316,832	[4] 1,140,000	5,498	11,175	10,815	126,210	580,026	292,785	191,520	95,721
Mescalero	5,501,670	259,703			65,103	28,000	16,000	150,600	5,241,967	619,800	4,605,400	16,767
Pueblo Bonito	2,704,500	825,500				[5]	[5]	825,500	1,879,000	[6] 1,875,000	4,000	
Pueblo day schools	4,876,283	1,670,427			37	405,000	93,000	1,172,390	3,205,856	3,132,136	73,720	
San Juan	5,599,628	1,331,628			32	86,000	33,000	1,212,596	4,268,000	4,204,000	64,000	
Zuni	1,889,605	638,508				170,000	60,000	408,508	1,251,097	1,228,597	22,500	
New York: New York Agency	4,498,521	584			584				4,497,937	4,442,350		55,587
North Carolina: Cherokee	945,228	160,588			23,108	71,980	6,250	59,250	784,640	588,000	192,000	4,640
North Dakota	25,539,608	23,367,761	20,466,105		303,693	620,425	261,125	1,716,413	2,171,847	1,157,784		1,014,063
Fort Berthold	3,955,618	2,598,437	1,738,789		28,163	218,425	101,125	511,935	1,357,181	1,157,784		199,397
Fort Totten	1,468,490	1,466,470	1,232,108		34,832	67,000	70,000	62,530	2,020			2,020
Standing Rock	15,704,759	14,892,113	13,565,208		159,537	187,000	50,000	930,368	812,646			812,646
Turtle Mountain	4,410,741	4,410,741	3,930,000		81,161	148,000	40,000	211,580				

Oklahoma	255,275,321	218,173,781	200,491,157	8,682	11,433,736	3,371,460	1,239,910	1,628,836	37,101,540	14,897,575	780,000	21,423,965
Cantonment	956,268	954,588	750,885			95,000	63,000	45,703	1,680			1,680
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4,640,121	4,019,474	3,448,320		213,371	144,463	37,145	176,175	620,647			620,647
Five Civilized Tribes	192,852,250	166,691,838	157,942,380	(7)	8,749,458	(5)	(5)	(5)	26,160,412	[8] 14,880,225	780,000	10,500,187
Kiowa	19,694,108	16,426,888	13,919,010		1,072,878	870,000	415,000	150,000	3,267,220			3,267,220
Osage	19,645,281	13,620,976	10,488,918		498,493	1,470,885	490,000	672,680	6,024,305			6,024,305
Otoe	2,026,825	1,670,369	1,351,531	7,200	119,190	80,500	32,000	79,948	356,456	6,480		349,976
Pawnee	2,393,623	2,217,187	1,904,615		143,408	104,317	9,200	55,647	176,436			176,436
Ponca	3,193,525	3,095,324	2,689,338	1,482	125,802	179,650	32,000	67,052	98,201	4,800		93,401
Sac and Fox	1,626,653	1,236,540	873,690		161,522	115,265	26,805	59,258	390,113			390,113
Seger	1,973,856	1,973,856	1,577,975		143,355	135,630	43,150	73,746				(9)
Seneca	4,332,157	4,326,087	3,852,605		103,306	157,850	43,660	168,666	6,070	6,070		
Shawnee	1,940,654	1,940,654	1,691,890		102,953	17,900	47,950	79,961				
Oregon	44,866,422	11,928,082	7,373,490	2,404,900	268,107	370,000	161,000	1,350,585	32,938,340	3,480,775	29,180,967	276,598
Klamath	28,941,382	2,970,391	1,270,880	540,000	50,741	133,000	38,000	937,770	25,970,991	2,169,000	23,709,000	92,991
Roseburg	2,673,698	2,673,698	521,981	1,800,000	96,717	115,000	65,000	75,000				
Siletz	661,387	424,386	374,500	19,000	15,566			15,320	237,001	12,800	195,000	29,201
Umatilla	5,442,950	5,007,244	4,509,200	8,400	97,299	105,000	28,000	259,345	435,706	260,000	21,300	154,406
Warm Springs	7,147,005	852,363	696,929	37,500	7,784	17,000	30,000	63,150	6,294,642	1,038,975	5,255,667	
South Dakota	58,381,853	50,607,585	41,462,671	59,000	2,059,792	1,448,875	847,400	4,729,847	7,774,268	2,306,138	235,584	5,232,546
Canton Asylum	2,088	2,088			2,088							
Cheyenne River	10,711,652	8,105,477	6,864,852		116,875	350,000	80,000	693,750	2,606,175	1,402,700	27,789	1,175,686
Crow Creek	2,970,721	2,862,513	2,312,720		51,293	115,000	55,000	328,500	108,208			108,208
Flandreau	123,677	120,621	84,000		1,471	20,000	7,000	8,150	3,056			3,056
Lower Brule	2,183,168	1,993,435	1,662,770	9,000	41,880	50,000	50,000	179,785	189,733	76,000	64,145	49,588
Pine Ridge	16,196,287	14,861,399	12,245,900	50,000	162,757	225,000	295,000	1,882,742	1,334,888	525,438	107,800	701,650
Rosebud	14,324,122	11,399,810	8,938,779		862,557	93,000	185,000	1,320,474	2,924,312	302,000	35,850	2,586,462
Sisseton	7,339,012	6,943,306	6,144,180		299,974	245,375	95,000	158,777	395,706			395,706
Yankton	4,531,126	4,318,936	3,209,470		520,897	350,500	80,400	157,669	212,190			212,190
Utah	6,912,850	2,656,292	1,720,403		337,274	89,910	58,200	450,505	4,256,558	603,920	34,875	3,617,763
Goshute	53,485	13,465				1,500	500	11,465	40,020	40,020		
Shivwits	24,185	8,685				2,600	1,700	4,385	15,500	15,500		
Uintah and Ouray	6,835,180	2,634,142	1,720,403		337,274	85,810	56,000	434,655	4,201,038	548,400	34,875	3,617,763

[1] Data incomplete.
[2] Ponca not included.
[3] Included in Western Shoshone.
[4] Tribal timber.
[5] Not reported.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Included in value of land.
[8] Includes $12,319,000 lowest estimated value of coal.
[9] Included in Cheyenne and Arapaho.

TABLE 37.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.							Tribal.			
		Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents.[1]	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Washington	44,519,546	29,922,926	22,997,368	4,019,860	1,155,356	451,288	512,604	786,450	14,596,620	3,820,798	10,554,554	221,268
Colville	14,573,882	10,392,988	8,179,320	600,000	495,950	184,763	447,400	485,555	4,180,894	1,863,702	2,235,365	81,827
Cushman	723,593	629,433	513,664	28,750	30,666	22,800	7,040	26,513	94,160			94,160
Neah Bay	385,346	87,989	17,000	4,000	871	32,325	5,949	27,844	297,357	22,357	275,000	
Spokane	2,809,048	1,540,352	990,880	392,580	45,000	62,000	13,500	36,392	1,268,696	421,845	820,375	26,476
Taholah	7,234,254	1,370,795	350,892	953,377	2,117	41,650	10,000	12,759	5,863,459	1,512,894	4,345,339	5,226
Tulalip	4,506,339	4,506,339	2,442,626	1,496,023	335,748	107,750	28,715	95,477				
Yakima	14,287,084	11,395,030	10,502,986	545,130	245,004	(2)	(2)	101,910	2,892,054		2,878,475	13,579
Wisconsin	20,094,268	7,430,238	3,247,374	172,297	2,346,245	845,300	293,930	525,092	12,664,030	3,748,124	6,398,537	2,517,369
Grand Rapids	796,248	337,940	60,000		69,051	100,000	25,000	83,889	458,308	277,200	3,400	177,708
Hayward	792,582	791,569	594,500	75,000	69,259	29,000	3,750	20,060	1,013	1,000	13	
Keshena	11,778,498	344,130			168,066	54,500	11,000	110,564	11,434,368	3,085,340	6,009,367	2,339,661
Lac du Flambeau	864,819	738,894	353,994	29,297	87,108	216,000	31,200	21,295	125,925	102,089	23,836	
Laona	271,537	72,257			35,377	12,800	2,300	21,780	199,280	199,280		
La Pointe	3,278,167	2,833,031	800,767	28,000	1,526,434	315,000	65,000	97,830	445,136	83,215	361,921	
Oneida	2,029,403	2,029,403	1,312,043		350,000	56,000	152,680	158,680				
Red Cliff	283,014	283,014	126,070	40,000	40,950	62,000	3,000	10,994				
Wyoming: Shoshone	4,093,622	2,164,494	1,610,249		73,677	23,000	40,000	417,568	1,929,128	829,000	1,044,685	55,443

[1] Data incomplete.

[2] No data.

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Grand total	5,334	2,137	3,197	$3,589,887	3,481	$2,530,122	1,853	$1,059,765
Total schools	2,817	781	2,036	1,919,313	1,264	1,070,608	1,553	848,705
Total agencies	2,517	1,356	1,161	1,670,574	2,217	1,459,514	300	211,060
Arizona	708	321	387	450,953	452	308,073	256	142,880
Camp Verde schools	4	.....	4	3,140	3	2,840	1	300
Camp Verde Agency	5	4	1	2,090	4	1,490	1	600
Colorado River School	13	6	7	8,550	5	4,320	8	4,230
Colorado River Agency	22	15	7	14,415	19	11,775	3	2,640
Fort Apache schools	30	10	20	19,115	17	12,835	13	6,280
Fort Apache Agency	42	26	16	25,280	39	23,700	3	1,580
Fort Mojave schools	16	5	11	10,680	6	5,220	10	5,460
Havasupai School	3	1	2	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Havasupai Agency	2	1	1	1,400	2	1,400	.....	.....
Kaibab School	3	.....	3	2,320	1	1,300	2	1,020
Kaibab Agency	2	2	.....	780	2	780	.....	.....
Leupp School	12	5	7	8,520	4	3,900	8	4,620
Leupp Agency	16	12	4	8,730	16	8,730	.....	.....
Moqui schools	39	15	24	21,290	15	11,300	24	9,990
Moqui Agency	34	16	18	20,392	28	16,582	6	3,810
Navajo schools	68	30	38	43,220	28	20,940	40	22,280
Navajo Agency	47	32	15	26,385	42	23,045	5	3,340
Phoenix School	73	16	57	54,740	33	28,070	40	26,670
Pima schools	43	12	31	27,830	19	16,700	24	11,130
Pima Agency	41	26	15	27,875	33	22,575	8	5,300
Rice Station School	23	10	13	15,940	11	7,900	12	8,040
Salt River schools	6	1	5	4,335	3	3,135	3	1,200
Salt River Agency	12	9	3	6,290	11	5,690	1	600
San Carlos schools	10	4	6	7,690	3	4,030	7	3,660
San Carlos Agency	51	33	18	30,223	48	28,423	3	1,800
San Xavier schools	10	1	9	7,220	4	4,460	6	2,760
San Xavier Agency	19	11	8	10,330	16	8,710	3	1,620
Truxton Canon School	14	3	11	9,510	4	3,960	10	5,550
Truxton Canon Agency	5	.....	5	3,120	4	2,520	1	600
Western Navajo schools	23	5	18	15,880	10	8,380	13	7,500
Western Navajo Agency	20	10	10	11,443	20	11,443	.....	.....
California	303	98	205	186,107	188	122,732	115	63,375
Bishop schools	10	2	8	6,195	4	3,555	6	2,640
Bishop Agency	6	5	1	2,760	5	2,160	1	600
Campo School	5	2	3	3,430	2	1,880	3	1,550
Campo Agency	2	2	.....	960	2	960	.....	.....
Digger Agency	2	.....	2	1,720	1	1,000	1	720
Fort Bidwell schools	20	.....	20	12,455	9	6,680	11	5,775
Fort Bidwell Agency	7	2	5	4,340	7	4,340	.....	.....
Fort Yuma schools	21	6	15	14,100	9	7,150	12	6,950
Fort Yuma Agency	10	6	4	5,512	8	4,192	2	1,320
Greenville School	14	1	13	9,940	7	5,980	7	3,960
Hoopa Valley School	19	11	8	12,190	6	5,370	13	6,820
Hoopa Valley Agency	17	8	9	8,873	17	8,873	.....	.....
Malki School	1	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400	.....	.....
Malki Agency	16	8	8	6,045	14	4,865	2	1,180
Pala schools	9	2	7	5,710	4	3,610	5	2,100
Pala Agency	15	10	5	7,733	14	7,013	1	720
Round Valley schools	8	.....	8	6,140	4	4,220	4	1,920
Round Valley Agency	16	6	10	8,805	14	7,125	2	1,680
Sherman Institute	63	9	54	46,220	29	25,310	34	20,910
Soboba schools	9	2	7	5,910	3	3,240	6	2,670
Soboba Agency	22	15	7	9,640	22	9,640	.....	.....
Tule River schools	7	.....	7	4,000	3	2,440	4	1,560
Tule River Agency	4	1	3	2,029	3	1,729	1	300
Colorado	47	16	31	32,440	35	26,350	12	6,090
Southern Ute schools	11	2	9	8,230	5	5,350	6	2,880
Southern Ute Agency	17	7	10	10,270	15	9,370	2	900
Ute Mountain School	3	.....	3	2,740	1	1,750	2	990
Ute Mountain Agency	16	7	9	11,200	14	9,880	2	1,320
Idaho	107	34	73	74,104	79	57,524	28	16,580
Coeur d'Alene schools	5	.....	5	3,540	3	2,940	2	600
Coeur d'Alene Agency	18	7	11	12,754	16	11,434	2	1,320
Fort Hall schools	20	5	15	14,480	12	9,800	8	4,680

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Idaho—Continued.								
Fort Hall Agency	23	14	9	$14,808	22	$13,808	1	$1,000
Fort Lapwai School	28	3	25	17,040	13	8,060	15	8,980
Fort Lapwai Agency	13	5	8	11,482	13	11,482	.....	.....
Iowa	24	12	12	15,650	10	8,270	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	21	10	11	13,950	7	6,570	14	7,380
Sac and Fox Agency	3	2	1	1,700	3	1,700	.....	.....
Kansas	89	19	70	68,152	48	40,612	41	27,540
Haskell Institute	66	6	60	52,320	33	29,340	33	22,980
Kickapoo School	13	8	5	8,290	6	4,450	7	3,840
Kickapoo Agency	2	2	.....	1,697	2	1,697	.....	.....
Potawatomi School	1	.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
Potawatomi Agency	7	3	4	4,345	6	3,625	1	720
Michigan	41	14	27	28,910	18	14,980	23	13,930
Mount Pleasant School	37	13	24	25,110	15	11,900	22	13,210
Mackinac Agency	4	1	3	3,800	3	3,080	1	720
Minnesota	267	137	130	173,828	177	125,968	90	47,860
Cass Lake School	6	5	1	3,340	2	1,600	4	1,740
Fond du Lac schools	5	1	4	3,440	3	2,840	2	600
Fond du Lac Agency	16	9	7	10,885	11	8,225	5	2,660
Grand Portage School	3	.....	3	2,270	1	1,200	2	1,070
Grand Portage Agency	5	3	2	2,620	4	2,220	1	400
Leech Lake schools	13	4	9	9,120	5	4,680	8	4,440
Leech Lake Agency	39	23	16	27,388	37	26,108	2	1,280
Nett Lake School	3	1	2	2,220	1	1,200	2	1,020
Nett Lake Agency	10	8	2	6,192	9	5,592	1	600
Pipestone schools	26	12	14	17,410	14	10,550	12	6,860
Red Lake schools	21	9	12	12,240	10	6,690	11	5,550
Red Lake Agency	32	23	9	19,873	26	16,573	6	3,300
Vermillion Lake School	14	8	6	8,980	5	3,980	9	5,000
White Earth schools	36	11	25	23,670	15	13,030	21	10,640
White Earth Agency	38	20	18	24,180	34	21,480	4	2,700
Montana	350	166	184	230,255	284	193,230	66	37,025
Blackfeet schools	20	6	14	13,040	8	7,020	12	6,020
Blackfeet Agency	52	29	23	31,125	48	28,905	4	2,220
Crow schools	24	5	19	17,360	13	10,860	11	6,500
Crow Agency	65	34	31	40,253	61	37,433	4	2,820
Flathead School	2	.....	2	3,200	2	3,200	.....	.....
Flathead Agency	33	14	19	24,633	32	23,913	1	720
Fort Belknap schools	11	2	9	8,185	4	4,300	7	3,885
Fort Belknap Agency	31	16	15	19,913	30	19,193	1	720
Fort Peck schools	20	9	11	13,380	8	7,340	12	6,040
Fort Peck Agency	34	19	15	20,833	33	19,933	1	900
Tongue River schools	19	7	12	12,750	9	7,710	10	5,040
Tongue River Agency	39	25	14	25,583	36	23,423	3	2,160
Nebraska	84	31	53	61,900	56	44,530	28	17,370
Genoa School	42	12	30	28,930	23	17,460	19	11,470
Omaha School	1	.....	1	1,600	1	1,600	.....	.....
Omaha Agency	8	4	4	5,897	7	5,297	1	600
Santee School	1	.....	1	1,700	1	1,700	.....	.....
Santee Agency	9	7	2	6,325	9	6,325	.....	.....
Winnebago School	2	.....	2	2,800	2	2,800	.....	.....
Winnebago Agency	21	8	13	14,648	13	9,348	8	5,300
Nevada	118	49	69	77,258	69	50,303	49	26,955
Carson School	32	12	20	25,550	10	12,940	22	12,610
Fallon schools	9	.....	9	5,265	5	3,320	4	1,945
Fallon Agency	3	2	1	1,370	3	1,370	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt School	7	3	4	4,685	4	3,185	3	1,500
Fort McDermitt Agency	2	2	.....	624	2	624	.....	.....
Moapa River School	4	.....	4	3,180	1	1,500	3	1,680
Moapa River Agency	3	3	.....	552	3	552	.....	.....
Nevada schools	10	4	6	6,120	2	1,900	8	4,220

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Nevada—Continued.								
Nevada Agency	11	8	3	$6,089	9	$4,769	2	$1,320
Walker River School	4	.....	4	3,220	2	2,120	2	1,100
Walker River Agency	11	5	6	6,734	10	6,074	1	660
Western Shoshone schools	8	1	7	5,520	6	4,920	2	600
Western Shoshone Agency	14	9	5	8,349	12	7,029	2	1,320
New Mexico	425	187	238	267,980	265	178,435	160	89,545
Albuquerque School	44	14	30	31,110	22	17,280	22	13,830
Jicarilla School	16	5	11	10,800	6	5,200	10	5,600
Jicarilla Agency	51	24	27	28,330	50	27,610	1	720
Mescalero School	10	3	7	7,140	3	3,180	7	3,960
Mescalero Agency	33	17	16	20,820	29	18,460	4	2,360
Pueblo Bonito schools	24	6	18	15,100	7	6,520	17	8,580
Pueblo Bonito Agency	17	9	8	11,350	17	11,350	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools	50	14	36	29,805	14	11,860	36	17,945
Pueblo day schools agency	40	25	15	27,722	29	20,762	11	6,960
San Juan schools	26	8	18	17,310	11	9,120	15	8,190
San Juan Agency	41	31	10	20,598	40	19,878	1	720
Santa Fe School	40	18	22	26,370	19	14,270	21	12,100
Zuni schools	21	7	14	12,940	8	5,800	13	7,140
Zuni Agency	12	6	6	8,585	10	7,145	2	1,440
New York Agency	3	.....	3	2,250	2	1,650	1	600
North Carolina	35	13	22	21,587	21	12,787	14	8,800
Cherokee schools	29	10	19	17,610	16	9,530	13	8,080
Cherokee Agency	6	3	3	3,977	5	3,257	1	720
North Dakota	278	145	133	161,346	175	108,686	103	52,660
Bismarck School	13	5	8	8,400	5	3,800	8	4,600
Fort Berthold schools	7	1	6	5,120	3	3,470	4	1,650
Fort Berthold Agency	32	21	11	17,925	30	16,065	2	1,860
Fort Totten schools	44	19	25	26,290	17	12,260	27	14,030
Fort Totten Agency	12	7	5	7,620	11	6,960	1	660
Standing Rock schools	46	15	31	28,855	17	14,835	29	14,020
Standing Rock Agency	67	49	18	33,063	56	27,343	11	5,720
Turtle Mountain schools	11	1	10	6,825	6	5,325	5	1,500
Turtle Mountain Agency	22	18	4	10,728	19	9,568	3	1,160
Wahpeton School	24	9	15	16,520	11	9,060	13	7,460
Oklahoma	926	275	651	747,184	580	527,149	346	220,035
Cantonment School	11	4	7	7,020	4	3,300	7	3,720
Cantonment Agency	12	3	9	8,760	10	7,140	2	1,620
Cheyenne and Arapaho School	17	8	9	11,300	7	5,400	10	5,900
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	21	8	13	15,322	16	12,122	5	3,200
Chilocco School	55	17	38	40,300	31	25,000	24	15,300
Kiowa schools	72	14	58	45,100	33	24,660	39	20,440
Kiowa Agency	62	32	30	38,650	48	30,790	14	7,860
Osage School	28	7	21	19,940	7	10,740	21	9,200
Osage Agency	39	8	31	48,830	33	42,930	6	5,900
Otoe School	12	1	11	8,020	6	4,740	6	3,280
Otoe Agency	7	2	5	4,860	6	4,140	1	720
Pawnee School	16	5	11	11,160	6	5,400	10	5,760
Pawnee Agency	10	4	6	7,325	8	5,705	2	1,620
Ponca School	16	5	11	10,090	7	6,220	9	3,870
Ponca Agency	10	3	7	8,167	9	7,567	1	600
Red Moon School	5	1	4	1,900	3	1,300	2	600
Sac and Fox School	1	.....	1	1,650	1	1,650	.....	.....
Sac and Fox Agency	12	6	6	8,565	10	7,005	2	1,560
Seger School	18	3	15	11,200	7	5,180	11	6,020
Seger Agency	11	5	6	6,995	8	5,675	3	1,320
Seneca School	16	5	11	11,190	8	6,420	8	4,770
Seneca Agency	5	3	2	3,060	4	2,340	1	720
Shawnee School	19	8	11	12,280	10	7,520	9	4,760
Shawnee Agency	8	5	3	4,955	7	4,355	1	600

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917*—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes	443	118	325	$400,545	291	$289,850	152	$110,695
Muskogee Agency	283	98	185	292,712	230	241,762	53	50,950
Schools—supervisor	12	4	8	13,050	8	8,610	4	4,440
Armstrong Academy	16	4	12	10,420	7	5,470	9	4,950
Bloomfield Seminary	1	.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....
Cherokee Training	15	4	11	9,700	5	3,670	10	6,030
Collins Institute	12	.....	12	7,560	7	4,620	5	2,940
Euchee Boarding	14	.....	14	9,293	5	4,133	9	5,160
Eufaula Boarding	14	.....	14	8,580	2	960	12	7,620
Jones Academy	14	3	11	9,720	7	5,700	7	4,020
Mekusukey Academy	16	.....	16	9,840	6	4,275	10	5,565
Nuyaka Boarding	15	3	12	9,375	6	4,530	9	4,845
Tuskahoma Academy	15	.....	15	9,270	4	3,120	11	6,150
Wheelock Academy	16	2	14	9,525	3	1,500	13	8,025
Oregon	183	66	117	134,335	116	93,775	67	40,560
Klamath schools	24	4	20	15,530	11	9,060	13	6,470
Klamath Agency	32	11	21	27,048	27	23,048	5	4,000
Roseburg School [1]	1	.....	1	1,600	1	1,600	.....	.....
Roseburg Agency	6	.....	6	6,500	4	5,200	2	1,300
Salem schools	53	14	39	39,910	27	23,660	26	16,250
Siletz schools	2	1	1	2,270	2	2,270	.....	.....
Siletz Agency	7	5	2	4,125	6	3,405	1	720
Umatilla School	13	6	7	8,960	5	4,320	8	4,640
Umatilla Agency	10	6	4	5,669	8	3,929	2	1,740
Normal Springs schools	15	6	9	9,720	7	5,720	8	4,000
Warm Springs Agency	20	13	7	13,003	18	11,563	2	1,440
Pennsylvania: Carlisle School	67	7	60	51,430	37	30,530	30	20,900
South Dakota	687	305	382	392,774	459	273,354	228	119,420
Canton Asylum	25	.....	25	15,360	12	9,380	13	5,980
Cheyenne River schools	26	5	21	17,880	12	10,630	14	7,250
Cheyenne River Agency	58	39	19	18,843	54	16,923	4	1,920
Crow Creek School	13	4	9	9,170	6	5,280	7	3,890
Crow Creek Agency	30	16	14	18,101	24	13,961	6	4,140
Flandreau School	41	19	22	28,140	16	13,900	25	14,240
Lower Brule School	12	3	9	8,220	5	4,440	7	3,780
Lower Brule Agency	19	9	10	11,789	18	10,889	1	900
Pierre School	25	5	20	17,250	11	9,420	14	7,830
Pine Ridge schools	90	17	73	54,540	43	34,320	47	20,220
Pine Ridge Agency	99	79	20	46,191	95	43,091	4	3,100
Rapid City School	33	11	22	21,730	16	12,090	17	9,640
Rosebud schools	68	9	59	46,850	35	31,670	33	15,180
Rosebud Agency	79	53	26	33,480	68	26,480	11	7,000
Sisseton School	18	11	7	11,990	9	7,180	9	4,810
Sisseton Agency	11	9	2	6,430	10	5,650	1	780
Springfield School	8	2	6	5,420	2	1,500	6	3,920
Yankton School	15	9	6	10,060	7	5,940	8	4,120
Yankton Agency	17	5	12	11,330	16	10,610	1	720
Utah	61	26	35	42,681	51	37,801	10	4,880
Goshute School	2	.....	2	1,300	1	1,000	1	300
Goshute Agency	3	1	2	1,610	2	1,310	1	300
Shivwits School	3	.....	3	2,220	2	1,920	1	300
Shivwits Agency	3	2	1	824	3	824	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray School	12	5	7	9,330	6	6,070	6	3,260
Uintah and Ouray Agency	38	18	20	27,397	37	26,677	1	720
Washington	244	87	157	173,581	178	135,721	66	37,860
Colville schools	15	3	12	10,690	9	8,390	6	2,300
Colville Agency	37	12	25	27,563	35	25,943	2	1,620
Cushman schools	36	8	28	27,260	20	18,040	16	9,220
Cushman Agency	7	3	4	4,860	6	3,660	1	1,200
Neah Bay schools	7	2	5	4,820	5	3,530	2	1,290
Neah Bay Agency	4	3	1	1,800	3	1,200	1	600

[1] No school; paid from school appropriation.

TABLE 38.—*School and agency employees in Indian Service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1917*—Continued.

State and superintendencies.	Total.				Male.		Female.	
	Employees.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Salaries.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Washington—Continued.								
Spokane schools	7	2	5	$4,620	4	$3,720	3	$900
Spokane Agency	23	9	14	13,383	18	11,003	5	2,380
Taholah schools	3	.....	3	3,280	3	3,280	.....	.....
Taholah Agency	10	5	5	7,059	10	7,059	.....	.....
Tulalip schools	29	9	20	20,470	14	11,540	15	8,930
Tulalip Agency	20	8	12	13,625	19	13,025	1	600
Yakima School	18	10	8	13,050	8	7,410	10	5,640
Yakima Agency	28	13	15	21,101	24	17,921	4	3,180
Wisconsin	222	101	121	148,222	128	97,382	94	50,840
Grand Rapids School [1]	1	.....	1	1,600	1	1,600	.....	.....
Grand Rapids Agency	4	.....	4	3,140	3	2,540	1	600
Hayward schools	24	7	17	15,350	10	7,340	14	8,010
Hayward Agency	8	5	3	4,025	7	3,365	1	660
Keshena schools	21	7	14	16,175	9	9,940	12	6,235
Keshena Agency	35	26	9	20,798	28	17,038	7	3,760
Lac du Flambeau School	18	7	11	12,280	9	7,420	9	4,860
Lac du Flambeau Agency	7	4	3	4,424	5	3,044	2	1,380
Laona School	1	.....	1	1,600	1	1,600	.....	.....
Laona Agency	4	1	3	3,520	4	3,520	.....	.....
La Pointe School	1	.....	1	2,750	1	2,750	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency	14	5	9	11,295	14	11,295	.....	.....
Oneida School	24	15	9	13,830	10	7,090	14	6,740
Red Cliff School	3	.....	3	2,375	1	1,400	2	975
Red Cliff Agency	8	5	3	4,980	7	4,260	1	720
Tomah School	30	8	22	19,170	11	8,600	19	10,570
Wittenberg School	19	11	8	10,910	7	4,580	12	6,330
Wyoming	65	28	37	46,960	53	40,280	12	6,680
Shoshone School	19	3	16	14,760	10	10,000	9	4,760
Shoshone Agency	46	25	21	32,200	43	30,280	3	1,920

[1] No school; paid from school appropriation.

TABLE 39.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field investigating and supervising force.						
Total	122	$189,700	20	$43,850	102	$145,850
Inspection	7	17,000	1	3,500	6	13,500
Special supervisors	4	7,800	1	2,500	3	5,300
Liquor	24	32,190	1	2,000	23	30,190
Construction	9	16,650	1	2,750	8	13,900
Health	25	35,920	1	3,000	24	32,920
Schools	8	17,300	1	3,000	7	14,300
Industries:						
Farming	1	3,000	1	3,000	.....	.....
Employment	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock	1	(1)	1	(1)	.....	.....
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers	7	13,550	1	3,000	6	10,550
Menominee	21	21,970	1	1,600	20	20,370
Special agents	10	17,120	7	14,000	3	3,120
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	.....
Attorney for Pueblo Indians	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....

[1] $10 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 39.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1917*—Continued.

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
Field irrigation service.						
Total	232	$293,930	14	$27,700	218	$266,230
Chief inspector	1	4,000	1	4,000	.....	.....
Superintendents of irrigation	8	18,500	1	2,500	7	16,000
Arizona	5	4,500	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima	4	3,300	1	1,500	3	1,800
Salt River	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....
California: Miscellaneous work	[1] 74	71,400	2	4,000	[1] 72	67,400
Idaho: Fort Hall	14	12,445	1	1,600	13	10,845
Montana	15	18,805	2	3,000	13	15,805
Billings	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
Crow	8	9,580	1	1,500	7	8,080
Fort Belknap	5	7,425	1	1,500	4	5,925
Tongue River	1	300	.....	.....	1	300
New Mexico: Albuquerque	20	29,850	1	2,000	19	27,850
Utah	56	62,250	2	3,800	54	58,450
Salt Lake	[1] 17	30,300	1	1,800	[1] 16	28,500
Uintah	19	25,950	1	2,000	18	23,950
Washington: Yakima	[1] 43	55,100	1	2,100	[1] 42	53,000
Wyoming: Shoshone	16	17,080	1	2,000	15	15,080
Field allotment service.						
Total	16	13,935	2	1,080	14	12,855
Special allotting agent	1	[2]	1	[2]	.....	.....
Arizona	3	2,700	.....	.....	3	2,700
Leupp	1	720	.....	.....	1	720
Pima	2	1,980	.....	.....	2	1,980
Montana: Blackfeet	1	765	.....	.....	1	765
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain	1	900	.....	.....	1	900
Oregon: Umatilla	3	2,670	.....	.....	3	2,670
South Dakota	4	3,720	.....	.....	4	3,720
Pine Ridge	2	2,100	.....	.....	2	2,100
Rosebud	2	1,620	.....	.....	2	1,620
Wisconsin: La Pointe	3	3,180	1	1,080	2	2,100
Heirship work.						
Examiners	54	59,400	18	32,400	36	27,000
Probate work.						
Attorneys	20	50,000	20	50,000	.....	.....
Warehouses.						
Total	35	35,640	3	6,200	32	29,440
Chicago	21	21,450	1	2,200	20	19,250
San Francisco	6	6,170	1	2,000	5	4,170
St. Louis	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020

[1] Temporary or for emergency.

[2] $8 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 40.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total	6,075	4,570,742
School	[1] 2,817	1,919,313
Agency	[1] 2,517	1,670,574
Field investigating and supervising force	122	189,700
Irrigation service	232	293,930
Allotment service	16	13,935
Heirship work	54	59,400
Probate work	20	50,000
Warehouses	35	35,640
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner	262	338,250

[1] School and agency includes 2,137 Indians earning $979,783.

TABLE 41.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1916		$7,664.42
Received:		
July, 1916	$882,670.19	
August, 1916	74.85	
September, 1916	100.63	
October, 1916	59.51	
November, 1916	13.07	
December, 1916	11.49	
January, 1917	196.01	
February, 1917	57,297.21	
March, 1917	50,649.33	
April, 1917	21,730.91	
May, 1917	15,055.33	
June, 1917	22,851.99	
		1,050,710.52
Total on hand and received		1,058,374.94
Disbursed and deposited:		
July, 1916	$881,845.00	
August, 1916		
September, 1916	61.96	
October, 1916	16.26	
November, 1916	4,072.77	
December, 1916	11.49	
January, 1917	4.01	
February, 1917	265.36	
March, 1917	25.20	
April, 1917	17,396.06	
May, 1917	130.87	
June, 1917	99.30	
		903,928.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1917		154,446.66

TABLE 42.—*Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	On hand July 1, 1916.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1917.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 27, 1908 June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906	35 34 34	49 213 550	$2,573,109.02	$38,950.84	$249,604.77	$2,362,455.09
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 17, 1910	36	533	160,792.23	32,013.10	.....	192,805.33
Chippewa in Minnesota fund[1]	Jan. 14, 1889 Feb. 26, 1896 June 27, 1902	25 29 32	642 17 400	6,277,587.96	1,037,063.71	1,709,104.44	5,605,547.23
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 June 23, 1910	35 36	460 602	742,369.49	323,650.20	110,186.04	955,833.65
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	34	335	187,689.51	23,624.23	20,997.26	190,316.48
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	36	458	866,449.80	169,000.88	871,593.01	163,857.67
Kansas Consolidated fund	July 1, 1902	32	638	96,327.17	.....	7,425.99	88,901.18
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund	June 30, 1913	38	92	51,658.84	40,412.03	12,380.70	79,690.17
Osage fund	June 15, 1870 May 19, 1872 June 16, 1880 Aug. 19, 1890	16 17 21 26	362 90 292 344	5,083,237.36	46,330.53	130,056.89	4,999,511.00
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	36	443	114,912.33	3,996.85	1,569.67	117,339.51
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	92,468.74	.....	7,003.89	85,464.85
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 30, 1910	36	451	411,186.24	34,843.85	12.00	446,018.01
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	26 26	658 1006	1,354.80	42,493.68	42,953.27	895.21
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882 Sept. 1, 1888	22 25	149 455	7,221.83	10.00	.....	7,231.83
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908 Feb. 14, 1913	35	460	261,786.44	270,676.29	170,565.98	361,896.75
Umatilla general fund	Mar. 3, 1885	23	343	140,116.01	2,623.84	10,399.82	132,340.03
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund	Mar. 4, 1913	37	934	2,928,988.96	42,741.54	303,025.04	2,668,705.46
Proceeds of—							
Colville Reservation, Wash	Mar. 22, 1906	.....	.....	.....	39,755.83	377.53	39,378.30
Crow ceded lands, Mont	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	697,326.97	357,982.27	727,099.64	328,209.60
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak	do	33	319	4,573.47	1,198.70	4,328.23	1,443.94
Flathead Reservation, Mont	Apr. 23, 1904	33	305	263,430.84	57,820.74	63,919.82	257,331.76
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	May 30, 1908	35	564	303,890.31	228,706.63	532,596.94	.....
Irrigable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal	Apr. 21, 1904	33	224	773.46	2,161.82	.....	2,935.28
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	7,842.90	212.00	5,904.15	2,150.75
Omaha Reservation, Nebr	May 15, 1888	25	150	12,883.37	1,373.65	75.38	14,181.64
Red Lake Reservation, Minn	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	347,023.91	14,295.26	114,924.37	246,394.80
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	Apr. 23, 1904 Mar. 2, 1907	33 34	258 1230	707,936.55	22,798.86	371,512.82	359,222.59

Siletz Reservation, Oreg	May 13, 1910	36	367	10,917.96	5,336.74	3,798.03	12,456.67
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	152,005.33	2,155.78	80.00	154,081.11
Spokane Reservation, Wash	May 29, 1908	35	458	25,692.81	1,938.71	2,000.00	25,631.52
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kans	Feb. 28, 1899	30	909	23,595.98	4,783.32		28,379.30
Surplus Puyallup school lands	June 21, 1906	34	377	13,497.44	603.18	6,869.00	7,231.62
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	9,460.79	15.00		9,475.79
Town sites, Spokane Reservation, Wash	June 21, 1906	34	377		1,027.50		1,027.50
Uintah and White River Ute lands	May 27, 1902	32	263	150,207.75	29,598.73	37,133.18	142,673.30
	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069				
Wichita ceded lands	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	10,436.24	1,214.43		11,650.67
Wind River Reservation, Wyo	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	23,092.10	8,397.97	6,868.63	24,621.44
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Cherokee, unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	19,783.14	15.00	19,783.14	15.00
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Chickasaw, town lots	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	18,995.93	377.07	19,090.93	282.07
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw, unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	663,647.49	[2] 1,145,757.14	703,639.80	1,105,764.83
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw, unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	3,334,519.07	[3] 3,552,136.44	3,574,018.62	3,312,636.89
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw, town lots	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	66,518.84	1,108.57	285.00	67,342.41
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek, town lots	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	113,292.18	[4] 67,961.75	10,201.35	171,052.58
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek, unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	37,358.31	[5] 53,393.70		90,752.01
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Seminole, unallotted lands	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	3,499.37	[6] 12,673.66	3,750.00	12,423.03
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Total				27,019,459.24	[7] 7,723,232.02	9,855,135.33	24,887,555.93

[1] Proceeds of Indian land and timber.
[2] $143,885.45 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[3] $549,144.14 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[4] $52,750 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[5] $47,650 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[6] $12,050 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
[7] Total refunded by Oklahoma banks, $805,479.59.

TABLE 43.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1917.*

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw	Permanent annuities	Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000... Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600.... Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000...	Vol. 7, p. 99... Vol. 11, p. 614. Vol. 7, pp. 213, 235.	$9,600
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820..... Art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.....	Vol 7, pp. 212, 236, 614.	920
Cœur d'Alene	Employees	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1991.	Vol. 26, p. 1029	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.....	Vol. 16, p. 720.	4,000
Crow	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc	Treaty of May 7, 1868, art. 10.....	Vol. 15, p. 652.	6,000
Navajo	For support of schools	Treaty of July 25, 1868, art. 6.....	Vol. 15, p. 667.	100,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.	Estimated	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 15, p. 658.	80,000
Pawnee	Annuity in cash	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729.	30,000
Do	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers	....do	....do	10,000
Do	Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gunsmith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, $500 Estimated	....do ....do	500 5,400
Do	Pay of physician	....do	Vol. 11, p. 730..	1,200
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425..	1,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri	For support of school	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 172..	200
Seneca of New York	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1831	Vol. 4, p. 442..	6,000
Shoshoni and Bannock:				
Shoshoni	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676.	5,000
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	....do	....do	1,000
Bannock	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	....do	....do	5,000
Six Nations, of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46...	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	1,600
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	....do	10,400
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.	Estimated, act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 38, p. 603.	400,000
Spokane	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139.	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wimmuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621.	220	
Do	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 622.		8,520
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868	do		30,000
Total					725,560

TABLE 44.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total		3,733		$961,029.97
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	49	$294.42	14,426.58
Iowa: Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	9	1,079.57	9,716.13
Kansas		36		18,067.45
Kickapoo	Kickapoo	29	577.37	16,743.73
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	7	189.10	1,323.72
Montana: Flathead	Confederated Flathead	370	111.76	41,351.20
Nebraska: Santee	Ponca	30	65.68	1,970.40
New York: New York	Tonawanda (Seneca)	16	159.21	2,547.40
North Dakota: Standing Rock	Sioux	183	154.81	28,331.59
Oklahoma		747		411,915.51
Cantonment	Cheyenne and Arapaho			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	100	310.76	31,076.90
Red Moon	do			
Seger	do			
Kiowa [1]	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.	416	326.27	135,728.32
Do. [2]	do	109	768.17	83,730.60
Pawnee	Pawnee	23	500.64	11,514.72
Ponca	Ponca	18	47.83	860.94
Osage	Osage	61	3,819.76	129,237.13
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	20	988.34	19,766.90
Oregon		98		21,468.39
Klamath	Klamath	71	208.39	14,795.89
Umatilla	Umatilla	27	247.12	6,672.50
South Dakota		1,850		400,166.34
Cheyenne River [1]	Sioux	40	114.41	4,576.78
Do. [3]	do	69	248.14	17,121.66
Crow Creek	do	116	166.76	19,344.75
Lower Brule	do	7	138.81	971.67
Pine Ridge	do	504	117.60	59,272.64
Rosebud	do	127	122.37	15,541.82
Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton	916	292.35	267,792.60
Yankton	Sioux	71	218.93	15,544.42
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	Ute	1	240.07	240.07
Wisconsin		344		10,828.91
Keshena	Menominee	52	84.11	4,373.85
Do	do	292	22.10	6,455.06

[1] 5 per cent. [2] 4 per cent. [3] 3 per cent.

TABLE 45.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.*[1]

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1917.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total	$3,369,290.42	$3,289,347.75	$79,942.67	$1,046,723.10	$1,126,665.77
Choctaw	1,800,907.64	1,759,620.26	41,287.38	603,673.00	644,960.38
Chickasaw	618,666.99	602,885.95	15,781.04	200,004.12	215,785.16
Cherokee				31,897.28	31,897.28
Creek	917,815.90	895,891.54	21,924.36	204,731.78	226,656.14
Seminole	31,899.89	30,950.00	949.89	6,416.92	7,366.81

[1] The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 223 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

TABLE 46.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
Chicago	161,096	[1] 47,129,727	$1,345,621.59	224	9,013	$3,092.73
San Francisco	52,628	5,901,296	291,253.27	[2]	[2]	[2]
St. Louis	38,009	[1] 36,932,018	329,992.54	30	1,891	1,222.56
Total	251,733	89,963,041	1,966,867.40	.....	.....	.....

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		Pounds.		*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Chicago	7,276	28,720	$19,918.97	26.9	15.3	65.8
San Francisco	126	278	233.17	[3] 10.3	[3] 11.2	12.2
St. Louis [4]	2,209	5,910	3,342.14	[3] 49.7	[3] 4.8	[3] 22.8
Total	9,611	34,908	23,494.28	10.3	2.4	15.9

[1] A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in car lots.
[2] Included with freight.
[3] Decrease.
[4] Closed Mar. 31; from Apr. 1 to June 30 all business was handled by Chicago warehouse.

Total number of shipments (packages)	261,598
Total weight	90,008,853
Total value	$1,994,676.97

TABLE 47.—*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies.[1]	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance.	
					Total.	Per cent.[2]
Chicago	$3,950.00	$239.82	$20,621.46	$4,475.58	$29,286.86	2.14
San Francisco	2,400.00	13.00	7,598.00	1,116.07	11,127.07	3.81
St. Louis [3]	1,508.33	186.17	11,502.36	2,055.41	15,252.27	[4] 4.55
Total	7,858.33	438.99	39,721.82	7,647.06	55,666.20	2.74
Total, 1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,116.23	3.53
Saving over 1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,450.03	.79

[1] Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.
[2] Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled as set out in the preceding table.
[3] Closed Mar. 31, 1917.
[4] Increase due to cost of transferring employees to Chicago and Washington and expenses for conducting the annual letting during the months of May and June.

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